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HILL'S ALBUM
OF
Biography and Art:

CONTAINING
Portraits and Pen-Sketches of Many Persons

WHO HAVE BEEN AND ARE
PROMINENT AS RELIGIONISTS, MILITARY HEROES, INVENTORS, FINANCIERS, SCIENTISTS,
EXPLORERS, WRITERS, PHYSICIANS, ACTORS, LAWYERS MUSICIANS, ARTISTS,
POETS, SOVEREIGNS, HUMORISTS, ORATORS AND STATESMEN:

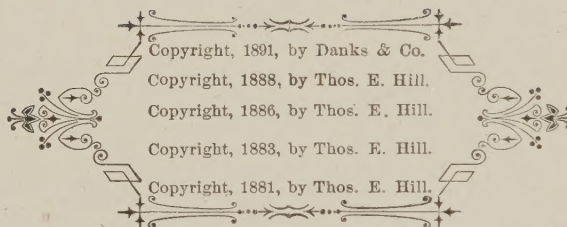
TOGETHER WITH CHAPTERS RELATING TO
HISTORY, SCIENCE, AND IMPORTANT WORK IN WHICH PROMINENT PEOPLE HAVE BEEN
ENGAGED AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME.

BY
THOS. E. HILL.

AUHTOR OF "HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS," Etc., Etc.

World's Fair Edition

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TO


THOSE STRIVING FOR EXCELLENCE

In the Various Departments of Human Action,

WHO WOULD KNOW HOW OTHERS HAVE WON SUCCESS,

This Volume is Respectfully Dedicated.



ome are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness thrust upon them."





PREFACE.



EVERYBODY desires success. Some will have a higher mark, a more exalted ambition, than others, but from the cradle to the grave there is within the human heart a desire to excel in some direction.

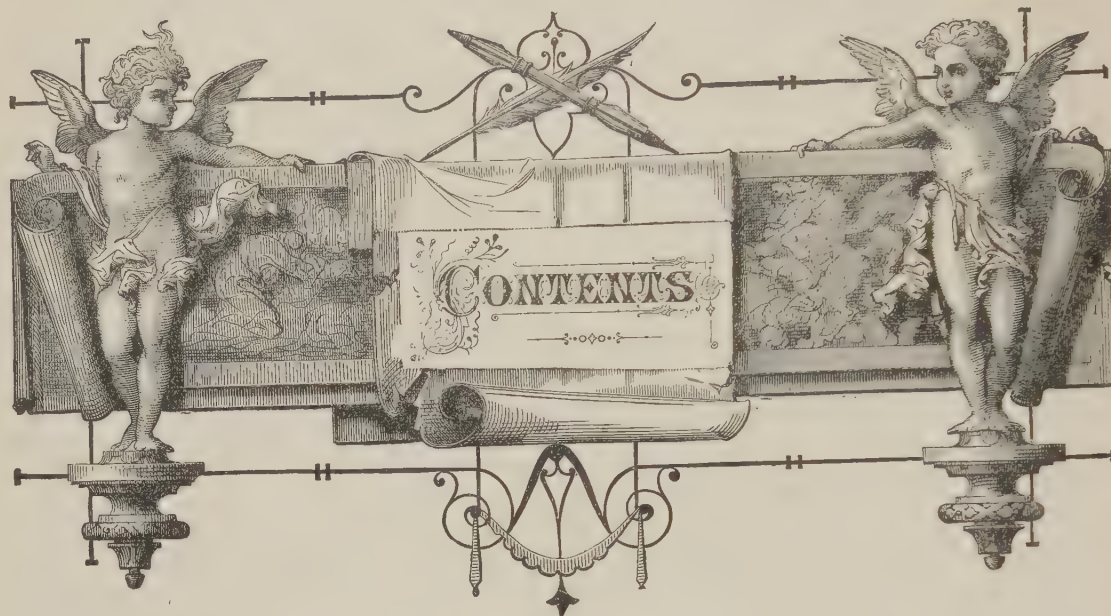
An individual has been victorious in the battle of life and has come conspicuously to the front. The world is curious to know the steps that were taken by which that success was won. Under what circumstances and where was the individual born? What mental gifts did he inherit? What were his opportunities in childhood? What were the fortunate circumstances that assisted him? What advantages had he that we have not?

As we draw lessons from examples, these are questions that naturally and properly arise in the mind of every inquiring and aspiring person. To answer these questions is the object of this work. In its preparation the aim has been to present prominent life-histories in a space so brief as to be quickly read, in language so plain as to be easily understood, and in a form so attractive as to make the turning of its pages a source of real and never-ending pleasure.

The reader will miss some names, probably, that should have been mentioned, and may regret that facts and peculiarities concerning certain individuals have not been more fully given; but that omission will be excused when it is considered that no book, which would come within the ability of the people to buy, could contain all the names of those about whom it is desirable to read.

From the multitude of representative characters, these names are chosen. The record of their life-work reveals some faults to be avoided and many virtues worthy of imitation. Nearly all these biographies teach lessons which the youth of the land will find profitable for study, while their perusal will be interesting and instructive to all.





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Religion and its Founders.

Beliefs Concerning a Future Existence.



DEVOTION is a characteristic of the human mind, distinguishing man from the lower animal creation.

There exists in the higher understanding a belief that this earth-life is not all—that there is a state of being beyond this, and that death is but the portal through which the soul passes to the other sphere of existence, when the spirit can no

longer remain in its habitation on earth.

What the condition is in spirit-life is a matter of conjecture. That it is a place where the extreme of torment is meted out to those who have done evil on earth is the opinion of some.

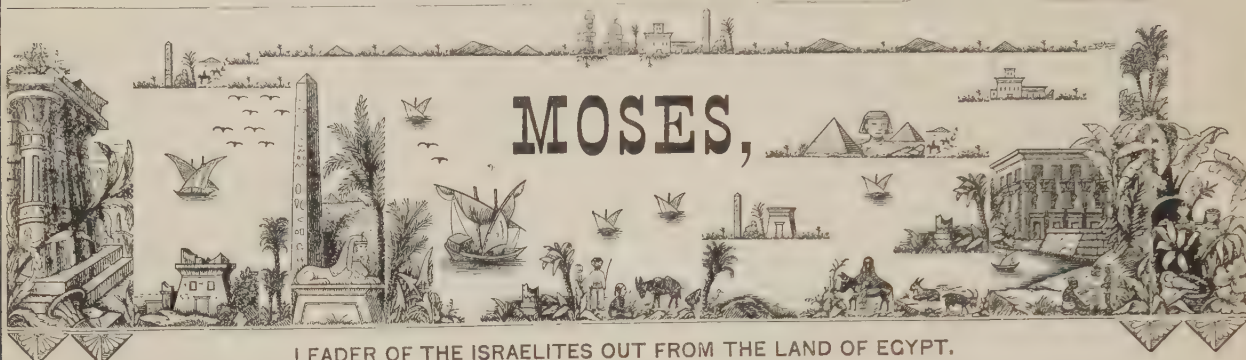
That it is a haven of rest, whatever may have been the faults here, is the belief of others.

As the decades go by, it is seen, opinions are constantly changing concerning the future life, the disposition being, as the mind becomes enlightened, to take broader views in regard to the greatness and grandeur of the Supreme, the belief gradually fastening itself in the mind that death is another birth, ushering the soul into a future existence, that will be happy in proportion to the good deeds done and the life well-lived on earth.

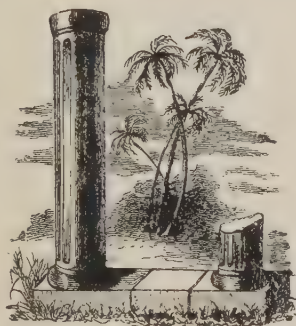
Among all peoples the idea prevails, also, that there is a Creator—a Governor of the great universe, and that through prayer the mind may come into a communion with the Supreme and be ennobled and exalted thereby. So thoroughly is this fact fixed in the human belief, through the organs of veneration and spirituality, as to cause the inhabitants in every part of the world instinctively to worship.

Numerous are the forms by which the people of different countries engage in their devotions. It is a conceded fact, however, among the most highly civilized, that as the spirituality in the nature needs cultivation, it can best be obtained by having stated times of worship in places set apart for it, the ceremony being conducted by those who are, by mental endowment and spiritual nature, fitted to lead and instruct.

What have been the phases of religious belief at various periods, is shown in the life-work of the different religious founders whose histories are found on succeeding pages.



LEADER OF THE ISRAELITES OUT FROM THE LAND OF EGYPT.



ONLY ruins and desolate wastes mark the seat of a former civilization in many portions of Egypt. Here flourished science and here was fostered art, thousands of years back in the history of a race, the evidence of whose greatness is shown in the relics of beautiful sculpture and grand architecture that lie scattered over the country.

Throughout Southern Asia and Egypt the various systems of religion took root earliest in

the history of mankind. Here lived and taught Confucius, in China; here Brahma and Buddha established their codes of worship in India; here Zoroaster proclaimed his religion in Persia. Here Mohammed grew to power and made the Koran the revealed religion in Arabia. Across from Arabia, in Egypt, on the banks of the Red Sea, Moses became a great religious leader, and near by was the birth-place of Jesus, whose spiritual teaching and example laid the foundation for that grand system of Christianity which has been the guide and beacon light of the highest civilization in the last eighteen centuries.

The first mention, according to the best chronological data, of religious worship, dates back to a period 3,875 years before Christ, when Cain and Abel were offering their sacrifices on the altar, Cain having brought of the fruits of the ground, and Abel of the firstlings of his flock. The writer who made record of the fact was Moses, who is supposed to have written the first five books of the Old Testament, and was the founder of the Jewish religion.

In the tribe of Levi were a husband and wife known as Amram and Jochabed. To them a child was born, at a time when, for certain reasons, the King of Egypt had commanded the death of every newborn male Israelite. To save her child from death, the mother made a basket that floated like a small boat, in which she placed her infant at a point by the side of the river Nile where she knew the daughter of Pharaoh was in the habit of bathing. In the meantime she secreted her daughter in the reeds near by, to watch the result. As had been anticipated, the princess discovered the child, and being impressed

with its beauty, she resolved to adopt it. The sister of the infant, who was near at hand, offered to find a nurse for the child, which met the favor of the princess, and thereupon she brought the mother, who, in the capacity of nurse, became an inmate of the palace, where the child was named Moses. In the court of the King he was educated in a most liberal manner.

When about forty years of age he killed an Egyptian officer, whom he saw ill-treating an Israelite; for which offense, in order to save himself, Moses fled into Arabia, where he married the daughter of a priest, settled in Midian, and for forty years followed the pursuit of a shepherd near Mount Sinai.

During his long residence in Arabia, the condition of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, known as Israelites, in Egypt, became deplorable, through persecutions of various kinds. According to the Biblical account (from which we condense this biography),

God appeared to Moses in a burning bush, one day as he cared for his flocks, and commissioned him to return to Egypt and announce himself as authorized to conduct the Israelites from the land where they were enduring so many persecutions into Canaan, a region of the country bordering upon the Mediterranean Sea.

That the people whom Moses proposed to deliver might have no doubt as to his divine authority, the Lord permitted him to perform various miracles in the presence of the people. Of these is related the changing of a rod to a serpent, and from a serpent to a rod again; the making his hand leprous, and instantly restoring it to health; the drawing of water from a rock by smiting it, and the turning of water into blood.

The people were thus made to believe in his power and capacity for leadership of the emigrants, of whom there were 600,000 men, beside women and children.

It is related that, aside from providing themselves with all the jewelry they could obtain, and various other kinds of personal effects, the Israelites took with them on their journey large droves of cattle, whereby food might be obtained; and yet, notwithstanding this provision, there was such scarcity as to make it necessary that the Lord provide manna and other food by which the people could be fed.

Another miraculous provision made for them was that of sending before them on their journey out of Egypt a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; while another was the opening of the Red Sea to let them pass through on dry land, and the coming together of the waters again after their passage, thus drowning the Egyptians, who were



pursuing and intending to capture the Israelites, for the purpose of returning them to bondage.

Thus the followers of Moses escaped out of Egypt, but, owing to their many transgressions, they were prevented from entering the promised land until the offenders among them had died. Even Moses himself, from errors committed, was not allowed to enter it, but from Mount Pisgah he was permitted to see the land of Canaan.

Retaining his faculties undimmed to the last, Moses died when 120 years old, and was buried on the confines of Canaan, but at a point which is not known.

The Jewish Scriptures.

To Moses is attributed the writing of the first five books of the Bible. The history of the creation of the world, the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden; the account of the flood; the building of the Tower of Babel; the calling of Abraham to become the founder of the Jewish nation; the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah—these events of which Moses wrote occurred from fifteen to twenty-five hundred years before his own birth.

The progress of the history of the Israelites, which began by God calling Jacob Israel; the selling of Joseph into Egypt; the settlement of Jacob and his family in that country; the rapid increase of the

Israelites and their enslavement by the Egyptian kings—these events, by his record, occurred at a much later date before his birth. The deliverance of this people from their bondage by God Himself; the receiving of the ten commandments on Mount Sinai; the wandering of the people forty years in the wilderness—these events he wrote of as occurring in his own time. To the writings of Moses the ancient priests added much oral law, legal provisions and traditions. The whole of this, collected into one volume, along with the five books written by Moses—being Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy—became the Bible of the Jewish people, called the "Talmud."

What the Talmud Teaches.

To Moses and the Talmud was the Christian world first indebted for the idea of a Sabbath as a day of rest and spiritual improvement. By him and it was expounded the idea of one God, the Creator and Ruler over all things; and in it was taught the necessity of lifting the thought above the idol and worshiping the one God as a Supreme and All-Pervading Spirit. Unlike the teaching of Christ in its severity and in its advocacy of retaliation for sins committed, it aimed, nevertheless, in its code to befriend the poor and unfortunate, and to deal justly by those who observed and obeyed the laws.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TALMUD.

THE following are some of the commandments and teachings of the Mosaic law as found in the Talmud:

In a place where there are no eminent men, endeavor thou to become eminent.

Be of the disciples of Aaron, loving and pursuing peace; loving mankind and bringing them to the study of the law.

If I do not act for myself, who can do it for me? When I am alone by myself, what am I? If I act not now, when shall I?

If one has acquired a good name, he has acquired it for himself; if one has acquired a knowledge of the law, he has obtained immortal life.

He who attends much at school increaseth wisdom; he who increaseth in reflection increaseth in prudence; he who exerciseth much charity multiplieth peace.

He who increaseth his flesh multiplieth food for worms; he who multiplieth riches increaseth care; he who increaseth female servants increaseth lewdness; he who multiplieth men-servants increaseth robbery; but he who increaseth his knowledge of the law increaseth life.

He who is ambitious of magnifying his name destroyeth his name, and he who doth not increase his knowledge diminisheth it; and he who doth not study the law deserves death; and whosoever useth for himself the crown of the law will perish.

Separate not thyself from the congregation; nor have confidence in thyself until the day of thy death. Judge not thy neighbor until thou art placed in the same circumstances; neither utter anything which is incomprehensible, in the hope that it afterwards may be comprehended, nor say, When I shall have leisure I will study; for perhaps thou mayest never have the leisure.

Law of Punishment.

He that smiteth a man so that he die shall be surely put to death.

He that smiteth his father or his mother shall be surely put to death.

He that stealeth a man and selleth him; or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.

He that curseth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death.

Thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

If men strive together, and one smite another with a stone, or with his fist, and he die not, but keepeth his bed, if he rise again and walk abroad upon his staff, then shall he that smote him be quit; only he shall pay for the loss of his time, and shall cause him to be thoroughly healed.

Treatment of the Poor.

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury. If thou at all take thy neighbor's raiment to pledge, thou shalt deliver it unto him by that the sun goeth down; for that is his covering only, it is his raiment for his skin; wherein shall he sleep?

Selections From the Old Testament Scriptures.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I. AM the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them; for I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the

Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

Duty of Benevolence.

And if thy brother be waxen poor and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. Take thou no usury of him, or increase; but fear thy God, that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase.

At the end of every seven years thou shalt make a release. And this is the manner of the release: Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbor shall release it; he shall not exact it of his neighbor, or of his brother, because it is called the Lord's release. Of a foreigner thou mayest exact it again, but that which is then with thy brother thine hand shall release, save when there are no poor among you.

Rewards of Kindness.

If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates in thy land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt surely harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother; but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need in that he wanteth. . . . Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him, because for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.

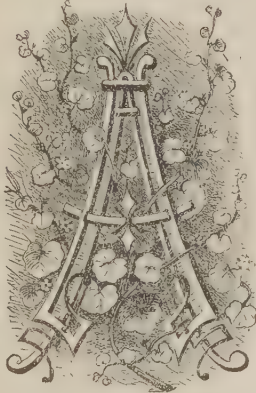


BUDDHA,
A Religious Teacher 640 Years Before Christ.

BUDDHA,

Founder of the Buddhistic Religion.

The Buddhistic and Brahmanistic Beliefs.



T KAPILAVASTOU, the capital of Central India, Siddharta was born about 670 years before Christ. His father, Coudhdodama, was the king of the realm, and his mother, Maya Devi, a very beautiful woman, was the daughter of king Sonprabuddha. Both father and mother of Siddharta were celebrated—the father for the wisdom of his government, and his mother for her exemplary life and piety.

His mother dying seven days after his birth, his guardianship was entrusted to a maternal aunt,

by whom he was trained with care. As a student in school, he excelled in study, but was much disposed to be absorbed in meditation. Such is the account from ancient writings.

Having arrived at a suitable age, a maiden was selected for him to marry, named Gopa, but her father, Dandapani, withheld his consent to the marriage until Siddharta should demonstrate his worthiness by talents of a high order. He was compelled, therefore, to enter a contest with five hundred young men, in the various studies, games and exercises at that time esteemed in India. In this examination and exhibition, Siddharta came off victorious in scholastic exercises, knowledge of morals, philosophy, and games of bodily skill, through which fact Gopa became his wife.

Though happily situated, his mind turned constantly to religious meditation, and, feeling that he had a higher duty to perform, he finally left his father's palace, exchanged his garments for those befitting one more lowly and humble, and entered upon a study of Brahmanism, which dissenting from, he retired to the wilderness of Ourovilva, where he spent six years in austerity, fasting, meditation and prayer, for the purpose of solving the mysteries of life, sin, death, goodness and wisdom.

At the end of this period of meditation, he felt himself so enlightened as to be **BUDDHA**, the meaning of which is "Perfect Sage."

He was seated, at the time when he received his revelation, under a fig-tree, a place that afterwards became greatly celebrated, and was known as Bodhimanda, i. e. the "Seat of Intellect."

Hiover Thsang, a Chinese pilgrim, who visited this locality 632 years before Christ, found many monuments erected here, and seven days he spent in worshiping them.

Feeling the inspiration full upon him, Buddha, then thirty-six years of age, commenced his preaching, first in small places, and afterwards in the city of Benares.

In the succeeding forty years he traversed all Northern India, preaching his system, combating the Brahmins, and making many converts. He lived to see his doctrine generally accepted throughout India. He died when about eighty years of age, 543 years before Christ.

For 1,600 years the system of religion thus founded by Buddha retained its hold on the people of the country where it was first established, but in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, through much persecution, the last traces of the system disappeared in India. It spread, however, over nearly the whole of Eastern Asia, and became the popular religion of China, Japan, Siam, Anam, Assam, Nepal, Ceylon, Thibet and the Burman Empire, having about 370,000,000 of believers, making the largest number of followers of any religion on earth.

Brahmanism and Buddhism.

Before the advent of Buddhism, Brahmanism had been the religion of India for many centuries, as it is to-day. It has never been traced to any individual as its founder, Brahma being only the name of one of the imaginary gods of the people from which the religion takes its name.

The book of Brahma was written by Menu, and from its pages is learned that the Brahmins believe in the transmigration of souls through various forms of animal life, perfect bliss or heaven being attained when we at last become unconscious.

What Buddhists Believe.

The doctrines of Buddha are based on the same principles of philosophy as those of Brahmanism. Both believe in transmigration and final unconsciousness.

Buddha differed, however, from Brahma, in the simplicity of his religious doctrine. He aimed to raise the people above idol worship, and his religion was largely instrumental in dispensing with much barbaric ceremony, bloodshed and superstition among the people of his time.

His object was to teach man to attain to a pure and holy life. He did not, therefore, seek to propagate his doctrines by the sword, but engrafted them upon the religious forms and habits already established, thus improving the condition of the people.

The Buddhist believes in no creation, but that matter is constantly undergoing change of form; that at death man is immediately born again, either in some animal, some condition in one of the lower hells, in some exalted human being, or in one of the upper heavens, according as his life has been good and worthy in the present existence.

Buddhistic Hells.

For the punishment of the wicked there are, in the Buddhistic belief, one hundred and thirty-six hells, situated in the interior of the earth. At death, the soul of the sinner will enter the form of a woman, a stone, an inanimate clod, some reptile, or it may pass to

one of the many hells, which have varying degrees of punishment, the least time in which is ten million years.

The Buddhistic Heaven.

As a reward for goodness, at death the soul will enter the form of an exalted man, a blessed spirit, or may become a divinity in one of the many heavens, which have varying degrees of happiness in which the soul may remain for many billions of years.

While the ignorant Buddhist often worships Buddha himself as an idol, it was not the design of Buddha that he should be so worshiped. The doctrine makes nothing to worship but a good life. It has no recognition of God, no belief in, and no expectation of, immortality. Heaven is attained, according to the doctrine, when man, having passed through the various forms and conditions assigned him, is at last allowed to rest in an unconscious state.

Teachings and Precepts of Buddha.

THOU shalt not lie.

Thou shalt not hate.

Thou shalt not calumniate.

Thou shalt not speak of injuries.

Thou shalt not infringe the laws of chastity.

Thou shalt not kill even the smallest creature.

Thou shalt not excite quarrels by repeating the words of others.

Thou shalt not appropriate to thyself what belongs to another.

As rain breaks through an ill-thatched house, passion will break through an unreflecting mind.

Cut out the love of self like an autumn lotos with thy hand. Cherish the love of peace.

As a solid rock is not shaken by the wind, wise people falter not amidst praise or blame.

There is no fire like passion, no shark like hatred, no snare like folly, no torrent like greed.

He whose evil deeds are covered by good deeds brightens up this world like the moon freed from clouds.

If a man commits a sin, let him not do it again; let him not delight in sin; pain is the outcome of evil.

If a man does what is good, let him do it again; let him delight in it; happiness is the outcome of good.

If a man has transgressed one law and spoken lies, and scoffs at another world, there is no evil he will not do.

Let a man overcome anger with love; let him

overcome evil with good; let him overcome the greedy by liberality and the liar by truth.

He who holds back rising anger like a rolling chariot, him I call a real driver; other people are but holding the reins.

The sages who injure nobody, and who always control their bodies, will go to the unchangeable place, where they will suffer no more.

As the bee collects nectar and departs without injuring the flower, or its color or fragrance, so let the sage dwell on earth.

The virtuous man delights in this world, and he delights in the next. He delights, he rejoices, when he sees the purity of his own work.

The evil-doer suffers in this world, and he suffers in the next. He suffers when he thinks of the evil he has done. He suffers more when going in the evil path.

Reflection is the path to immortality; thoughtlessness the path to death. Those who reflect do not die; those who are thoughtless are as if dead already.

Let no man think lightly of evil, saying in his heart it will not come over me. Even by the falling of water-drops a water-pot is filled; the fool becomes full of evil, even if he gathers it little by little.

Let no man think lightly of good, saying in his heart, it will not benefit me. Even by the falling of water-drops a water-pot is filled; the wise man becomes full of good, even if he gathers it little by little.

Better than sovereignty, better than going to heaven, better than lordship over all worlds, is the reward of the first step in holiness.

Like a beautiful flower, full of color, but without perfume, are the fine but fruitless

words of him who does not act accordingly; but like a beautiful flower, full of color and full of perfume, are the fruitful words of him who acts accordingly.

Not to commit any sin, to do good and to purify one's mind, that is the teaching of the Awakened. Not to blame, not to strike; to live restrained under the law; to be moderate in eating, and to dwell on the highest thoughts, this is the teaching of the Awakened.

Not in the sky, not in the midst of the sea, not if we enter into the clefts of the mountains, is there known a spot in the whole world when a man might be freed from an evil deed. Not nakedness, not plaited hair, not diet, not fasting, not lying on the earth, not rubbing with dust, nor sitting motionless, can purify a mortal who has not overcome desires.

All that we are is the result of what we have thought; it is founded on our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of him who draws the carriage. If a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows him like a shadow that never leaves him. Let the wise man guard his thoughts, for they are difficult to perceive, very artful and rush wherever they list.

If one man conquer in battle a thousand times a thousand men, and if another conquer himself, he is the greatest of conquerors. One's own self conquered is better than all other people; not even a God could change into defeat the victory of a man who has vanquished himself and always lives under restraint. By one's self the evil is done, by one's self one suffers, by one's self evil is left undone, by one's self one is purified. Purity and impurity belong to one's self; no one can purify another.





Sage, and Principal Author of the Chinese Moral Law.



THE READER who has studied the Chinese character has doubtless been impressed with the fact that through every vicissitude, in whatever part of the world he may be, thousands of miles from his native home, the Chinaman will, as far as possible, conform to the habits and customs of his ancestors. However fashionable the dress of the people around him, he is happiest in his loose blouse. Whatever may be the style for the boot or shoe, he is best satisfied with his thick-soled slipper; and however differently the men of other races may dress their hair, nothing but the most stern necessity will cause

him to change the style in which the hair has been worn for hundreds of years in his own country.

Seldom disposed to originate, but quick and apt as an imitator, he readily adapts himself to circumstances, and through his frugality and industry is usually above the necessity of beggary or want.

A study of Confucius and his teachings reveals the fact that the distinctive characteristics of the Chinaman are the results of his religious training.

The Bible of the Chinese is the writings of Confucius. For over two thousand years they have been the supreme law to many millions of the Chinese race, who gathered their spiritual strength and regulated their daily walk by their precepts and instructions. Notwithstanding that no claim is made that he was aided by Divine assistance or supernatural power, few religions have exerted so great an influence.

The sage Confucius, according to the records of the Chinese historians, was born five hundred and fifty-one years before Christ, and was a direct descendant of an emperor who reigned over China two thousand years before his birth. His father dying when he was three

years of age, his guardianship and instruction devolved upon his mother, who, devoting her best efforts to his care, was rewarded by the utmost filial piety on the part of the son, a virtue which the Chinese regard among the foremost of the principles of goodness.

Sent to the public school when seven years of age, he so quickly excelled his comrades in his studies as to greatly honor his teacher, who soon advanced him to the position of assistant. At this young age, the historians tell us, he avoided the noisy sports of his companions, and devoted himself to the study of religious rules, which precepts he earnestly endeavored to follow.

He was appointed to public service when seventeen years of age, but resigned to mourn the death of his mother, which occurred in his twenty-fourth year.

Having conveyed her remains to the summit of a mountain where was the grave of his father, he went into retirement for three years, his only relief being the study of philosophy.

Becoming, in the meantime, acquainted with the precepts of the sages that had lived before his day, and being desirous of teaching, he entered upon this work at the age of thirty. To increase his knowledge he visited neighboring countries, preaching wherever he went.

Returning to China, he was called in his fiftieth year to the position of Prime Minister, an office which the intrigues of a neighboring prince soon compelled him to resign. He retired then to private life, and devoted the remainder of his years to the recording of his own thoughts, besides collecting the wisdom of others for the benefit of future generations.

On one of his journeys abroad, for the purpose of making new researches,

news came of the death of his wife, which overwhelmed him with grief. Returning to his home, he announced to his disciples that the days of his life were numbered, and that the utmost haste would be necessary to enable him to finish his work.

Upon the completion of his writings, which comprise four books on governmental and moral law, one only of which is claimed as his own, the other three containing the law of seers before him, he placed them



CONFUCIUS.

on an altar and rendered thanks that his life had been spared until he could complete his labors. He subsequently, realizing that his death was rapidly approaching, designated the duty that he thought each of his disciples should perform, and soon after died, at the age of seventy-two, honored and mourned by an immense number of people.

In 1671 it was estimated that there were 11,000 males of his direct descendants in China bearing his name, Kung-fu-tse, from which the name Confucius is taken.

In the city of Kiofoohien, which contains his tomb, four-fifths of the inhabitants are his descendants.

The most magnificent temple in the Empire stands on the site of his residence, and the fact that 370,000,000 of people, or about one-fourth of the inhabitants on the face of the earth, are governed socially and politically by the laws which he transmitted to posterity, would make him one of the most successful founders of religion that ever lived.

A Religion that Makes Imitators, not Originals.

The religion of Confucius was a religion of the past. While it is admired for its teachings of filial love, for its gentleness and its high appreciation of goodness and truth, it so thoroughly enforced the duty of obedience to those in authority as to make its followers a race of imitators, instead of a progressive people. The precepts of the religion continually admonish the people to admire the sages of the

past, to imitate their example and to do as they have done. The result is that the people of China have steadily, for the past two thousand years, looked back upon that which had gone before. As a people, they have simply imitated, have stood still and made no advancement. In art, science, agriculture and literature China stands where she stood hundreds of years ago.

While Confucius evidently acknowledges a God, his religion makes no mention of the Supreme, but relates principally to the importance of a moral and a correct life.

The Chinaman is a reflex of the religion of Confucius. Imitative and obedient, he is disposed to respect the laws and obey those in authority. Fully impressed with the idea that his ancestors were possessed of the best information, he adopts the habits of other countries with great reluctance, and being thoroughly imbued with filial respect and love, he longs to have his final resting-place beside the graves of his parents, which privilege Confucius proclaimed as a reward for well-doing. It is not strange, therefore, that the last dying request of the Chinaman should be to be transported to his native country, where he may rest beside his friends and relatives in the family burying-ground. A variety of religious beliefs prevails throughout China. Some believe in the transmigration of souls; many believe in a future heaven and hell; some accept Christ, and many regard Mohammed as the prophet.

Precepts from the Chinese Sacred Books.

THE following are maxims of Confucius, taken from the writings in his sacred books.

If you err, fear not to reform.
Have not a friend morally inferior to yourself.
Have faithfulness and sincerity as first principles.

Not to correct our faults is to commit new ones.
When you have faults, do not fear to abandon them.

To know that a thing is right and not to do it, is weakness.

When you have learned to live well, you will know how to die well.

Return bad treatment with equity, and recompense kindness with kindness.

Be rigid to yourself and gentle to others, and you will have no enemies.

Riches and honors acquired by unrighteousness are, to me, as a floating cloud.

He who persecutes a good man makes war against himself and all mankind.

The love of the perfect man is a universal love; a love whose object is all mankind.

Give thy superfluities to the poor. Poverty and human miseries are evils, but the bad only resent them.

It is not enough to know virtue; it is necessary to love it—but it is not sufficient to love it; it is necessary to possess it.

Fix thy thoughts on duty; practice without ceasing the virtue of humanity, and if you have leisure, cultivate the arts.

It is necessary, after an exact and extensive manner, to know the causes, properties, differences and effects of all things.

The nature of man is upright. If in the course of his life he loses his natural uprightness, he removes far from him all happiness.

It is impossible that he who knows not how to govern and reform himself and his family can rightly govern and reform a people.

Labor to purify thy thoughts; if thy thoughts are not ill, neither will thy actions be so. The wise man has an infinity of pleasures.

He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the north polar-star, which keeps its place, and all the stars turn toward it.

Things that are done it is needless to speak about; things that have had their course it is needless to remonstrate about; things that are just it is needless to blame.

The good man employs himself only with virtue; the bad only with his riches. The first continually thinks upon the good and interest of the state; but the last thinks on what concerns himself.

Endeavor to imitate the wise, and never discourage thyself, how laborious soever it may be; if thou canst arrive at thine end, the happiness thou wilt possess will recompense all thy pain.

If a person has deviated from the path of integrity and innocence, he needs only to excite the good that remains to make atonement by pains and industry, and he will infallibly arrive at the highest state of virtue.

It is necessary to meditate, in particular, on the things we believe we know, and to weigh everything by the weight of reason, with all the attentiveness of spirits, and with the utmost exactness whereof we are capable.

It is the wise man only who is always pleased; virtue renders his spirit quiet, nothing troubles him, nothing disquiets him, because he practices not virtue as a reward; the practice of virtue is the sole recompense he expects.

When the opportunity of doing a reasonable thing shall offer, make use of it without hesitation. If a man, although full of self-love, endeavors to perform good actions, behold him already very near that universal love which urges him to do good to all.

The defects of parents ought not to be imputed to their children. If a father, by his crimes, render himself unworthy of being promoted to honor, the son ought not to be excluded, if he do not render himself unworthy. If a man shall be of obscure birth, his birth ought not to be his crimes.

Do unto another what you would he should do unto you, and do not unto another what you would not should be done unto you. Thou only needest this law alone; it is the foundation and principle of all the rest. We cannot observe the necessary rules of life, if there be wanting these three

virtues: (1) Wisdom, which makes us discern good from evil. (2) Universal love, which makes us love all men who are virtuous. (3) That resolution which makes us constantly persevere in the adherence to good, and aversion for evil.

Always remember that thou art a man, that human nature is frail, and that thou mayest easily fall. But, if happening to forget what thou art, thou chancest to fall, be not discouraged; remember that thou mayest rise again; that it is in thy power to break the bands which join thee to thy offense, and to subdue the obstacles which hinder thee from walking in the paths of virtue. The wise man never hastens, either in his studies or his words; he is sometimes, as it were, mute, but when it concerns him to act and practice virtue, he, as I may say, precipitates all.

He who in his studies wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects meditation, loses his time; and he who only applies himself to meditation and neglects experimental exercise, does only wander and lose himself. The first can never know anything exactly, and the last will only pursue shadows. To the mind virtue communicates inexpressible beauties and perfections; to the body it produces delightful sensations; it affords a certain physiognomy, certain transports, certain ways, which infinitely please. And as it is the property of virtue to becalm the heart, and keep the peace there, so this inward tranquillity and secret joy produces a certain serenity in the countenance; a certain air of goodness, kindness and reason, which attracts the esteem of the whole world.

There are four rules according to which a perfect man ought to square himself. (1) He ought to practice, in respect of his father, what he requires from his son. (2) In the service of the state he ought to show the same fidelity which he demands of those who are under him. (3) He must act, in respect to his elder brother, after the same manner he would that his younger brother should act toward himself. (4) He ought to behave himself toward his friends as he desires his friends should carry themselves toward him. The perfect man continually acquires himself of these duties, how common soever they may appear. If you undertake an affair for another, manage and follow it with the same eagerness and fidelity as if it were your own. Always behave yourself with the same precaution and discretion as you would do if you were observed by ten eyes and pointed out by so many hands.



The Sun Worshipers of Persia and their Religion.



HE traveler who may sojourn for any time in some of the Asiatic cities is interested as he retires near the close of day from the busy thoroughfares to the seaside, or to some elevation, in witnessing the worship of the declining sun by the Parsees, a remnant of a once great religious body whose Bible is the Zend Avesta, the author of which was Zoroaster.

The exact date at which this personage lived is not known.

Some authorities place the time of his birth at a period about 400 years before Christ. Others date it back to a period before Moses.

According to tradition, a good spirit appeared to his mother, who lived in Bokhara, in Southern Turkey, just before his birth, and assured her that she should be protected from the evil spirits that were seeking to destroy her child; that he would be a prophet, and the world was waiting for him. Recorded accounts make his father to

have been Pourushaspa, and that the child lived, grew to manhood, and preached under the favor of King Gushtasp, who accepted and favored the general adoption of his doctrines.

The Zend Avesta, which contains the revealed religion of his followers, represents him as possessed of supernatural endowments, and as receiving from the Supreme Divinity, by personal interview, the truths which his religion teaches.

From Turkey his influence extended southward until it overspread all Persia, and extended largely into other portions of Asia. Its former influence and strength is shown in the remnants of ancient ruins of temples dedicated to worship, like those of Persepolis in Southern Persia and others.

The disciples of Zoroaster believe that as time never had a beginning, it will consequently have no ending; that eternity can be neither created nor destroyed, but it can create and destroy everything, and consequently may be considered the first great cause or creator.

They believe that originally there were two spirits—good and evil—typified by light and darkness; that the good spirit, God, evolved from the purest light, resides beyond the sun; that the bad spirit, the Devil, was evolved from darkness, is the embodiment of evil, and resides in hell. That these two spirits have always been and will continue to be engaged in a strife for mastery, until light prevails. That God, whom they call Oromasdez, created six other gods to assist him, whose attributes are Benevolence, Wisdom, Truth, Beauty, Order and Health. That the god of darkness created six other gods of opposite attributes to aid him in counteracting the influence of goodness. Their belief is further explained elsewhere.

TEACHINGS OF ZOROASTER.

Treat old age with great respect and tenderness.
Be very scrupulous to observe the truth in all things.

The parental mind hath sown symbols through the world.

To refuse hospitality and not to succor the poor are sins.

Multiply domestic animals, nourish them, and treat them gently.

Cultivate the soil, drain marshes and destroy dangerous creatures.

There is no greater crime than to buy grain and keep it until it becomes dear.

All good thoughts, words and actions are the productions of the celestial world.

There is something intelligible which it behooves thee to apprehend with the flower of the mind.

The soul is a bright fire, and by the power of the Father remains immortal, and is mistress of life.

Avoid everything calculated to injure others. Have no companionship with a man who injures his neighbor.

He who sows the ground with diligence acquires a greater stock of religious merit than he could gain by ten thousand prayers in idleness.

Be not envious, avaricious, proud, or vain. Envy and jealousy are the work of evil spirits. Haughty thoughts and thirst for gold are sins.

Every man who is pure in thoughts, words and actions will go to celestial regions. Every man who is evil in thoughts, words or actions will go to the place of the wicked.

Do not allow thyself to be carried away by anger. Angry words and scornful looks are sins. To strike a man, or vex him with words, is a sin. Even the intention to strike another merits punishment. Opposition to peace is a sin. Reply to thine enemy with gentleness.

Fornication and immodest looks are sins. Avoid licentiousness, because it is one of the readiest

means to give evil spirits power over body and soul. Strive, therefore, to keep pure in body and mind, and thus prevent the entrance of evil spirits, who are always trying to gain possession of man. To think evil is a sin.

Contend constantly against evil, morally and physically, internally and externally. Strive in every way to diminish the power of Arimanes, the evil one, and destroy his works. If a man has done this he may fearlessly meet death, well assured that radiant Izeds will lead him across the luminous bridge into a paradise of eternal happiness. But though he has been brave in battle, killed wild beasts and fought with all manner of external evils, if he has neglected to combat evil within himself, he has reason to fear that Arimanes and his Devs will seize him and carry him to Duzakh, where he will be punished according to his sins: not to satisfy the vengeance of Ormuzd, but because, having connected himself with evil, this is the only means of becoming purified therefrom, so as to be capable of enjoying happiness at a future period.

JESUS THE CHRIST.

Bible Account of His Life and Teachings.



HE founder of the Christian religion, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem, in Judea, a region of the country bordering on the East of the Mediterranean Sea, in the year of the world 4004. His mother, Mary, according to Biblical narrative, was betrothed to a carpenter named Joseph, when it was announced to her through an angel: "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the

power of the Highest shall overshadow thee." The Bible description says further: "She was found with child of the Holy Ghost;" and further, that her husband "knew her not until she had brought forth her first-born son," who was named Jesus. Joseph and Mary, who resided at Nazareth, were stopping temporarily at an inn at Bethlehem, which being full at the time of his birth, the child was wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger.

Shepherds tending their flocks at night had the fact of his birth revealed to them by an angel, and they went to Bethlehem to see the child, and three wise men from the East, guided by a star, also came, and fell down and worshiped him.

Being circumcised on the eighth day, he was brought to the temple in Jerusalem at the expiration of thirty-three days.

King Herod, at that time being in Judea, hearing of the birth of Jesus, and fearing the loss of his throne from the predictions given of the child, sent a band of robbers to slay all the male children to be found in and about Bethlehem under two years of age, but, being warned by a dream, the parents of Jesus fled into Egypt, where they remained until Herod's death, when they returned to Nazareth, in Palestine, seventy-five miles north of Jerusalem.

Not much is known of him until he was twelve years of age, when his parents took him to the annual feast of the Passover at Jerusalem, where he astonished the doctors of law by the wisdom of his questions and answers at that time.

Of his life from that period until his thirtieth year nothing is known. It is supposed, however, that he assisted Joseph as a carpenter, improving such opportunity as was presented for reflection and meditation. About six months previous to the commencement of his ministry, John the Baptist, a cousin of Jesus, proclaimed the coming of Jesus as the promised Messiah, and besought the people to repent of their sins and accept him. Many repented and were baptized, thus preparing themselves to be his followers. Jesus came soon after and was baptized, at his own request, in the river Jordan. It is said that as he came out from the water, a voice from heaven

proclaimed: "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

Then followed a fast of forty days in the wilderness; after which he selected his disciples and commenced his preaching. His ministry was remarkable for the many miracles which it is recorded he performed. He cured by a word a nobleman's son lying sick at Capernaum. He changed water to wine to supply the guests at a marriage feast in Galilee. He stilled a tempest on the Sea of Galilee; healed a palsied centurion; raised Lazarus from the dead at Bethany; restored to sight blind Bartimeus; blighted with a word a barren fig-tree, and fed 5,000 persons with five loaves and two small fishes.

He delivered the memorable Sermon on the Mount, and gave the Lord's Prayer as an example to those who are disposed to indulge in long prayers. He drew upon himself the hostility of the Pharisees for healing the sick at the pool of Bethesda on the Sabbath, and gave offense to the Jews for gathering food also on that day. For these



JESUS,

Teacher of forgiveness and love, and founder of the Christian Religion.

offenses, the overturning of the forms and ceremonies of the Jews, and the hostility aroused because he claimed to possess divine power, the scribes and Pharisees commenced a system of persecution, which finally ended in his death.

At the last feast of the Passover he instituted the Lord's Supper, and at that time announced that one of his disciples would betray him. Afterwards, in the garden of Gethsemane, he prayed with great agony of spirit, and hither came an armed band, with Judas,

one of his disciples, who made Jesus known by kissing him. Refusing all offers of assistance, Jesus surrendered himself, and was brought to the court of seventy—the Jewish Sanhedrim—where he was accused before Pontius Pilate, the governor, of blasphemy in claiming to be the Son of God—a fact which Jesus not denying, he was condemned to death, though of any crime Pilate admitted him to be entirely innocent.

With a crown of thorns placed upon his head, he was led to Calvary, outside of Jerusalem, where he was ignominiously crucified between two thieves, among his last words being, when suffering the agony of death on the cross, that tender and compassionate expression—a sentiment that will live and elevate the races in all the years to come: "FATHER, FORGIVE THEM, FOR THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO!"

At his death, the Bible narrative says, the sun was darkened, the earth quaked, and the veil of the temple was rent in twain. Joseph, one of his disciples, came in the evening and obtained permission to bury his body in a tomb "hewn in stone," from which grave Jesus emerged alive on the third day, made himself known to his followers,

remained on earth forty days, giving blessings and instructions, and promising to be with those who should believe.

Taking with him his disciples, he then retired to the Mount of Olives, where, in the act of spreading his hands and blessing them, he was taken up into heaven, and a cloud received him out of their sight.

The Influence of the Christian Religion.

Much controversy has existed since the appearance of Christ, as to his miraculous conception, his subversion of the laws of nature to perform miracles, and his alleged divinity. Into that discussion we do not purpose now to enter. It is sufficiently shown, however, by Bible history, that in daily walk, example and precept, Christ was the purest and noblest character that ever appeared on earth.

His teaching moulded and fixed in the human mind an idea of an Omnipresent, All-wise and Supreme Creator, elevating his followers above idol-worship. He inculcated the law of charity and forgiveness as no one else had done, and, by his disregard of past observances and forms, he ushered in a progressive, advancing theology, which has been, and is, the religion of civilization.

Extracts from the New Testament.

GIVE to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.—Matthew v., 42.

Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—Matthew v., 16.

He that receiveth you (the disciples) receiveth Me; and he that receiveth Me receiveth Him that sent Me.—Matthew x., 40.

Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones (the disciples) a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall not lose his reward.—Matthew x., 42.

God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved.—John iii., 17.

For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii., 16.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery; but I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.—Matthew v., 27, 28.

If ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.—Matthew vi., 14, 15.

Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.—Matthew vii., 1, 2.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.—Matthew vii., 7, 8.

If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good gifts to them that ask him! Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.—Matthew vii., 11, 12.

Enter ye in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat; because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.—Matthew vii., 13, 14.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you



NAZARETH,

In Palestine, Childhood Home of Jesus. The place is called to-day Nasirah, and has about 3,000 inhabitants.

that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.—Matthew v., 38, 39.

The Lord's Prayer.

WHEN ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

Be not ye therefore like unto them; for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him.

After this manner therefore pray ye:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.—Matthew vi., 9.

Teaching and Precepts of Jesus.

TAKE heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven. . . . But when thou doest alms let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth, that thine alms may be in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.—Matthew vi., 1, 3, 4.

Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth forth not good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.—Matthew vii., 17-20.

Whosoever shall confess Me before men I will I confess also before My Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny Me before men, I will I also deny before My Father in heaven.—Matthew x., 32, 33.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.—Matthew v., 17-19.

Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy.

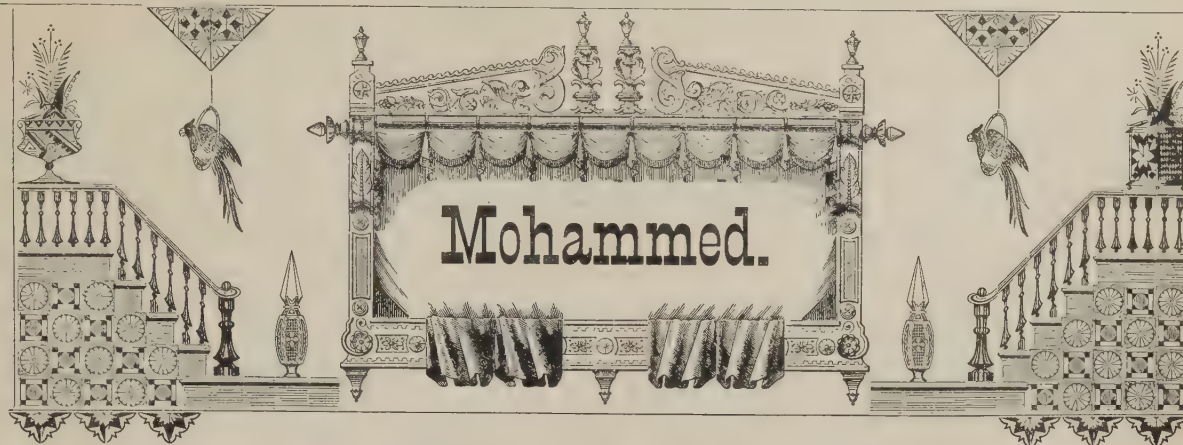
Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for My sake; rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.—Matthew v., 2-12.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use and persecute you.—Matthew v., 43, 44.



THE MOHAMMEDAN RELIGION AND ITS TEACHINGS.

PERSIA, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, Northern Africa, Asiatic Turkey and Tartary, are included in that portion of the world over which prevails the Mohammedan religion. That an individual could arise in the broad light of history at so late a day, and establish such a wide-spread religion, would indicate him to be a very remarkable man. Such was Mohammed.

The city of his nativity was Mecca, in Arabia, where he was born November 10, 570. His father, Abdallah, who was a merchant in humble circumstances, died two months after his birth, and his mother six years later. His guardianship was then confided to his grandfather, who died two years afterwards, when he went to live with his uncle, Abu Taleb, with whom he made journeys through Syria and other countries; and with another uncle, named Zobias, he traveled extensively throughout Arabia; during which time he acquired valuable knowledge, which, it may well be supposed, served him in good stead in the later years of his eventful life.

In his varying fortunes he was at one time a shepherd near Mecca; subsequently a linen trader, and, a little later, was in the employ of a wealthy widow named Khadijah, whom he married when about twenty-five years of age, she being fifteen years his senior. Through this marriage he had four daughters and two sons, and with his family he passed ten years of peaceful life, the love of meditation growing upon him to that extent, however, that at forty he was in the habit of resorting to a solitary cave at Mount Hara, where he gave himself up to religious meditation. It was a time in the history of Arabia when reform was needed. Through tyranny and conquest in the surrounding nations, his country was being made the refuge of the religiously oppressed. Hither came

the Jews, the worshipers of fire and of idols; and with the varying beliefs and contentions the time was ripe for the inauguration of a reform that should bring order out of chaos.

In his solitude, Mohammed gave himself up, to reflection, praying that he might become the instrumentality whereby the people should be saved from their idolatries. While he meditated thus he passed into a convulsion, when an angel appeared to him and commanded him to read. In that condition, it is claimed, he saw and read the decrees of God which he afterwards promulgated in the Koran.

Having settled in his own mind the fact that he was not under the control of an evil spirit, he yielded to the influence thus brought to bear upon him, and the communications continued to come to the end of his life, being dictated to Mohammed by persons in attendance. These revelations, at the close of his life, were collected, and became the Bible of the Mohammedans, known as the Koran.

His wife, Khadijah, became his first convert when he commenced preaching; but, aside from his family and immediate friends, the number of his adherents was very small. Five years went by, at the expiration of which time he announced himself as a prophet, in compliance with a special message. This, however, drew such enmity upon him as to make it necessary for his uncle, Abu Taleb, though not a believer in his mission, to protect him from the violence of the mob.

Five years later, his uncle and wife both died. As before, varying fortune attended him. He had several times been expelled from Mecca, and at last was compelled to flee to Medina to save his life, where he was received with all the honors of a king. There he was not only a prophet, but a temporal ruler also.

During the succeeding ten years he had several battles with his opponents, but in the end he had not only conquered Mecca, which had been the strongest of his opposition, but his doctrines had become the generally accepted faith of the country, and his rule was admitted throughout all Arabia.

Of various pilgrimages which he made to Mecca, his followers that went with him the last time numbered 40,000. On that occasion he



MOHAMMED,
Founder of the Mohammedan Religion.

ascended Mount Arrafel, with this immense concourse of Moslems, exhorted for the last time his people, and blessed them. In this farewell sermon to his congregation, having a premonition that he was near his end, though only sixty-three years old, he said: "I return to Him who sent me, and my last command to you is, that you love, honor and uphold each other; that you exhort each other to faith and constancy in belief, and especially in the performance of pious and charitable deeds. My life has been for your good, and so will be my death."

Returning to Medina, he sickened and died, June 8, 632. the result of an illness induced by poison given him three years before by an enemy. He died in the arms of Ayesha, his favorite wife, in a house adjoining the Mosque; and, in a portion of the Mosque which has been enlarged to cover the spot, his remains lie to this day.

During the life of Khadijah he had no other wife than her, but after her death, it is claimed, he married twenty. Six died before him; from five he was divorced, and at his death ten were left widows.

Mohammed is said to have been a man of middle stature, having a strong beard, thick hair, bright eyes, much fluency of speech, and, though modest in bearing, had great courage.

Mohammedan writers claim that he possessed the power to have prolonged his life; that the angel Gabriel gave him permission to take life or death; whereupon Mohammed chose death, and by an angel he was thrown into a spasm, which soon terminated in death. Thus ended the life-work of a remarkable man, whose followers to-day number 160,000,000.

What Mohammedanism Teaches.

The Mussulman faith teaches that there is but one God, Lord and Governor of the Universe, who produced all things from nothing, who never begot any person whatever, as He Himself was never begotten by another. Lord and Sovereign over all, we are bound to serve and adore Him only. That we must believe with our hearts and confess with our mouths that Mohammed is the prophet, and that his revealed truth has been transmitted to us through the Koran. That there will be a final resurrection; that the first who will arise upon earth will be Mohammed; that all will come to judgment, and Mohammed will intercede for the wicked. That those whose actions are good, who believe, and confess a belief, in the one God, in Mohammed and the Koran—these shall have perpetual light in paradise with Mohammed; that wicked disbelievers shall be cast into hell, where they shall endure every possible torment; but there, even, those who may believe in the one true God, though morally bad and in hell for a time, at the second intercession of Mohammed may finally have their sins washed away.

To attain to purity and holiness on earth, the Mohammedan faith enjoins various exercises. Perfect cleanliness, frequent prayers, the giving of alms, fasting, and a pilgrimage to Mecca.

While many forms and ceremonies are observed by the followers of this religion, the general outline of belief regarding the resurrection, torment in hell and perpetual bliss in heaven, seems to have been borrowed from the Christian faith. Mohammed being regarded as the prophet instead of Christ.

Extracts From the Koran.

God obligeth no man to do more than he hath an ability to perform; God will cause ease to succeed hardship.

It is God who hath created seven heavens and as many different stories of the earth; the divine command descendeth between them.

Hell shall be a place of ambush, a receptacle for the transgressors, who shall remain therein for ages; they shall not taste any refreshments therein, or any drink, except boiling water.

This is the description of a paradise, which is promised to the pious. It is watered by rivers; its food is perpetual, and its shade also; this shall be the reward of those who fear God. But the reward of the infidels shall be hell-fire.

Unto those who do right shall be given an excellent reward in this world, but the dwelling of the next world shall be better; and happy shall be the dwelling of the pious—namely gardens of eternal abode, into which they shall enter; rivers shall flow beneath the same; therein shall they enjoy whatever they wish.

Concerning wine and lots; in both there is great sin, and also some things of use unto men; but their sinfulness is greater than their use.

The Lord hath commanded that ye show kindness unto your parents, whether the one of them or both of them attain to old age with thee. Wherefore say not unto them, Fie on you; neither reproach them, but speak respectfully unto them, and submit to behave humbly toward them, out of tender affection.

Give unto him who is of kin to you his due, and also unto the poor and the traveler. And waste not thy substance profusely, for the profuse are brethren of the devils; and the devil was ungrateful to his Lord.

Verily the Lord will enlarge the store of whom he pleaseth, for He knoweth and regardeth His servants.

Give full measure when you measure aught; and weigh with a just balance. This will be better, and more easy for determining every man's due.

Set not up another god with the true God, lest thou sit down in disgrace and destitute. Thy Lord hath commanded that ye worship none beside Him.

Do thou trust in Him who liveth and dieth not, and celebrate His praise who hath created the heavens and the earth, and whatever is between them, in six days.

The servants of the merciful are those who walk meekly on the earth, and when the ignorant speak unto them, answer, Peace; and who pass the night adoring their Lord and standing up to pray unto Him. And whoever repenteth and doth that which is right, verily he turneth unto God with an acceptable conversion.

Verily this present life is only a play and a vain amusement; but if ye believe and fear God, He will give you your rewards.

Consume not your wealth among yourselves in vain; nor present it unto judges, that ye may devour part of men's substance unjustly, against your own conscience.

Marry those who are single among you, and such as are honest of your men-servants and your maid-servants; if they be poor, God will enrich them of His abundance, for God is bounteous and wise. And let those who find not a match keep themselves from fornication until God shall enrich them of His abundance.

God will render of none effect the works of those who believe not, and who turn away men from the way of God; but as to those who believe and work righteousness, and believe in the revelation which hath been sent down to Mohammed (for it is truth from their Lord), He will expiate their evil deeds from them, and will dispose of their heart aright.

The law of Koran forbids a man marrying his father's wife, his mother, daughter, sister, aunt, niece, wet-nurse, foster-sister, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or free women who are married, and who are not slaves. If he has not means enough to marry a free woman who is a believer, he may marry those of his maid-servants who are true believers.

Ye may divorce your wives twice, and then either retain them with humanity, or dismiss them with kindness. . . . But if the husband divorce her a third time she shall not be lawful for him again until she marry another husband. But if he also divorce her, it shall be no crime in them if they return to each other if they think they can observe the ordinances of God.

O true believers, the law of retaliation is ordained you for the slain; the free shall die for the free, and the servant for the servant, and a woman for a woman; but he whom his brother shall forgive may be prosecuted and be obliged to make satisfaction according to what is just, and a fine shall be set on him with humanity. And he who shall transgress after this by killing the murderer shall suffer a grievous punishment.

Observe prayer, and give alms, and obey the apostle, that ye may obtain mercy.

Walk not proudly in the land, for thou canst not cleave the earth; neither shalt thou equal the mountains in stature.



Emanuel Swedenborg.

Biographical Sketch of the Swedish Seer.



AS A LEARNED man and a prophet chosen to reveal light from heaven, Emanuel Swedenborg may justly be classed with those who are recognized by a large number of followers as having received spiritual instruction superior to what is given most mortals on earth to know.

He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 29, 1688; his father, Bishop of Skarn, in West Gothland, being Jesper Swedborg,

which name, by the ennobling of the family, was

changed to Swedenborg, in 1719.

Carefully educated in the Lutheran church, he was remarkable, as a child, for spiritual susceptibility, the claim being that angels spoke through him. Completing his studies at Upsal, he spent the following two years in travel through Holland, England and France, afterwards settling in Griefswald, in Pomerania, and engaged in scientific pursuit. He subsequently established and published in Sweden, for two years, a scientific journal devoted to mathematics and mechanics; during which time he became acquainted with Christopher Palhem, an engineer, who secured through King Charles XII. his appointment as assessor extraordinary of the College of Mines. During the succeeding years he gave attention to mining engineering, published various works relating to scientific subjects, and was elected to membership in academies of science in Stockholm, St. Petersburg and Upsal. In 1745, being then fifty-seven years of age, he announced his scientific labors finished, and, feeling himself called by God, entered upon the work of revealing to men a new system of religious truth, the claim being that he was permitted to converse with spirits and angels, and could thus clearly reveal the mysteries of the spiritual world.

In order to devote himself exclusively to his work, he retired from other labor, and commenced his mission by first reading the Christian Bible in the original; following which he wrote several books explanatory of his revelations regarding the Scriptures, which he published at his own expense; among them the *Arcana Celestia*, in eight

large quarto volumes, being a commentary on Genesis and Exodus, besides accounts of "wonderful things seen and heard in heaven and hell." These were followed by many other works of a religious character.

Never married, he was a modest, unassuming man, who never alluded to his spiritual intercourse unless closely questioned; but of his ability to converse with spirits, and thus receive intelligence of distant countries and places, independent of other means of communication, his believers had not the slightest doubt.

A stroke of apoplexy, on Christmas eve in 1771, deprived him of

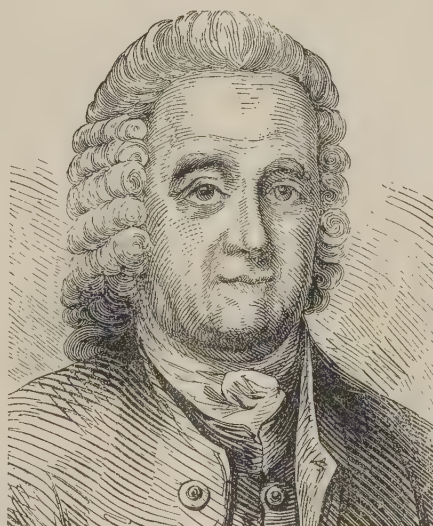
speech and lamed one side. In a lethargic state he remained for three weeks, at the end of which he recovered his speech, when he told his attendants that the angels had kept him company during the time, as usual. He died in London, March 24, 1772, being at the time eighty-four years, eight weeks and five days old.

His body was deposited in the vault of the Swedish church in Princess' Square, Radcliffe Highway, London, and there it has rested for over a hundred years. The revelations which he taught have impressed themselves upon the minds of thousands of believers who make the congregations in the New Jerusalem churches in many parts of the civilized world.

What Swedenborgianism Teaches.

The writings of Swedenborg reveal the fact that a hidden meaning is in the Scriptures, not generally understood, which is explained by the law of correspondence between natural and spiritual things. Thus the garden of Eden and what it contained corresponds to the human soul, its impulses

and affections. That the disobedience of Adam and Eve symbolizes the departure of mankind at an early period from their original state of innocence. That the New Jerusalem, seen by John descending from God out of heaven, signifies not only the chief city of Palestine, but the Lord's church, and particularly the religious doctrines by which a person is united into a church. Hence the New Jerusalem church, which is synonymous with a new doctrine of pure truth from the Holy Word, is destined to regenerate the world. The doctrines and belief of the Swedenborgians are outlined on another page.



Emanuel Swedenborg.

Joseph Smith.

Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Mormonism.

AT SHARON, Vt., December 23, 1805, was born Joseph Smith, the subject of this sketch. When ten years of age his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and four years afterwards went to Manchester, N. Y., a town six miles distant, where Joseph spent his time on a farm. With a mind much given to religious contemplation, Smith, then about fourteen years of age, retired to a grove and earnestly called upon the Lord. While thus engaged in supplicating, he claims to have been enrapt in a heavenly vision, when he saw two glorious personages, who exactly resembled each other in features and likeness, surrounded by a brilliant light, which eclipsed the sun at noonday. They assured him that at some future time the fullness of the gospel should be made known unto him.

On the evening of September 21, 1823, while engaged in prayer, an angel encompassed by a halo of light appeared to him, and announced that he was chosen to be an instrument in the hands of God for the promulgation of a new dispensation. He at that time was told, also, where plates were deposited, on which were engraven an abridgment of the records of the ancient prophets that had existed on the continent. After many visits from the angels, in which he was told of the glory of events that should transpire in the last days, the angel, he further claims, delivered the plates into his hands on the morning of September 22, 1827.

These plates, he assures us, had the appearance of gold, being in size about six by eight inches, and about the thickness of tin. They were filled with engravings in Egyptian characters, and bound together in a volume, as the leaves of a book, with three rings running through the whole, the volume being about six inches thick. With the plates came a pair of spectacles, the glasses in which being transparent were called Urim and Thummim; and looking through these he was enabled to translate the engravings on the plates, which related to the early history of America, from its first settlement by a tribe who came from the Tower of Babel at the confusion of languages, to the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era.

The records on the plates confirmed the appearance of Christ on earth and His resurrection, and was especially designed to aid in a fuller and more complete understanding of the Bible, and was to be incorporated with it.

In translating the plates, Smith, with the aid of the stone spectacles, seated beside a blanket suspended in the room, to hide profane eyes from looking upon the inscriptions, read the records upon them, while Oliver Cowdery wrote it as Smith read. When completed, this became the Book of Mormon, which found believers in sufficient number to enable Smith's followers to found the Church of the Latter-Day Saints by an organization at Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830.

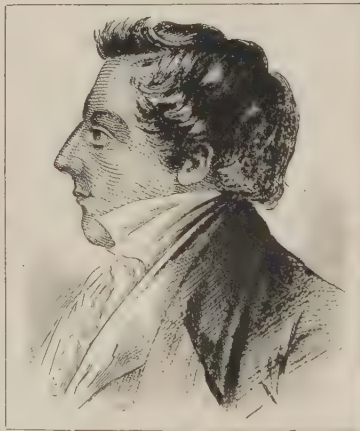
Various opinions exist as to the authenticity of the Mormon scriptures, the plates being carried away by the angel that delivered them.

The Book of Mormon has the sworn testimony of Oliver Cowdery, who wrote the book into English, that he saw the plates, and to his name is appended the signatures of ten others who affirm that they also saw them. The opponents claim that afterwards, in a quarrel with Smith, some of these witnesses renounced Mormonism and

declared that they had sworn false as to seeing the plates.

It is believed by some that the matter which composes this book was written as a religious novel by an educated man, formerly a clergyman, named Solomon Spalding, who died soon after taking his manuscript to a Pittsburgh printing office. That in this office was a man named Sidney Rigdon, a printer, who, attracted by the Oriental and antique style of the composition, copied it, furnished it to Smith to read to Cowdery, and thus, with more or less of other composition intermixed, the matter for the Book of Mormon was obtained. Rigdon afterwards left the printing office, and, associating himself with Smith, engaged in preaching.

The basis of belief which the Mormons, who styled themselves Latter-Day Saints, preached in the beginning was that the millennium was near at hand, and that America, the land of the free, somewhere in the interior of the conti-



JOSEPH SMITH,
Mormon Prophet and Preacher.

nent, was to become the New Jerusalem.

From New York Smith and Rigdon went to Independence, Mo., where they arranged for the erection of a temple. Subsequently they were for some years at Kirtland, Ohio, where they endured various persecutions, Brigham Young in the meantime joining them there.

Returning again to Missouri, they were soon compelled to leave there and take up settlement in Illinois, where was built up the city of Nauvoo, in which Smith was mayor, president of the church, and commander of a military organization.

In all the movements from one State to another, the erection of

churches or the doing of any important work, the same was usually done through revelations that came to Smith. In 1843, Smith, who then had one wife, received a revelation authorizing polygamy, which caused a dissension in the Mormon ranks. In an exposition of Smith and Rigdon, sixteen women testified that these leaders had made attempts to seduce them, under the guise of a revelation from heaven. Foster and Lane, who printed this expose, had their printing office destroyed by the Mormons, and were compelled to flee to Carthage, Ill., where they obtained warrants for the arrest of Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith (his brother), and several others.

The Smiths were lodged in jail at Carthage. On the evening of June 27, a mob attacked the jail. In the contest Hyrum Smith was shot and killed in the building, and Joseph having emptied the contents of his revolver upon the crowd, was shot while attempting to escape from a window, and fell to the ground dead.

Brigham Young was appointed to the head of the church, and in 1848 the Mormons emigrated to Utah, where, in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, they made their homes, and where they laid out and

built the town of Salt Lake City. In 1852, nine years after the revelation to Smith, Brigham Young affirmed the revelation authorizing polygamy, which has been a distinctive feature of the Mormon religion since that time. Young died Aug. 29, 1877, and was succeeded by John Taylor. Died, July 25, 1887.

What the Mormons Believe.

They believe in the one God and Christ the Mediator and Savior, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments, which, aided by the Book of Mormon, they take as their rule of faith. They believe further that we have, before being on earth, existed as spirits in other conditions, and that we descend to earth to pass life here as a probationary discipline. They believe in the necessity of faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and that those who accept the divine word as revealed in the Bible and the Book of Mormon, and do right, will inherit eternal happiness; that those who disobey must suffer in the next existence.

Polygamy is justified by them on the ground of necessity for the protection of woman, though forbidden by the Mormon Bible.

Extracts from Book of Nephi, MORMON BIBLE.

THE Lord giveth no commandments unto the children of men, save he shall prepare a way for them that they may accomplish the thing which he commandeth. Wherefore let us be faithful in keeping the commandments of the Lord.—1 Nephi iii., 7, 16.

The Lord slayeth the wicked to bring forth his righteous purposes. It is better that one man should perish than that a nation should dwindle and perish in unbelief.—1 Nephi iv., 13.

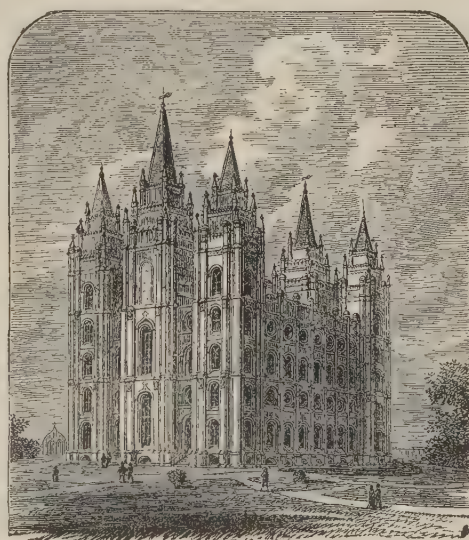
The Lord is able to do all things, according to his will, for the children of men, if it so be that they exercise faith in him. Wherefore let us be faithful unto him.—1 Nephi vii., 12.

Remember, O man, for all thy doings thou shalt be brought into judgment. Wherefore if ye have sought to do wickedly in the days of your probation, then ye are found unclean before the judgment seat of God; and no unclean thing can dwell with God. Wherefore ye must be cast off forever.—1 Nephi x., 20, 21.

Whoso would hearken unto the word of God, and would hold fast unto it, they would never perish; neither could the temptations and the fiery darts of the adversary overpower them unto blindness, to lead them away to destruction.—1 Nephi xv., 24.

Behold, the Lord hath created the earth that it should be inhabited; and he hath created his children that they should possess it. And he raiseth up a righteous nation, and destroyeth the nations of the wicked. And he leleth away the righteous into precious lands, and the wicked he destroyeth and curseth the land unto them for their sakes. And he loveth those who will have him to be their God.—1 Nephi xvii., 36-38, 40.

The time speedily shall come that all churches which are built up to get gain, to get power over the flesh, to become popular in the eyes of the world, who seek the lusts of the flesh and the things of the world, and to do all manner of iniquity; yea, in fine, all those who belong to the kingdom of the devil, are those who need fear, and tremble, and quake; they are those who must



New Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

be brought low in the dust; they are those who must be consumed as stubble.—1 Nephi xxii., 23.

The Messiah cometh in the fullness of time, that he may redeem the children of men from the fall. And because that they are redeemed from the fall, they have become free forever—knowing good from evil—to act for themselves.—2 Nephi ii., 26.

O the vainness, and the frailties, and the fool-

Extracts from Book of Nephi, MORMON BIBLE.

ishness of men! When they are learned they think they are wise, and they hearken not unto the counsel of God, for they set it aside, supposing they know of themselves, wherefore their wisdom is foolishness, and it profiteth them not, and they shall perish. But to be learned is good, if they hearken unto the counsels of God.—2 Nephi ix., 28, 29.

Who are cursed:

The rich, who are rich as to the things of the world; because they are rich they despise the poor, and they persecute the meek, and their hearts are upon their treasures; wherefore their treasure is their god, and behold, their treasure shall perish with them also. The deaf, that will not hear; for they shall perish. The blind, that will not see; for they shall perish also. The uncircumcised of heart; for a knowledge of their iniquities shall smite them at the last day. The liar; for he shall be thrust down to hell. The murderer, who deliberately killeth; for he shall die. Those who commit whoredoms; for they shall be thrust down to hell. Those that worship idols; for the devil of all devils delighteth in them. In fine, all those who die in their sins; for they shall return to God and behold his face, and remain in their sins.—2 Nephi ix., 30, 31.

The Lord doeth that which is good among the children of men; and he doeth nothing save it be plain unto the children of men; and he inviteth them all to come unto him, and partake of his goodness; he denieth none who come unto him, black and white, bond and free, male and female; and all are alike unto God, both Jew and Gentile.—2 Nephi xxvi., 33.

Behold the Lamanites, your brethren (whom ye hate, because of their filthiness and the cursings which have come upon their skins), are more righteous than you; for they have not forgotten the commandment of the Lord, which was given unto our fathers, that they should have, save it were one wife; and concubines they should have none.—Book of Jacob iii., 5.



Andrew Jackson Davis.

PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MODERN SPIRITISM.



IN THE YEAR 1843, Professor Grimes, a phrenologist and lecturer on magnetism, gave an exhibition of his powers as a mesmerist in one of the public halls in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Attention thus directed to the subject caused a citizen in the town, Mr. William Livingston, to experiment upon a boy, an apprentice in a boot and shoe store, whom he chanced to meet there, with a view to determining the truth or falsity of that which was claimed as a science. The boy thus selected for trial by Livingston was Andrew Jackson Davis. He was then sixteen years old, slight in frame, delicate in constitution, honest, inexperienced and uneducated. Born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1826, Andrew had with his parents been a resident of several places prior to coming to Poughkeepsie, mostly in rural neighborhoods, where his father, who was a shoemaker in very humble circumstances, in turn worked at weaving, shoemaking, and by the day for various farmers.

The mother of Davis, a woman of delicate constitution, possessed the gift of second sight, which enabled her to detail where lost things about their premises might be found; to see sights, and hear sounds, in which condition she exhibited an abstraction of mind that made her oblivious to things about her. From her the son inherited an extreme susceptibility of impression, through which, it is stated, he often heard music in the air, when in the fields, and words addressed to him from an unseen source.

On the occasion of the first experiment by Livingston, Davis went from the mesmerist into the clairvoyant condition, in which, while blindfolded, he minutely told the time by holding a watch to his forehead, read a newspaper, told the ailments of those present and described various articles presented for examination.

On the evening of January 1, 1844, he passed into the third magnetic condition, in which he claimed he could see the internal organs of each person in the room, could see the interior of other houses and their inmates, and see the entire city; that on this occasion, for the first, his mind went out and away, thousands of miles, and nature revealed itself as it could not be seen with mortal eyes; that every object, from a grain of salt to the loftiest mountain, had each an atmosphere of its own. Thus the flower, the blade of

grass, the tendril, the leaf, the mineral—all had an atmosphere with a color distinctly its own. This emanation encircling some species of vegetation seemed from four inches to eight feet in diameter. Each animal had also a sphere about it. At this time, as continually afterwards, was revealed to him the law of sympathy by which everything in nature exists, the position of minerals in the earth, the dependence one upon the other of earth, trees, vegetation, animals, human beings, and of the sun, moon and stars in the heavens.

On the evening of March 6, 1844, he went, in company with Mr. Livingston, to a residence in Poughkeepsie, to make a clairvoyant examination of a patient, on which occasion the somnambule condition remained so firmly fastened upon him after he left the house and parted company with Livingston, as to cause him to walk along the banks of the Hudson to Catskill, a distance of forty miles from Poughkeepsie. Restored to consciousness at the end of his journey, he obtained food, and being directed as to his way back, was a portion of the time again in the clairvoyant condition on his return. Many

singular visions, it is related, appeared to him during this journey, which he was compelled to make by an unseen power.

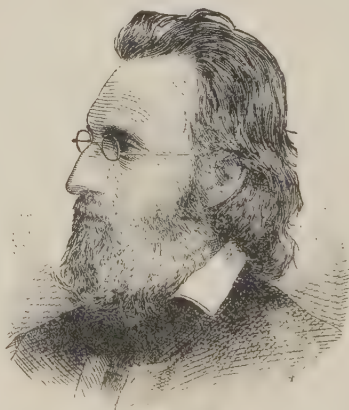
At that time he claims to have conversed with invisible beings, who gave him instructions as to the position he should occupy as a teacher. During the succeeding year he was engaged with Mr. Livingston in giving diagnoses of disease and prescriptions to the sick, hundreds of the afflicted crowding their rooms.

Within this time Davis developed other powers of a philosophical character, and, severing his connection with Livingston, he went with Dr. S. S. Lyon, of Bridgeport, Conn., to New York city, in the fall of 1845, to deliver a series of private lectures in the clairvoyant condition, the Rev. William Fishbough, of New Haven, Conn., being chosen to transcribe the revelations.

In a room at No. 92 Greene street, New York, on the 28th of November, 1845, there sat young Davis, Dr. Lyon, Mr. Fishbough and three witnesses, among

them being Dr. T. Lea Smith. Only a few had been invited to witness the exhibition.

When all was in readiness, with Mr. Fishbough at the table, Davis, in a clairvoyant state, with closed eyes, after a little time of stillness, slowly remarked: "This night I reach my superior condition." Then began the first part of that series of discourses which afterwards appeared as "Nature's Divine Revelations," a scientific, metaphysical work which attracted much attention at the time because of the rationalistic views advanced. More especially was the work



ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

Distinguished Author, Philosopher, Spiritualist and Seer.

regarded very remarkable as coming in such a manner from an illiterate, uneducated youth, twenty-one years of age.

Davis, Fishbough and Lyon remained in New York two years, the clairvoyant giving medical prescriptions during a portion of each day, and at other times dictating what was to be written. During the time on one occasion, having discovered from a clairvoyant examination, that a certain lady patient would die of a cancer at a given time, he repaired to her residence at the period designated to witness the departure of the spirit from the body—a dissolution termed death.

The birth of this woman into the spirit-world Davis very minutely described. As her body lay motionless, with weeping friends around it, he passed into the superior condition, and in an adjoining room he beheld first a bright light, as the extremities of the body grew cold, begin to gather itself above her head. Gradually this light grew larger, then the woman herself began to appear, first her head and then her body being developed, until, as life became extinct in the body, she stood as a spirit in the freshness of mature life above the inanimate frame in which she had lived.

She hovered in spirit form a brief time among her friends, who mourned her as dead, took a brief survey of those who did not realize that she stood in life beside them, gave a farewell look at her

former home of clay, then passed through an open window, joined other spirit friends, and passed heavenwards out of sight.

Two years went by. The lectures being completed, the clairvoyant power gradually diminished, and Davis no longer submitted to the magnetic manifestations. He has written several books since then, but, his friends claim, none containing greater wisdom than that entitled "Nature's Divine Revelations." He subsequently traveled extensively throughout the country, engaged in lecturing. Mr. Davis has been twice married, and of late years has resided at Orange, New Jersey.

In 1848 the so-called spirit-rappings made their appearance at Rochester, N. Y., and at other points. These were followed by various other physical manifestations, which to skeptics have never been entirely satisfactorily accounted for. Spiritualists believe that these demonstrations are made by spirit-power, and that the revelations of Davis came also through the agency of departed spirits once on earth.

The adherents of this belief have multiplied so rapidly that they now number, it is estimated, some ten millions of believers. At their fifth annual convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., 1868, the Spiritualists of America formed themselves into an association, and announced and adopted the following as their basis of faith:

What Spiritualists Believe.

THAT man has a spiritual nature as well as a corporeal; in other words, that the real man is a spirit, which spirit has an organized form composed of spiritual substance, with parts and organs corresponding to those of the corporeal body.

That man, as a spirit, is immortal, and has continued identity. Being found to survive that change called physical death, it may be reasonably supposed that he will survive all future vicissitudes.

That there is a spirit-world, with its substantial realities, objective as well as subjective.

That the process of physical death in no way essentially transforms the mental constitution, or the moral character of those who experience it.

That happiness or suffering in the spirit-world, as in this, depends not on arbitrary decree, or special provisions, but on character, aspirations and degree of harmonization, or of personal conformity to universal and divine law.

Hence, that the experiences and attainments of this life lay the foundation on which the next commences.

That since growth is the law of the human being in the present life; and since the process called death is in fact but a birth into another condition of life, retaining all the advantages gained in the experiences of this life, it may be inferred that growth, development, or progression, is the endless destiny of the human spirit.

That the spirit-world is near or around, and interblended with our present state of existence; and hence that we are constantly under the cognizance and influence of spiritual beings.

That as individuals are passing from the earthly to the spirit-world in all stages of mental and moral growth, that world includes all grades of character from the lowest to the highest.

That since happiness and misery depend on internal states rather than on external surroundings, there must be as many grades of each in the spirit-world as there are shades of character—each gravitating to his own place by the natural law of affinity.

That communications from the spirit-world, whether by mental impression, inspiration, or any other mode of transmission, are not necessarily infallible truths, but, on the contrary, partake unavoidably of the imperfections of the mind from which they emanate, and of the channels through which they come, and are, moreover, liable to misinterpretation by those to whom they are addressed.

Hence, that no inspired communication, in this or any past age (whatever claims may be or have been set up as to its source), is authoritative, any further than it expresses truth to the individual consciousness; which last is the final standard to which all inspired or spiritual teachings must be brought for test.

That inspiration, or the influx of ideas and promptings from the spirit-world, is not a miracle

The Writings of A. J. Davis.

Although Mr. Davis attended school but a few months, in which he mastered only the barest rudiments of writing, spelling and reading, he has become a well known lecturer and an author of many books treating upon the philosophy of Life, Death and the Hereafter. With such limited opportunity for educational advancement in the schools, and in his early home, his present intellectual endowment is very remarkable. His friends claim it to be the result of direct spirit assistance. The books claiming his authorship are named as follows:

Nature's Divine Revelations.
The Physician. Vol. I. Gt. Harmonia.
The Teacher. Vol. II. Gt. Harmonia.
The Seer. Vol. III. Gt. Harmonia.
The Reformer. Vol. IV. Gt. Harmonia.
The Thinker. Vol. V. Gt. Harmonia.
Magic Staff—An Autobiography of A. J. Davis.
A Stellar Key to the Summer-Land.
Arabula, or Divine Guest.
Approaching Crises, or Truth vs. Theology.
Answers to Ever-recurring Questions from the People.
Children's Progressive Lyceum Manual.
Death and the After-Life.
History and Philosophy of Evil.
Harbinger of Health.
Harmonial Man, or Thoughts for the Age.
Events in the Life of a Seer. (Memoranda).
Philosophy of Special Providence.
Free Thoughts Concerning Religion.
Penetratia, Containing Harmonial Answers.
Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse.
The Inner Life, or Spirit Mysteries Explained.
The Temple—on Diseases of Brain and Nerves.
The Fountain, with Jets of New Meanings.
Tale of a Physician, or Seeds and Fruits of Crime.
Genesis and Ethics of Conjugal Love.
Diakka, and their Earthly Victims.
Views of Our Heavenly Home.

of a past age, but a perpetual fact, the ceaseless method of the divine economy for human elevation.

That all angelic and demoniac beings which have manifested themselves, or interposed in human affairs in the past, were simply disembodied human spirits, or beings of like character and origin, in different grades of advancement.

That all authentic miracles (so called) in the past, such as the raising of the apparently dead, the healing of the sick by the laying-on of hands or other simple means, the power over deadly poisons, the movement of physical objects without visible instrumentality, etc., have been produced in harmony with universal laws, and hence may be repeated at any time under suitable conditions.

Here and the Hereafter.

That the causes of all phenomena—the sources of all power, life and intelligence—are to be sought for in the internal or spiritual realm, not in the external or material.

That the chain of causation, traced backwards from what we see in nature and in man, leads inevitably to a Creative spirit, who must be not only a *fount of life* (love), but a *forming principle* (wisdom)—thus sustaining the dual parental relations of father and mother to all individualized intelligences, who consequently are all brethren.

That man, as the offspring of this Infinite Parent, is in some sense his image or finite embodiment; and that, by virtue of this parentage, each human being is, or has in his inmost nature, a germ of divinity—an incorruptible offshoot of the divine essence, which is ever prompting to good and right.

That all evil in man is in harmony with this divine principle; and hence whatever prompts and aids man to bring his external nature into subjection to and in harmony with, the divine in him—in whatever religious system or formula it may be embodied—is a "means of salvation" from evil.

That the hearty and intelligent conviction of these truths, with a realization of spirit-communication, tends: (1) To enkindle lofty desires and spiritual aspirations, an effect opposite to that of materialism, which limits existence to the present life. (2) To deliver from painful fears of death, and dread of imaginary evils consequent thereupon, as well as to prevent inordinate sorrow and mourning for deceased friends. (3) To give a rational and inviting conception of the after-life to those who use the present worthily. (4) To stimulate to the highest possible uses of the present life, in view of its relations to the future. (5) To energize the soul in all that is good and elevating, and to restrain from all that is evil and impure. This must result, according to the laws of moral influence, from a knowledge of the constant pressure or cognizance of the loved and pure. (6) To promote our earnest endeavors, by purity of life, by unselfishness, and by loftiness of aspiration, to live constantly *en rapport* with the higher conditions of spirit life and thought. (7) To stimulate the mind to the largest investigation and the freest thought on all subjects, especially on the vital themes of spiritual philosophy and duty, that we may be qualified to judge for ourselves what is right and true. (8) To enlighten from all bondage to authority, whether vested in creed, book, or church, except that of received truth. (9) To cultivate self-reliance and careful investigation by taking away the support of authorities, and leaving each mind to exercise its own truth-determining powers. (10) To quicken all philanthropic impulses, stimulating (a) to enlighten and unselfish labors for universal human good, under the encouraging assurance that the redeemed and exalted spirits of our race, instead of retiring to idle away an eternity of inglorious ease, are encompassing us about as a great cloud of witnesses, inspiring us to the work, and aiding it forward to a certain and glorious issue.



Religious Denominations.

History, Government and Beliefs of Various Church Organizations.

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS FORMS OF WORSHIP.

HATEVER may be the nationality of individuals, or whatever may be the religion to which they have been born or educated—whether Buddhist, Mohammedan, Christian or Barbaric, it will be found, if religionists at all, that each has his or her peculiar ideas of the means by which a worship shall be conducted.

While no two minds, probably, ever exactly agree concerning human destiny any more than two faces ever look exactly alike, yet, in every community there will generally be a certain number that will nearly enough agree in religious opinion to form an organization. If this organization lives, retains its individuality, and has peculiarities of belief and government distinctly its own, it becomes a denomination.

Among the believers in the Christian religion there have been and are at the present time many different grades of opinion. There are, in all, over one thousand different religions. The history of several of the most prominent of the religious organizations and beliefs will be found in the succeeding pages relating to denominations.

HISTORY OF THE JEWISH RELIGION.

After the death of Moses Joshua, his chosen successor, conducted the people of Israel into Palestine, the promised land,

where they subdued most of the heathen nations and divided the country among themselves. Their history, as recorded in sacred writ, shows that they tired of the Theocracy, or God government, and the judicial system under which they had lived, and desired a monarchical form of government. Saul, the son of Kish, was chosen for the first sovereign, and with varied fortunes and under various kings, sometimes relapsing into idolatry, and again returning to obedience to God; sometimes attaining extreme prosperity, and again falling into degradation, they retained possession of their inheritance, until Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, destroyed the Jewish nation and carried its inhabitants into captivity, about the year of the world 3416, or about 388 years after the rebellion which separated the ten tribes from that of Judea. They were retained in captivity in Babylon for seventy years, but released by Cyrus. Most of them then returned to Palestine, rebuilt the city and temple at Jerusalem, and renewed their covenant with God, but many remained in Babylon. About

A. M. 3653 the King of Persia ravaged part of Judea, and carried away a great number of prisoners. About thirty years afterwards, and also eight years later, Ptolemy, King of Egypt, carried tens of thousands of the Jews into Egypt, using them kindly. Thirty new cities in Asia were also settled with Jews, by Seleucus Nicator. About A. M. 3834 Antiochus Epiphanes forced his way to Jerusalem and murdered 40,000 Jews. Two years afterwards his troops pillaged the cities of Judea, murdered multitudes of men and carried off 10,000 women and children prisoners; the holy temple at Jerusalem was devoted to the worship of a Grecian idol, and the Jews were exposed to the basest treatment. About A. M. 3840 the city and temple of Jerusalem were regained and repaired by Nicanor. For thirty years more the country was ravaged, deluged in blood, and desolated by various nations and civil broils, and for twenty-four years was oppressed by Herod the Great, who at length assumed the government. Twenty years before the birth of Christ he rebuilt with great splendor the Jewish temple at Jerusalem. About A. M. 4004 Christ was born, only to be rejected as the promised Messiah by the Jews, who crucified him. About the year 70 after Christ Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, the Roman General, and in that catastrophe about 1,100,000 Jews perished. Since then the remainder and their descendants have been scattered, persecuted, slain and enslaved among all nations of the

earth, but have, through all, retained their distinctive national characteristics, preserving their Jewish worship, devoid of animal sacrifices and having undergone several changes. For eighteen centuries they have kept themselves a separate people, worshipping one God and awaiting the coming of the Messiah, who was promised by their prophets 700 years before the advent of Christ.

In numbers they are probably as strong as at any time they formerly were in Palestine. In every nation they live and prosper. Their civil government is that of the respective countries in which they dwell.

In religion almost all modern Jews hold to certain distinctions in food and ceremonies, and adhere as closely to the Mosaic dispensation as their dispersed condition will permit. They meet in their synagogues (or places of worship) on the seventh day of the week, as of old, instead of on the first, as the Christians do. The Jews formerly sat during the public services with their hats on. The service consists chiefly in reading the ancient laws of Moses, together with a variety of prayers. They repeat blessings and particular praises to God, not only in their prayers, but on all accidental occasions, and in almost all their actions. All vain swearing and the unnecessary use of the name of God is forbidden. All their meats are prepared by Jewish butchers in a peculiar manner, to avoid contamination from prohibited food. They acknowledge a two-fold law of God—written

and unwritten; the former is found in the five first books of our Old Testament; the latter is handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. The ceremony of circumcision is practiced upon infants eight days old, as in the days of Abraham. But, especially in the United States, the Jews gradually become less rigid in their national practices and conform more to the manners and customs of the American people, and the eating of pork is not now considered so great an abomination as formerly.

The restoration of Palestine to the Jews before the end of the world is predicted in the Old Testament prophecies. Their gath-

ering into the Holy Land is to result in their becoming a strong and prosperous nation, in which the promised Messiah is expected to be received by them and govern them.

Religious Belief.

The Jews believe in one God, the Creator of all things, first principle of all beings, self-sufficient and independent; without whom no created being can subsist; having a unity peculiar to himself; being eternal and incorporeal; who is the sole object of adoration and worship; having no mediator between him and mankind. That Moses was a prophet of God, superior to all others, enjoying a peculiar gift from God in this direction; that the prophecies of Moses were true; that the law

that he left was purely dictated by God himself to Moses, from whom they received and have it to-day. That this law is unchangeable; that God will not give another, and that there can be nothing added to or taken from it. That God knows the most secret thoughts of men and governs all their actions; that he will reward those who observe his law, and severely punish those who are guilty of violating it; that of these rewards eternal life is the best and greatest, and of punishment, damnation of the soul is the most severe. That a Messiah, of the royal house of David, shall yet come to deliver Israel, and that God, in his own good time, will raise the dead to life.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Its History, Government, Belief and Form of Worship.

THE Roman Catholic Church traces its origin to the days of the Apostle Simon Peter, one of the personal disciples of Jesus Christ, from whose lips was addressed to him that remarkable passage in the Scriptures: "Thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church." Whatever controversy may arise upon the mistranslation or misconception of this quotation, it is clung to with unswerving tenacity by the ancient and modern writers of the Roman Catholic Church as sufficient authority for all that it believes and does as a mighty system of religion.

It is claimed, also, that Peter visited Rome and established there the church that now venerates him as its founder and its first Pope. On this point, however, great diversity of opinion exists; but the fact remains, that upon this belief rests and is perpetuated the Papal Church of Rome.

Rome is to-day, as in the past centuries of the Christian church, the great center of the Roman Catholic religion, and the long line of Popes, including the present potentate, Leo XIII., claimed their supremacy over the universal Christian church. According to the records of the church, the line of supreme Pontiffs is unbroken from A. D. 42 to A. D. 1888.

Form of Government.—The Church of Rome is governed by the Pope; his counselors, the college of seventy cardinals, appointed from many nations, and classified as cardinal bishops, cardinal priests and cardinal deacons, and they rank as secular princes, next to the kings of the earth; after these succeed archbishops, bishops and the various orders of vicars and priests, each holding proportionate rank and sway, according to the degree of their office. The Popes are elected by the cardinals, but the Pope appoints the cardinals. The common people are, therefore, subject to their bishops; the bishops to the archbishops; the archbishops to the cardinals, and all are controlled by the Pope; thus there is "one church, having one faith, under one head." In all ecclesiastical matters the infallibility of the Pope is maintained, whatever differences may exist in the church as to his temporal authority.

The Discipline of the Church.—Canon law, compiled from the decrees of different Popes and councils of the church, and of several passages of the holy fathers and other reputable writers, and other authoritative works, now regulates the Roman Catholic Church, in place of the canons of the apostles, the apostolic constitutions, and the ancient compilations of the church. No diversity of faith is allowed in the church; but in matters of worship or discipline a difference is permitted, so long as peace is not subverted or communion broken. The Pope extends his care and solicitude to every Roman Catholic church in the world; he enacts new rules of discipline, abrogates others, and punishes those who do not obey them; decides in church differences, and listens to the appeals of all bishops. No priest or prelate in the church may marry; official vestments for the priesthood are prescribed for the greater decency of the public worship; church worship, formerly conducted in a tongue almost wholly unknown to the mass of the congregation, though largely yet in Latin, is now varied by the presentation of moral truths, in the English tongue, so clearly expounded in common language, as to enable the people to understand the moral law. Lent, the fast in commemoration of the fasting of Jesus in the wilderness for forty days, is strictly kept, as a time for doing penance for sin. It is also a preparation for celebrating the greatest festival of the church, known as Easter, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ from the dead. Numerous other fast and feast days are prescribed by the church and observed by devout Catholics in all countries. During these fasts no animal flesh is permitted to be eaten, except on certain days and under special circumstances. The Christian Sabbath is always a church holiday.

Religious Orders.—In Catholic countries, in all quarters of the globe, exist several orders of priests, known as monks, Basilians, Benedictines, Augustinians, Dominicans, Franciscans, etc. All belonging to these orders take upon themselves solemn vows of chastity, poverty and obedience for life. Usually they are under the jurisdiction of the Pope, instead of the bishops, and differ only in discipline, manner of dress, and particular privileges granted to each other. Several orders of nuns, or female devotees, also exist,

each following its own rules and wearing a peculiar costume. Their vows of consecration are similar to those of the monks; after their profession they are never allowed to leave the convent during life, without the leave of the bishop; and then only on the burning of the convent or some similar occasion; nor is any man permitted to enter the convent without the bishop's permission, and for some necessary purpose.

Principal Beliefs of the Church.—The fundamental principle of the church is the doctrine that God has promised and does exert over it a constant and perpetual protection, to preserve it from destruction, error or fatal corruption. This belief assures the infallibility of the church. The Pope is the representative of God on earth, and hence his own infallibility. The bread and wine of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper are representative of the body and blood of Christ, and in partaking of them communicants come nearer the Divine presence. There is a place beyond the grave, and this side of heaven, called purgatory through which the souls of believers must pass, as a disciplinary and purifying process, to fit them for heavenly joy. Saints, who are believed to reign with Christ after this life, should be honored and prayed to. Principal among these is the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus, whose intercession with her Son for her supplicants is universally sought by all devout believers. The images of Christ, the Virgin Mary and the saints and saintly relics, are held in veneration and honor. Sins should be confessed to the priests, as the representatives of Christ, who are enabled by His appointment to declare His forgiveness of sin. Indulgences are obtained only by special prayer and great devotional application.

Form of Worship.—Public services are mostly conducted in the Latin language, after set forms, called masses and vespers, as fully printed in the missals of the churches. These are divided into solemn or high mass, plain or low mass; mass sung or said; public mass and private mass. These vary in details, and are conducted by bishops and priests, a high mass being assisted by other ministers of the church. Vespers are the evening services. Another form of worship, called canonical hours, combines prayer and instruction, consisting of psalms, lessons, hymns, prayers, anthems, versicles, etc., divided into sections

for use at different hours. The fasts and festivals have distinctive peculiarities of worship.

Changes.—Under Pope Gregory, about the year 600, ancient Britain was converted from Paganism to Catholicism, which continued to flourish, with varying success, until the accession of Henry VIII., in the sixteenth century. Henry sought the aid of the Pope in getting a divorce from his wife, the queen, in order that he might marry Anne Boleyn. This being refused, Henry threw off his allegiance to Catholicism, and became the head of the church in England. In the succeeding reign of his only son, Edward VI., also in the sixteenth century, the Church of England was established, and England was arrayed on the Protestant side of the struggle then going on in Europe. When Queen Mary, in 1553, ascended the throne, she brought England again under Papal dominion, and slew about 300 Protestants, including some of their most prominent leaders—Latimer, Ridley and others. Under Elizabeth, who succeeded Mary, Protestantism was again restored, and Catholicism has since then been subordinate to the Puritans and Established Church of England in its public influence. In Ireland, however, Catholicism has held a prosperous sway.

The Reformation, beginning in 1517 by Luther, himself a Catholic monk, greatly injured Catholicism by its assaults upon several of the distinctive Catholic doctrines; and extending throughout Germany, Switzerland and France, led to the introduction of a vigorous Protestantism in those countries. John Calvin, in the same century, becoming dissatisfied with the doctrines of Catholicism, in which he had been educated, also became noted as a reformer and a Protestant leader.

The countries in which Catholicism mostly prevails at this day are Austria, France, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Mexico and all the countries of South America. They have also many missions and a large number of believers in other countries.

In the United States, where the Catholic religion was first established (in Maryland) in 1623, there was, in 1876, computed to be a membership of 10,000,000.

The Christian Fathers.—These were the first and most eminent writers of the Christian church. Those of the first century are styled the "Apostolical Fathers;" those of the first three centuries, prior to the religious council at Nice, "Antenicene Fathers," and those who flourished subsequently, "Post-

nicene Fathers." None of their writings are to be considered as inspired in the sense in which that word is applied to the Christian Bible. The following is a complete list of these fathers; Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius and Polycarp lived in the days of Christ's apostles; Papius, A. D. 116; Justin Martyr, 140; Dionysius of Corinth, 170; Tatian, 172; Hegesippus, 173; Melito, 177; Irenæus, 178; Athenagoras, 178; Miltiades, 180; Theophilus, 181; Clement of Alexandria, 194; Tertullian, 200; Minutius Felix, 210; Ammonius, 220; Origen, 230; Firmilian, 233; Dionysius of Alexandria, 247; Cyprian, 248; Novatus, or Novatian, 251; Arnobius, 306; Lactantius, 306; Alexander of Alexandria, 313; Eusebius, 315; Athanasius, 326; Cyril of Jerusalem, 348; Hilary, 354; Epiphaneus, 368; Basil, 370; Gregory of Nazianzen, 370; Gregory of Nyssa, 370; Optatus, 370; Ambrose, 374; Philaster, 380; Jerome, 392; Theodore of Mopsuestia, 394; Rufinus, 397; Augustine, 398; Chrysostom, 398; Sulpitius Severus, 401; Cyril of Alexandria, 412; Theodoret, 423; and Germanius, 494. Their writings are principally valuable as proofs of the existence and authenticity of the New Testament, extending back, as they do, to the time of the apostles.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE Church of England, which is Episcopal in government, the most prominent Protestant organization in England, was founded in the reign of Edward VI., King of Great Britain, in the sixteenth century. Christianity, however, both Protestant and Catholic, had a previous existence in the nation. Eusebius, an ancient writer, positively declares that it was introduced into Britain by the apostles of Christ and their disciples.

Its Government.—The reigning sovereign is the head of the church, with supreme power. There are two archbishops—of Canterbury and York—and twenty-five bishops. These bishops rank as temporal barons, so that each has a seat and a vote in the House of Peers in Parliament. Other prelates in the church are designated as deans, archdeacons, rectors, vicars, etc. The archdeacons possess authority next to the bishops, and are sixty in number. They look after church property, reform abuses, excommunicate members, etc. Rectors have charge of the parish churches, and vicars seem to be supernumerary overseers of parish affairs.

Belief.—The church expresses its Protestant Christian faith in the Apostles', Nicene and Athanasian creeds. The first of these is as follows:

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; was crucified, dead and buried. He descended into hell. The third day He rose from the dead. He ascended into heaven; and sitteth on the right hand of God; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy catholic

church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting."

This creed is also accepted by the Methodist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. The Nicene creed, a formula adopted by a convocation of Bishops at Nice in A. D. 325, is more elaborate, but accords with this; while the Athanasian, a creed formulated by Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, in the fifth century, is a sublime exposition of the two-fold, God-man nature of Jesus Christ.

Besides these creeds are the "Thirty-nine Articles" of belief, which may be thus summarized: A profession of faith in the Divine Trinity; the incarnation of Jesus Christ. His descent into the place of departed spirits—the "hell" of the creed—His resurrection and the divinity of the Holy Ghost. An acceptance of the canonical books of the Bible as the word of God. A belief in the creeds of the church. Declarations of the doctrines of original sin, of justification by faith in Christ alone, of predestination, etc. The church declared to be the assembly of the faithful. Rejection of the Roman Catholic doctrines of purgatory, the mass, the sale of indulgences, the adoration of images, the change of the wine and bread in the sacrament to the real blood and body of Christ, and the invocation of saints. Only those lawfully called may preach or administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper. Requiring the form of worship to be in the English language. Declaring that the sacraments are effectual signs of grace. Permitting the marriage of the clergy. Maintaining the efficacy of excommunication, and indorsing the power of the civil magistrates.

The Liturgy of the Church.—The Book of Prayer now in use in the Church of England was composed in 1547, and has since under-

gone several alterations. It breathes a true devotional spirit in its petitions and psalms of praise, indicating the deep piety of its authors.

The Episcopal Church in the United States.

Origin.—This church derives its doctrines, liturgy and practices almost wholly from the Church of England. The changes in all are rather circumstantial than material, and were made after the war of the Revolution had separated the American colonies from the rule of Great Britain. It, however, differs from the mother church in being distinct from the state government, and its bishops enjoy no civil powers, immunities or emoluments on account of their office.

The Worship.—This is essentially the same, with some verbal improvements, curtailments, etc. The Apostles' and the Nicene creeds are retained, but the Athanasian is rejected. In baptism the sign of the cross may be omitted at pleasure. The marriage service is shortened. The prayers for the rulers of the nation were also changed to meet the exigencies of the new government.

The Episcopacy.—Bishops, priests and deacons, wardens, and vestrymen, comprise the government. The bishops govern about fifty-five dioceses in the United States and Territories, with several in charge of missions in Africa, China and Japan. General conventions of bishops, clergy and laity meet once in three years. Bishops are elected in annual diocesan conventions, and ratified or rejected by a majority of the standing committees of other dioceses. Clergymen are educated at Episcopal universities in several states, and "called" wherever it may happen. In 1873 there were 49 dioceses, 2,700 parishes, 2,938 priests and deacons, and about 248,000 communicants.

HISTORY AND BELIEF OF THE BAPTISTS.

SOME writers of this denomination trace its origin to the first century, with John the Baptist as its exemplar, and Jesus Christ as its founder, thus giving it the basis and dignity of a first Christian church. Others again trace their history in a succession of pure churches, essentially Baptist, though under various names, from the third century down to Luther's Great Reformation. These churches were the subject of bitter persecution from and after the fifth century onward, from the religionists of the East and the West. Among the early persecutors of the German Baptists were Pope Innocent I., and Cyril of Alexandria, by whom they were driven from their houses of worship into secret places, and threatened with death, under ancient laws which forbade rebaptism, so-called. Thus they were scattered, but in the first dawn of the Reformation their principles reappeared among the Waldenses of the West, and several sects, including the Waldenses and Albigenses. Prominent in the results of the Reformation the German Baptists applied its doctrines to the social positions of life and threatened "an end to priestcraft and kingcraft, spiritual domination, titles and vassalage." But they were overcome with foul reproaches and arrogant scorn, and thousands of German Baptist peasants perished for their principles. In England, from the time of Henry VIII. until that of William III., a full century and a half, the Baptists struggled against intense opposition in their efforts to obtain liberty of conscience for all. But until the Quakers arose they stood entirely alone in this attempt to secure the "soul-liberty" of the subject. In Cromwell's time, however, they succeeded in obtaining a fair hearing, and made progress under the leadership of Milton and Vane, but were betrayed by one Monk. In the time of Charles II. the prisons were filled with their confessors and martyrs, but their principles continued to gain adherents among the people, and hastened the religious revolution of 1688. It is claimed that to the Baptists English constitutional liberty owes a debt that it can never fully repay. Among them "Christian" freedom found its earliest, its staunchest, its most

consistent and its most disinterested champions."

Religious Belief.—The Baptists, with the generality of christian denominations, believe in the Divine Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as one Supreme Being, Creator of all things, Savior of all men who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and His atonement for sin, and the sanctifying, enlightening and comforting influences of the Holy Ghost on the souls of men; the spiritual unity of the whole believing church under Christ, its head, and in the duty of making this unity visible by subjection to Him in all things. They differ from other denominations, however, in persistently refusing to acknowledge any baptism complete and satisfactory except that which immerses the entire body of the disciple in water; rejecting, rigidly, all other forms and methods of performing this important rite. Baptism, to them, is an essential means of grace. While they do not believe in the baptism of infants of an irresponsible age, and consider spiritual qualification necessary, they baptize all who repent and believe the gospel, whether in childhood, youth or manhood, and frequently whole households are thus engrafted on the church of Christ. The majority also exercise a rigid regulation in their churches that no person who has not been baptized by immersion shall be permitted to partake of the bread and wine in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This prohibition, however, has led to divisions, and the doctrine of a more liberal communion is by some now strenuously advocated.

Government.—The church government of the Baptists is democratic, or congregational. Each church being considered entirely dependent on Christ, is entirely independent of all others, and complete in itself for the choice of its officers, declaration of faith, and the reception, dismissal or discipline of its members. The principle of inter-communion of the churches, however, is maintained as the highest form of visible unity, and should never be interrupted. They therefore associate their churches, invite councils for advice, and organize societies for mutual co-operation in benevolent, educational or missionary enterprises; but no association claims any jurisdiction over individual churches. No distinction

except that of office is made between clergymen and laymen. They recognize no higher church officers than pastors and deacons. Elders, as evangelists and missionaries, are, after due trial, ordained and sent out to preach the gospel. Councils are usually called to ordain ministers, form churches and settle serious difficulties.

Branches.—In England there are two parties, known as Particular and General Baptists, having but little communication with each other. The latter maintain the doctrine of general redemption and the other points of the Arminian system, and are agreed with the Particular Baptists only on the subject of baptism, worship and church discipline. The Particular Baptists are the most numerous, and embrace the Calvinistic doctrine of particular redemption, or election. The Scottish Baptists differ in various respects from the English Baptists, and many divisions exist among them on doctrinal points. In the United States there are several different branches of the Baptist church.—the Seventh-Day (or Saturday observers) Free-Will, Anti-Mission, the Six-Principle, Tunkers, Mennonites, Campbellites and Church of God. The Six-Principle, Mennonites and Tunkers are of foreign origin, and are largely composed of immigrants from England, Russia, etc., driven from their native lands by persecutions.

American Baptists.—Roger Williams founded the first Baptist church in America, at Providence, R. I., in 1639, and it is now, with one exception, the largest denomination of evangelical christians, having a foothold in every State and Territory. They have been a prosperous people, and have done much for the cause of education. They have about thirty colleges, more than one hundred academies and female seminaries, and nine or more theological schools, besides numerous publication houses in several cities of the Union, and supporting nearly fifty denominational periodicals. Their mission work is very large, extending to Canada, Oregon, California, New Mexico and Hayti; in France, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; in Africa, India, Siam and China. In doctrine the Baptists of the United States are Calvinistic, with much freedom and moderation. The total population attached to Baptist views is estimated at 8,000,000, and the increase is very rapid.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE principles of Luther's Reformation found their way into Scotland about the year 1527, where they excited the apprehensions of the Catholic priesthood and led to a series of persecutions upon those who professed the Protestant faith. Indeed, from the first dawn of the Reformation in Scotland, for a long series of years, there was a perpetual struggle between the people and the people for the establishment of an Episcopal or Presbyterian form of worship and church government. The celebrated house of Stuart advocated the former system, but the latter was supported by a majority of the people, perhaps because, was not the case with Episcopacy, the laity and the clergy participated together in church jurisdiction.

The first adherents of this form of church government in England were those Protestants who returned from Germany, to which place they had fled for refuge in the time of Queen Mary. Coming back in the generous reign of Queen Elizabeth, they first met in private houses, and afterwards more publicly, to worship in the forms of the Geneva service book. The first Presbyterian place of worship was erected at Wadsworth, in Surrey, where they also formed a presbytery. Other presbyteries were soon established at

other points, and in a short time the number of Presbyterians in England is said to have reached 100,000. In Cromwell's administration the famous Westminster Assembly, consisting of 150 ministers, was held. The hope was that Presbyterianism would be made the established religion of England by act of Parliament; but a law was passed, granting freedom of thought and worship to all the people, a measure that much displeased the Presbyterians.

Charles I. attempted to assimilate the churches of England (Episcopal) and of Scotland (Presbyterian), but his overtures were met with a fierce and angry revolution on the part of the latter, which forms an important chapter in the history of Great Britain. Episcopacy was, however, re-established in Scotland by Charles II. The Presbyterians, not dismayed, maintained their ground. Subsequently an arrangement was effected by a treaty of union, in 1707, continuing Episcopacy in England and establishing Presbyterianism as the religion of Scotland.

To John Knox, the celebrated and intrepid reformer, the church of Scotland owes much. For twelve months, after coming fresh from the Reformation in Switzerland, he labored actively and successfully to strengthen the cause of Protestantism in Scotland. From the time of his second coming, in 1559, until his death, in 1572, the reformed church was triumphant.

Government.—The primary doctrine of the Presbyterians is the representation of congregations in presbyteries, etc., by their delegated

elders, of whom the preaching elder, or minister, is always one. This system of church representation is partly founded on the example of the apostles in the primitive church, as set forth in Acts xv., and partly on the general unity of the church. Particular congregations confide the management of their affairs to a court called "the session," which consists of the minister and the other elders, the minister presiding, but each member having equal power and an equal vote. From the decisions of this court, appeals may be taken to the presbytery, which usually comprises the ministers of a certain number of congregations and one ruling elder from each congregation. Beyond this appeals may be carried to the higher governing bodies—the synods and general assemblies. The general assembly is the highest court, to which the synods are subordinate. An order of deacons, for the furtherance of its secular affairs, exists in some churches, while in others their duties devolve on the elders. The whole care of the flock is intrusted to the teaching elders and the ruling elders.

Whatever difference may exist in the names of the several judicatory bodies among the different branches of the church, as well as in minor arrangements, yet any church embodying the above principles is strictly a Presbyterian church.

Religious Belief.—The Church of Scotland possesses no liturgy, no altar, no instrumental music, no sacred vestments. It condemns saint-worship; observes no festival days; uses extemporaneous prayer; teaches that all its ministers

are equal in commission, and that bishops and presbyters are the same in office; baptism is performed by sprinkling, and includes infants; and the ring is omitted in the marriage service; believes in the doctrine of spiritual election, and otherwise indorses the ordinary beliefs of orthodox christianity, the atonement of Christ, etc. Calvinism maintains the doctrine that God has chosen certain persons to be saved from His wrath for sin, in His free love and grace, without the least foresight of faith, good works or any condition performed by the creature, and that the rest of mankind will be eternally tormented.

The English Presbyterians are less attached to Calvinism than the Scotch, and differ somewhat from them in their church government, with more latitude of religious sentiment.

In the United States.—Presbyterianism was introduced into Maryland in the seventeenth century by Francis Makemie, who gathered the scattered elements of that religion in that State, who were immigrants from Scotland and the North of Ireland. The Presbytery of Philadelphia (the first) was constituted in 1704. In 1716 four presbyteries were formed with the Synod of Philadelphia. They were not harmonious, but all

differences were settled in 1758. The first general assembly was convened at Philadelphia, in 1789. Since then Presbyterianism has greatly prospered in this country. The original doctrines of the church in the United States were Calvinistic, but were followed in moderation. From an early day new organizations from secessions have sprung up and attained importance, with some changes in doctrine and government.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church originated in Kentucky toward the close of the last century, and is now a large and influential organization. The United Presbyterian church of North America was organized in 1782, from the Associate Reformed and the Associate Presbyterian churches. The union of these churches caused another dissension, which resulted in the foundation of the Reformed Presbyterian church in America.

General Council.—In London, July 21, 1875, a conference of one hundred delegates from such Presbyterian bodies throughout all the world as acquiesced in a plan previously promulgated, called an "Alliance of reformed churches throughout the world," and formed an inorganic and co-operative, voluntary union, to promote mutual sympathy and help, diffuse information,

aid in mission work, promote christian reform in appropriate spheres, and oppose infidelity and religious intolerance; no interference with the status of the constituent churches, assuming no church authority, and requiring no changes of doctrine.

The Cumberland Church.—When the Cumberland Presbyterians organized, they indorsed the doctrines of the American Presbyterian church, except "the fatality of predestination" (Calvinism) and the requisition of an academical education for the ministry.

Elsewhere.—Presbyterianism has also a firm foothold in Canada and Ireland.

The New Lights.—An important division occurred in the United States in 1838, whereby the American Presbyterian church was divided into two great sections, commonly known as the Old School and New School Presbyterianism. The first maintained strong Calvinistic doctrines; the latter a modified indorsement of the same tenets. Both churches prospered and extended over the whole and subsequently they established the in various heathen lands, and finally, in 1869, they reunited.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

CONGREGATIONALISM, a system of church government which was originally designed to be used by several denunciations of Protestant christians, maintains that each congregation of worshippers, meeting regularly in one place, is a complete church, formed by the free consent and mutual agreement of its members, adopting its own rules of government, and is subject to no control from other churches.

This system was originated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, from the desire of certain members of the Church of England to establish a purer church, and determined, at all hazards, to enjoy the rights of conscience. On this account they were stigmatized with the general name of "Puritans," and since then they have been generally known by that name. The Congregationalists of the United States, but first in New England, are the descendants of this people.

History.—The first recorded organization occurred in England in 1583, under the auspices of one Robert Browne; but it is thought that churches had been previously founded on these principles as far back as in the days of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. Browne's church, however, was soon broken up, and he and many of his congregation fled to Holland. There he re-established the organization, but it fell into dissensions after his return to England and soon dissolved. In England the system was also separated by the opinions of its adherents. Some continued to recognize the Church of England as a true church, and refused to leave her, but demanded that her discipline should be reformed, and her bishops rank as the heads of the presbyters, nor did they recognize the doctrine of the liberty of conscience. These were known as the Conforming Puritans. The others, or Non-Conformists, would enter into no compromise with the Established Church. They desired its utter overthrow, with all its machinery, ceremonies and forms, and to build upon its ruins churches after the pure and simple model of the first christian apostles. At least five of the Non-Conformists were executed by the government for openly advocating their principles. In addition, in 1592, an act was passed imprisoning and banishing from the kingdom all

of discretionary years who should embrace the doctrines of the Non-Conformist or refuse to attend the services of the Established Church. In consequence of this law a number of the proscribed people went to Holland—how many is not known, but the Dutch treated them with little favor, owing to prejudices derived from the slanders of English prelates. In time, however, these bad impressions were removed, and churches were established in several cities of Holland, where they continued to flourish for more than one hundred years.

At the time of the passage of the act of banishment, in England, it was estimated that there were 20,000 Non-Conformists in the kingdom. Those who remained in England were subsequently treated with more kindness and allowed greater liberty of conscience during the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In the reign of her successor, James VI., a new series of acts was passed by which conformity to the Established Church was rigidly enforced, on pain of excommunication. Thus the Puritans were silenced, and many sought relief in flight.

Among others who fled from the country amid painful persecution was one John Robinson, a Non-Conformist minister, and part of his congregation, from the North of England. Going to Holland, about the year 1608, they remained at Leyden for about ten years, during which they prospered and the church increased.

In America.—In 1617, owing to the contaminating influences of society in Holland, Mr. Robinson and his friends meditated a removal to North America, where in the wilds of that new country they hoped to be instrumental in converting the native savages and securing the broadest liberty of conscience. Negotiations were begun with the colony of Virginia, but the liberty of conscience that they so much desired could not be assured to them there.

In 1619 a grant of land in America was obtained, but as ships enough could not be procured to convey the entire Holland church across the Atlantic, Mr. Robinson and a part of his congregation remained at Leyden, while the others, under Elder Brewster, sailed. Discouraging circumstances twice caused them to return, but at last, in the Mayflower, one hundred succeeded in landing at

Plymouth, in Massachusetts, December 22, 1620.

Ten years they struggled against serious hardships and adverse circumstances, but then and there and subsequently they established the present Congregational Church of America—a church that has given to the world some of its most talented and pious divines, materially aided in forming the best and greatest of our national institutions, and done much in framing the character of the American people.

Present Form of Government.—The Congregational form of church government was in effect, if not altogether in name, established in Massachusetts and in New England generally. With it any body of men united together for religious worship constituted a church, perfect and complete in all its parts. From this principle the whole system may logically be deduced. It is a voluntary union, leaving each church (self-created, in one sense) independent of every other, except so far as it is bound by those laws of christian intercourse which govern societies equally with individuals. It can elect its own officers, admit and exclude members at will, and whatever the Bible recognizes as coming within the province of a christian church. The only church officers now recognized by the Congregationalists are pastors and deacons, the office of elder having been dropped more than a century ago. Deacons are chosen by the votes of the congregation, and generally they are ordained by the imposition of hands. To dismiss a pastor, a mutual council of ministers of neighboring churches is commonly called. The power of licensing pastors is now generally intrusted to associations of pastors, which embrace all within certain local limits. The ordinary meetings of these associated pastors are for personal improvement, mutual counsel and advice. This denomination is one of the most prosperous in the United States.

Religious Belief.—Implicit reliance on the christian scriptures is an essential part of their faith and polity, and no doctrine not found therein is to be received. Calvinism exists as a prominent feature with the usual orthodox beliefs, infant and adult baptism by sprinkling, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, to be partaken of by all christians present, etc.

THE METHODISTS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

LOW state of religion and morality prevailed in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1729, John Wesley, now famous as the founder of Methodism, and then a presbyter in the Church of England, with his brother Charles and two others, set apart certain evenings for reading the original scriptures and prayer. Their little circle was subsequently increased by the admission of four others, one of whom was afterwards the celebrated evangelist, George Whitefield. Their sphere of work was then extended to visiting prisoners, and the sick poor in the town; and their private meetings, further enlarged by new members, became more religious. They now numbered fifteen, "all of one heart and one mind" in piety and charity, and were irreverently called the "Godly Club," and afterwards "Methodists."

In the latter part of 1739, eight or ten persons came to Mr. Wesley in London, "who appeared to be deeply convicted of sin and earnestly groaning for redemption." With these he formed the first Methodist class-meeting. They met every Thursday evening, and, soon growing in numbers, they then and there received such advice from Mr. Wesley as he judged was most needful for them, and engaged in devotional exercises. This was the origin of that world-wide denomination now known as Methodists, which, whatever peculiarities distinguish its several branches, remains essentially in doctrine and government very much as Mr. Wesley established it.

History.—Mr. Wesley, in 1735, visited America in the furtherance of his project of establishing the principles of a pure religion, but met with no flattering success, and returned home. In 1738 Rev. George Whitefield also came to America, and by the brilliancy of his oratory and influential presence created a remarkable enthusiasm in the religious world. Whitefield returned to America seven times, preaching along the Atlantic coast, visiting Georgia, the Carolinas, Maryland and Virginia, and the Bermudas; but while he labored successfully in the cause of benevolence, he established no separate congregations. On some points of belief he and Mr. Wesley differed.

After a prosperous growth in England, Methodism was introduced as an organization into the United States about 1766, when a few Methodists from Ireland settled in New York. Preachers were sent over by Mr. Wesley, and in 1773 the first regular conference was held in Philadelphia. Eleven years later American Methodism became independent of the English organization, and Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury were commissioned as bishops in America by Mr. Wesley, and

they were so received. Before the close of the century Methodism had extended westward to the Mississippi river, into Canada, and prospered in New England. In 1812 its members had increased to more than 195,000, with nearly 700 preachers. It introduced the Sunday-school into this country; established a publishing house, and took advanced ground in the cause of temperance.

The Government.—The general conference meets once in four years, and is composed of clergy and lay delegates from all dioceses. It elects bishops, missionary and educational secretaries, book-agents and its periodical editors, and is the final court of appeals; tries bishops and cases of appeal from the annual conferences. The annual conferences are held in each diocese, and presided over by a bishop, the bishops not being confined in their ministrations to any one diocese. This conference consists of traveling preachers, whom it locates, and over whose characters and labors it holds supervision. The district conference is controlled by the presiding elder of the district, pastors, local preachers, exhorters and one steward, and the Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge. It licenses local preachers, and commends them for ordination or admission, and looks after the financial, educational and benevolent interests of the district. The quarterly conference consists of the pastor, local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees and Sunday-school superintendents of a single pastoral charge, over which it has supervision. The class-leaders and stewards usually hold a meeting for each church once a month, presided over by the pastor, and care for the sick and needy, guard the discipline of the members, recommend persons for membership and for license to exhort. Each church is also divided into classes under pious leadership, who meet weekly for testimony, prayer and counsel as to their spiritual welfare. The ministry consists of bishops and traveling preachers, the latter being obliged to change their charges every three years. The bishops preside over the annual and missionary conferences, station the ministers, arrange the preaching districts, etc.

Methodism in the United States.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States is divided into two sections, North and South, with separate jurisdictions and controlling interests, but similar to each other in executive powers and divisions. Both are thrifty institutions, and have large memberships, and their many educational, publishing, benevolent and missionary institutions exert a wide influence on the prosperity of their respective sections.

Branches.—The church, both in England and America, has, from time to time, experienced secessions and the formation of new organizations, with more or less important changes in discipline and points of doctrine. In Great Britain we have the Wesleyan (original) Methodists, the Calvinistic, the New Connection, the

Primitive, the United Free, the Bible Christian and the Irish Primitive Methodists, with several minor divisions. In America, besides the main divisions of a North and South church, there are the African Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Protestant, the Wesleyan Connection, Canadian Methodists, the Evangelical Association, the United Brethren in Christ and the Free Methodists.

Religious Belief.—Faith in the Holy Trinity as one God; the combined divine and human natures of Christ, who suffered, was crucified, dead and buried, in order to atone for the sins of men; who rose again from the dead, and ascended to heaven as the Mediator between God and man, to return again as the Judge of men at the last day; the divine identity of the Holy Ghost with God; the sufficiency of the holy scriptures for all necessary instruction as to salvation; the doctrine of original sin maintained; man's free will to turn to God for salvation declared; man justified alone by faith in Christ as the only and all-sufficient Savior; good works of no value beyond testifying to one's faith, and in that case pleasing God; sin, repentance and forgiveness may follow one's first conversion from sin; the visible church of Christ found in his faithful followers; denial of the doctrine of purgatory, worship of images, etc.; public service to be carried on in the common language of the people, the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper not saving ordinances; infant baptism permitted; masses declared to be blasphemous and deceitful; permitting the marriage of ministers; changes in rites or ceremonies permitted; recognition of the civil government of the United States declared; a community of goods in the church denied, but the duty of almsgiving urged; the nature and righteousness of a christian man's oath in court justified. These are the main principles of the Methodist church, whose "general rules" require a strict and pious observance of public and private duty in common life, touching our own and our neighbor's welfare. These general rules forbid doing harm or evil of any kind, such as profanity, sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, buying and selling slaves; fighting, quarreling, returning evil for evil, lawsuits, bantering, dealing in smuggled goods, taking usury, uncharitable and unprofitable conversation; speaking evil of magistrates or ministers; doing to others what we would not wish them to do to us, wearing gold ornaments and costly apparel; unholly amusement, singing secular songs or unprofitable books; softness of living and self-indulgence; laying up treasure on earth; borrowing without a probability of paying; requiring members to evidence their desire for salvation by doing good to all men, exercising mercy and charity by being diligent and frugal; attending public worship, hearing or reading the Bible; partaking of the Lord's supper, praying in private and in the family; searching the scriptures, and by fasting or abstinence.

THE UNITARIAN DENOMINATION.

HISTORY.—The Unitarians trace the history of their doctrines back to Arius, a liberal bishop who lived in Alexandria in the fourth century. In 1825 the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was founded. It is devoted to the dissemination of Unitarian literature, and the promotion of missionary efforts, philanthropy, etc.

In America.—From the early settlement of New England, the doctrines of Unitarianism were manifest. In 1815 a discussion between Dr. Channing and Dr. Worcester resulted in the separation of the Unitarians from the Congregationalists, and the establishment of a distinct sect of the former. This movement was followed by the secession of a large number of Congregationalist ministers and churches to the Unitarian fold from Boston and its vicinity, and Harvard College

passed into their hands. Since then Unitarianism has widely spread and prospered in Great Britain and the United States, and in other parts of the world. Its advocates number many talented and popular preachers and writers, and it has originated numerous educational institutions. Persecution followed it in Hungary and Transylvania for a while, but it has since increased its influence, especially in the latter country, where they number about 60,000 or more.

Religious Belief.—The Unitarians believe that there is but one God, the Father and Creator of all men, who is superior in might and government to all other beings, having no equal. They consequently deny Christ was himself divine, but admit that his disposition and life partook of the divine nature. They reject the doctrine of total depravity, moral inability and the necessity of a vicarious atonement for sin. Some individuals accept the doctrine of the fall of Adam, but deny

its power to destroy the inbred rectitude of human nature, while others do not totally reject the redeeming office of Christ, and others again confine His mission on earth to that of an exemplar and a teacher. Unitarianism beyond this has no creed to bind its followers. It recognizes the rites of baptism and the Lord's supper. It is liberal in all things. Christmas and Easter are commonly recognized as festivals. Some regard the Christian gospel as a means of redemption for the human race, and others recognize it as an exponent of natural religion, with precepts, truths, laws, etc., tending to exalt the individual life. The Unitarians claim fellowship in belief with the Jewish tenet of one God, to which they say that the teachings of Christ and His disciples in the New Testament strictly conform. Controversies in the early church, they claim, impaired this belief and made way for the opposite doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.



THE Universalists claim that their peculiar doctrines may be found outlined in the writings of the early christians, especially in the "Sybilline Oracles," which taught the doctrine of the final restoration of lost souls, and that Clement, Origen and others advocated the same doctrine. Universalism is traced in strength in Europe, through the fifth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In England it received the sanction of eminent members of the Established Church, and is now widely spread in European nations and America.

Since the arrival of Rev. John Murray in the United States, in 1770, it has spread here with great rapidity, having a place in most of the states, with a large membership, numerous important educational institutions, periodicals, etc.

In England Universalism was organized about 1750, in the city of London, under the preaching of Rev. John Kelly, who held, with his congregation, to a modified form of the doctrine of the Trinity, which gives to Universalism in that country a character that it does not possess in the United States. The Unitarians in England are generally Universalists in sentiment and preaching, and all, or nearly all, Universalists

who embrace the doctrine of the divine unity combine with the Unitarians, so that the Universalists, as a *denomination*, do not increase as rapidly as in the United States.

Religious Belief.—In the General Convention of the United States, held at Winchester, N. H., in 1803, the following profession of faith was formed and published:

"We believe that the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character and will of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

"We believe there is one God, whose nature is love; revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected; and that believers ought to maintain order and practice good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men."

As the principal doctrine that distinguishes the Universalists from other christian believers is the final restoration of mankind to eternal holiness and happiness, the following extended article of faith will perhaps throw light upon the *reasons* for this belief:

"Believing that the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction and instruction in righteousness, that the servant of God may be thoroughly furnished unto good works, and whoso that properly readeth them becomes wise unto salvation,

we do most devoutly believe that every promise and every threatening made in them and relating to a period yet future will be fully performed and completely fulfilled, to the honor, glory and praise of God, and to the benefit, satisfaction and final salvation of man. We do not, therefore, believe that the law (or threatenings) is against the gospel (or promises), for the promises were first made unto Abraham, and the law was given to Moses 430 years afterwards, not to *annul*, but to *confirm*, the promises. Therefore will all chastisement but tend to produce the blessings promised for all the nations, families and kindreds of the earth, in Christ, the chosen Seed."

They also teach, and constantly enforce in their preachings and writings, that salvation is not shelter nor safety, nor escape from present or future punishment. It is inward and spiritual, and not from any outward evil, but deliverance from error, unbelief, sin, the tyranny of the flesh and its hurtful lusts into the liberty and blessedness of a holy life, and supreme love to God and man. They urge on all to seek salvation, not from the torments of a future hell, but from the present captivity and sin. No one is wholly saved in this life, but all men are saved, in a greater or less degree after death; in other words, that man's probationary state will continue until Christ shall have fully completed His work of redemption and surrendered His kingdom to the Father.

Government.—The government of the Universalist church is ecclesiastical and congregational, the United Convention being the final court of appeal in all cases of fellowship and discipline.

The Denomination of Quakers.

Government and Belief of the Quakers.

THE religious society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was originated in England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, by George Fox, a shoemaker, who was much given to meditation. Considering the low state of religion among the people, and their worldly-mindedness (he himself having always led a religious life), he became troubled because the teachings and practices of the Established Church, in which he was reared, did not give to its members that victory over sin which the gospel enjoins. He withdrew into retirement and studied the scriptures, with a desire rightly to understand them. Some time afterwards he commenced his labors as a preacher,

traveling through England mostly on foot, and refusing all compensation for his preaching. His earnestness, piety and Bible teachings were crowned with gratifying success, and in a few years a large number of persons had embraced the doctrines which he preached. His success, however, was attended with a series of severe persecutions from the priesthood of the Established Church and its adherents, but his doctrines grew in favor with the people. In Cromwell's time he first despised the Foxites; and subsequently he endeavored to purchase their influence, but in this he failed; they were above corruption.

In a few years meetings were established in nearly all parts of Great Britain, and although the Friends were subjected to extensive individual

persecution, whippings, imprisonment, loss of property, etc., their numbers continued to increase, so that their religion flourished in Holland and other countries.

In America.—About the year 1655, the first Friends arrived in America, at Boston, and began their religious labors among the people, many of whom embraced their doctrines. But the spirit of persecution followed them in New England, as in Old England; various punishments were inflicted upon them, and four suffered death on the gallows for conscience' sake. Yet, as in England, their doctrines widely spread; other Friends came from England, and in 1682 the celebrated William Penn brought more with him and founded his colony in Pennsylvania. At that day, from Boston to North Carolina, along the Atlantic coast, the religion grew and meetings were established.

Why Called Quakers.—It was George Fox's expressed opinion that the scriptures, as the word of God, should be read and heard with quaking and trembling; hence the name "Quakers" soon became attached to this class of worshippers.

Government.—The government of the Quakers is congregational, with Christ as their Supreme Head, as one who is present with them in all their assemblies, by His Spirit. Four grades of meetings are held. A preparative meeting, to prepare business for the monthly meetings; in these the executive department of the discipline is chiefly lodged. Quarterly meetings, which exercise a supervisory care over the monthly meetings, examining their condition, and advising or assisting as may be required. Annual meetings, which include the whole, possessing legislative powers, and annually investigating the state of the whole body. One or two Friends of each sex are appointed as overseers, to labor with offenders, etc. The women, also,

have overseers appointed to extend christian care and advice to their own sex. Meetings of ministers and elders are also held, the latter being prudent members of the society, to regulate the conduct of the ministry.

Religious Belief of Quakers.—The Friends believe in the Divine Trinity, as do orthodox christians; in one Almighty, All-wise God, the Creator of all things. They believe in Christ; in His dual nature, and in His redemption, mediation, and advocacy of men. They believe in the enlightening, directing, strengthening, helping and comforting influences of the Holy Ghost. They believe in the fall of man through sin; in man's salvation from sin through the sacrifice of Christ. As many as believe in and obey Christ receive a holy, pure and spiritual birth, bringing forth in them holiness, righteousness, purity and other fruits acceptable to God. They believe in the resurrection of the dead; the eternal blessedness of the redeemed and the everlasting torment of the wicked; the divine inspiration of the scriptures; one baptism; the spiritual nature of the celebration of the Lord's supper; the religious ministry of men and women; silence in the churches, where all sit with their heads uncovered, and speak only "as the Spirit moves them;" a free gospel for all people; opposition to war, contention and personal violence; the sufferance of injuries without resentment or going to law; the refusal to take any legal oath concerning the truth in courts; the observance of the Sabbath; the opposition to slavery; the subversion to human governments; simple and unostentatious modes of living and temperance; forbidding indulgence in worldly amusements or the observance of worldly fashions in dress, language or furniture, and advocating a continual fear of God, with the crucifixion of all worldly lusts; a christian conduct at all times becoming their profession and adorning the doctrine of the Savior in all things.

THE SHAKER DENOMINATION.

THE Shakers, or Millennial Church, was founded by Ann Lee, a seceder from the Friends, or Quakers, an English woman, in the State of New York, principally at Watervliet, eight miles from Albany. She came from Manchester, England, where she had taught her religion. She brought to America with her a brother and also two or three of her proselytes, arriving at New York in May, 1774.

Why Named Shakers.—The name of the society founded by her is derived from the contortions and movements of the body while under an alleged religious inspiration, resembling trembling, followed by a deprivation of strength. Ann's authority was very great, and

her teachings forbade the use of ornaments on the person, or of anything to nourish pride, even to the cutting short of the women's hair. Since her death, her followers have flourished and attained an honorable reputation for thrift and industry at Lebanon, N. Y., and other places in the United States.

Where Originated.—The society originated in a secession from the Quakers in England, in 1747. They hold that the revelation of God is progressive, and believe in an eternal "Mother," as well as an eternal Father, and two Christs, male and female, are the progeny of the two great Eternal Beings. They are communistic in their social relations, living in families together; believe only in marriage as a means to perpetuate the race instead of for sensual indulgence, while some reside in isolated family relations; but there is a

general commune of property for the benefit of the society at large. There is much of mysticism and spiritualism in their religion, with a few doctrines (derived from their own "revelations") that are not to be found in the religion of other sects. They aim to lead holy lives, and provide comfortably for each other in sickness or old age. In their ordinary meetings for worship they formerly engaged in a regular dance, jumping, turning round rapidly, falling on their knees, and assuming other similar postures. Sometimes they marched around the room, in order, and in harmony with songs that they sing, shouting and clapping their hands. They also had in the past, as if in a fit of ague; but it is understood that the modern Shakers are less violent in their movements than in the olden times.

THE MORAVIANS.

THIS religious sect, known also as the "United Brethren," but not to be confounded with another called the "United Brethren in Christ," assert that they derive their origin from the Greek church in the ninth century. It is also stated that they are a branch of the Hussites, or disciples of the martyr John Huss, who withdrew into Moravia, a province of Austria, in the fifteenth century. Another authority states that the Moravians originated under the teachings of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman, who died in 1760. His followers are called Moravians because the earliest of his converts were some Moravian families.

The society itself traces its descent from the old Moravian and Bohemian brethren, who existed as a distinct sect sixty years before the Lutheran Reformation. They also styled themselves *Unitas Fratrum*. Count Zinzendorf came to America in 1741, and preached at Germantown and Bethlehem, Pa. In 1842 he ordained the missionaries, and that same year one of these missionaries carried the gospel among the Indians with good success. In fact, the Moravians have been distinguished for their zeal in establishing Christianity among the heathen.

In the early days the Moravians were also called "Hernhutters," from the name of the village where they first settled. In 1749 the British Par-

liament passed an act which recognized the church of the United Brethren as an ancient Episcopal church. The present constitution of the church was adopted in 1764. The highest legislative authority is the general synod, which meets once in ten years. The executive board of the church, as a whole, is the elders' conference of the unity. Each of the three provinces of the church—the German, British and American—has a synod and board of elders of its own. The spiritual church officers are the bishops, through whom the regular succession of ordination, transmitted to the United Brethren through the ancient church of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, is preserved, and who alone are authorized to ordain ministers, but possess no authority in the government of the church, except such as they derive from some other office (most frequently presidents of some board of elders), the presbyters or ordained stated ministers of the communities, and the deacons, the latter being the degree first bestowed upon young ministers. Females may be elders among their own sex, but are never ordained, nor do they vote in the boards of elders. In doctrine the Moravians do not differ from other orthodox or evangelical churches, so far as the main points of Christian belief are concerned, although on minor points it allows a difference of opinion. In the past they have lived in distinct communities, and united their interests very closely, but did not hold to a community of goods; nor in their separated communities did they allow

householders who were not members in full communion to obtain a permanent residence. Their discipline allowed no balls, dancing or theatrical amusements, and forbade all promiscuous assembling of the young of both sexes. Public religious meetings were held every evening. On Sunday mornings the church litany was read and sermons were preached. The church festivals of Christmas and Easter were celebrated. Music held a prominent place in their devotions. Previous to partaking of the Lord's supper, they had a "love-feast" of coffee, tea and light cakes, with hymns and instrumental music. Funerals were attended by bands of music, without any external badges of mourning. Such were the customs of the church less than forty years ago. The seat of the provincial board of the American branch of the church is at Bethlehem, Pa., and its educational institutions are located at Bethlehem, Nazareth and Lititz, in Pennsylvania; Salem, N. C., and Hope, Ind. The missionary field includes Greenland, Labrador, North American Indians, the Mosquito coast, certain West Indian and other islands, Surinam, South Africa, Tibet and Australia. On the continent of Europe there is a special mission work, called the "Diaspora," which extends over Saxony, Prussia and other German states, Switzerland, parts of France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia. In 1875 the whole number of communicants in the three provinces was 17,436, and of all attendants 27,630.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS.

IN 1833, William Miller, a farmer, of Low Hampton, N. Y., born in 1781, after some examination of the Bible, began lecturing and writing for the press his belief in the speedy and personal coming to the earth, for the second time, of the Lord Jesus Christ, at which time should end the present Christian dispensation. The date for the fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies in regard to this event, computed scripturally and mathematically, he placed at some time about A. D. 1843. Early in 1840, Joshua V. Himes, afterwards an Episcopal clergy-

man, but then a preacher in the "Christian Connection," became a believer in Miller's views, and began the publication of a bi-weekly paper, devoted to this subject, which attained a wide circulation. The dissemination of this belief created a horde of believers and lecturers, and the excitement became general and intense in various parts of the country. Its effects led to insanity, in many cases, and people who gave away their property, in anticipation of the second advent (after which event they would need it no more) were at last undeceived by the non-fulfillment of the prophecy. Eagerly staring some in the face, they committed suicide, as did others prior to the expected date, through sheer insanity.

The year 1843 having passed without any unusual spiritual event occurring, some lost their faith in Miller and Himes, but others, whose enthusiasm was kept up under new calculations, continued from time to time, to set other dates for the second coming. Notwithstanding the frequent failures of these predictions, Second Adventism has become a religious denomination, having church organizations, and distinguishing principles, and thriving all over the country. Second Adventists are divided into several classes. Some are "timists"—that is, their leaders set particular dates for the second coming, while others do not, but wait patiently for Christ's coming in His own good time. Others again—and there is a large body of these, with an educational

institution and other advantages, at Battle Creek, Mich.—observe the Jewish Sabbath, or seventh day of the week, instead of Sunday. The prophecies in Daniel and Revelation are particular favorites in the ground-work of this denomination.

In 1845 a "Mutual Conference of Adventists" was held in Albany, N. Y., and agreed upon associated church action and belief. After commending the formation of christian churches, they state as follows:

Religious Belief.—The Second Advent believers generally throughout the country have united in church fellowship, with no other creed or form of discipline than the written word of God, which they believe is a sufficient rule, both of faith and duty.

Second Advent conferences are held as often as it is deemed necessary, for the consideration and discussion of such subjects and measures as the interests of the cause may demand; they are constituted of both ministerial and lay members, from all portions of the country. This body is purely voluntary and advisory, and claims to

exercise no authority over the conscience of any.

They look upon the Advent doctrine, embracing, as it does, the personal and visible appearance and reign of Christ on earth, the restitution of the heavens and earth to their paradisaical state as the eternal inheritance of the saints, etc., as the only view which will explain and harmonize the word of God.

They believe the second advent of Christ to judge the world to be near at hand, and that is the great practical doctrine set forth and used by the apostles as a motive to holiness. It was to them and their suffering brethren the great source of comfort, and the hope of the whole Israel of God.

The Second Coming.—The early Adventists regarded the second coming of the Lord to be at hand for these reasons:

"1. The four great empires are to be succeeded by the everlasting kingdom of God; and it is very manifest that the last, the Roman government, has passed its predicted divisions, and must soon end.

"2. The waning of the Ottoman or Mohammed-

dan power is regarded as another index that the kingdom of Christ will soon come.

"3. The universal movements and agitations, with the famines, pestilences and earthquakes, together with the signs in the sun, moon and stars, etc., they consider conclusive evidence of the speedy coming of Christ.

"4. This gospel of the kingdom which was to be preached in all the world for a witness to all nations is now completing its work."

Side Doctrines.—Several doctrines have been grafted into the Second Advent organizations, including that which claims that the soul, after death, remains insensible and inactive (sleeping) until the resurrection morn, and that none but the righteous souls will be raised and endowed with immortality, etc.

Government.—At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Advent Christian Association, at Springfield, Mass., in August, 1875, it was resolved to convocate a general conference in order to complete the congregational form of government that has been adopted by this denomination.

The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.

The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church are shown in the following:

I.—God is One in Essence and in Person, in whom there is a distinct and essential Trinity, called in the word the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and the Lord Jesus Christ is this God and the only true object of worship.

II.—In order to be saved, man must believe on the Lord and strive to obey His commandments, looking to Him alone for strength and assistance, and acknowledging that all life and salvation are from Him.

III.—The Sacred Scriptures, or the Divine Word, is not only the Revelation of the Lord's will and the history of His dealings with men, but also contains the infinite treasures of His wisdom expressed in symbolical or correspondential language, and therefore, in addition to the sense of the letter, there is in the word an inner or spiritual sense, which can be interpreted only by the law of correspondence between things natural and things spiritual.

IV.—Now is the time of the second coming of the Lord, foretold in Matt. xxiv., and the establishment of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in Revelation xxi., and this second coming is not a visible appearance on earth, but a new disclosure of Divine Truth and the promulgation of true Christian doctrine, effected by means of the Lord's servant, Emanuel Swedenborg, who was specially instructed in this doctrine, and commissioned to publish it to the world.

V.—Man's life in the material body is but the preparation of eternal life, and when the body dies man immediately rises into the spiritual world, and after preparation in an intermediate state, dwells forever in Heaven or Hell, according to the character acquired during his earthly life.

VI.—The Spiritual World, the eternal home of men after death, is not remote from this world, but is in direct conjunction with it, and we are, though unconsciously, always in immediate communion with angels and spirits.

The Teachings of Swedenborg.

The delight derived from good, and the pleasantness derived from truth, which constitutes the happiness of heaven, do not consist in idleness, but in activity. Activity with those who are in heaven consists in performing uses, which is to them the delight of good, and in relishing truths with a view to uses, which to them is the delight of truth.

Few at this day know that in doing good without a view to recompense there is heavenly happiness. They who are in genuine mutual love are in their delight and blessedness when they are doing good to their neighbor, for they desire nothing more.

Piety without charity, and external sanctity without internal sanctity, and a renunciation of the world without a life in the world, do not constitute spiritual life; but piety with charity, external sanctity from internal sanctity, and a renunciation of the world with a life in the world, do constitute it.

The life of charity consists in willing well and doing well to our neighbor; in acting from all our works from justice and equity, and from goodness and truth, and in like manner in every office; in a word, the life of charity consists in performing uses.

Piety consists in thinking and speaking piously, in giving much time to prayer, in being humble at that time, in frequenting temples and attending devoutly to the preaching there, in frequently every year receiving the sacrament of the holy supper, and in performing the other rituals of worship according to the ordinances of the church.

Internal sanctity consists in loving goodness and truth for the sake of goodness and truth, and justice and sincerity for the sake of justice and sincerity; so far, also, as a man loves these so far he is spiritual, and his worship too; for so far, also, he is willing to know them and do them.

External worship without internal may be compared with the life of respiration without the life of the heart; but external worship from internal may be compared with the life of respiration conjoined to the life of the heart.

Every man's ruling affection or love remains with him after death, nor is it extirpated to eternity; for the spirit of man is altogether as his love is, and the body of every spirit and angel is the external form of his love, altogether corresponding to the internal form, which is of his mind.

All delights flow forth from love, for what a man loves he feels as delightful, nor has he any one delight from any other source. Hence it follows that such as the love is, such is the delight. The delights of the body, or of the flesh, all flow from the love of self and the love of the world; but the delights of the soul, or spirit, all flow from love to the Lord and love towards the neighbor.

How great the delight of heaven is may be manifest from this consideration, that it is a delight to all in heaven to communicate their joys and blessings to others; and whereas all in the heavens are of such a character, it is evident how immense is the delight there, for in the heavens there is a communication of all with each, and each with all. Such communication flows from the two loves of heaven, which are love of the Lord, and love towards the neighbor; these loves are communicative of their delights.

There are three sorts of dreams. The first sort come mediately through heaven from the Lord; such were the prophetic dreams recorded in the word. The second sort come through angelic spirits; it was thence that the men of the most ancient church had their dreams which were instructive. The third sort comes through the spirits who are near when man is asleep, which also are significant. But fantastic dreams have another origin.

The Sun of heaven is the Lord; the light there is Divine truth, and the heat there is Divine good, which proceed from the Lord as a Sun; from that origin are all things that exist and appear in the heavens. But let no one entertain the idea that the sun of the spiritual world is God himself. God himself is a Man. The first proceeding from His love and wisdom is a fiery spiritual principle, which appears to the sight of the angels as a sun; but when the Lord manifests himself to the angels in person, He manifests himself as a Man, sometimes in that sun, and sometimes out of it.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE native Indians of North America believed in a plurality of gods who made and governed the various nations of the world, but made deities of everything great that they imagined to be great and powerful, beneficial or hurtful to mankind; still they conceived the idea of one Almighty Being, who is superior to all other deities, and who dwells in the southwestern heavens. Him they call Kich-tau, and they believe Him to be a good Being, and pay a sort of acknowledgment to Him for plenty, victory, and other benefits. They also worshiped Hobanocko, or the devil, of whom they stood in greater awe, and their worship of him was actuated by fear. They had a universal

belief in the immortality of the soul. When good people died they believed they went to Kich-tau and dwelt in pleasure with their previously departed friends. The wicked also went to Kich-tau, who drove them away, and then they wandered about in restless discontent and darkness forever.

In New Jersey the aborigines believed in three gods, who respectively made white men, Indians and negroes. After death they believed that the spirit or "shadow" of the dead went southward to some unknown place, and enjoyed some kind of happiness, such as hunting, fishing, dancing, etc., and never grew weary of these amusements. This applied to most of the dead, but if any were

not happy hereafter, they were punished only by privation outside of the place where the happy spirits dwell. Rewards and punishments had no reference to the worship of the Supreme Being, but to man's conduct towards man.

Other tribes had various ideas of a Supreme God and His attributes, mingled with much of paganism and superstition. The belief in future existence and of rewards and punishments after death were common, and their heaven was full of material delights suited to their rude and savage life on earth. Sun-worship, and idol-worship in many forms prevailed among the numerous Indian tribes, North and South. Sacrifices of living animals were not usual among these Indians.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE FOLLOWERS OF ZOROASTER.

IDEAS of twos pervade all the religion of the followers of Zoroaster; they believe that there are two lives, mental and physical; two intellects, one the spark from the source of light, and one of earth, which is acquired.

In the eternal warfare which has been waged among the heavenly bodies, the sun assumed the leadership of the stars, and hence the reverence of those believers for the sun.

In the creation of the material world there were twelve companies organized under the twelve signs of the Zodiac, placed in four great divisions—north, south, east and west, with Mars over the

north, Mercury over the south, Jupiter over the east, and Saturn over the west, Venus commanding the center. From the world God created a bridge that reached to the source of light, over a chasm of utter darkness.

In due time the spirits of darkness, under the command of the evil one, commenced an attack on the pathway leading to the light, but, after a terrible conflict, the evil spirit was vanquished and fell back to earth in the form of a serpent; hence the antipathy of the followers of this religion to serpents and reptiles.

Having finished the creation of the material world, God created man and woman to inhabit it, who were tempted by the devil to drink goats'

milk, which produced libidinous desires, and afterwards brought shame.

Thus made miserable through the sin of the first parents, the human race stands between two worlds, one of light, the other of darkness; between two spirits, good and evil, but able to act of their own free will.

Possessing the spirit of light, mankind ought to worship God, but being surrounded by the spirit of darkness, they are continually tempted to worship evil.

In this condition God sends them Zoroaster with a revelation of His will, which if they believe and obey, it will lead them to light and eternal happiness.

ORIGIN AND FAITH OF THE LUTHERANS.

LUTHERANISM is the system of Protestant religion adopted by the followers of Luther, the celebrated German reformer, but has undergone some changes. Luther opposed the Romish masses, the adoration of the host, confession of sins to the priesthood, the doctrine of good works bringing salvation, the purchase of pleasurable indulgences, purgatory, image worship, Romish fasts, monastical vows, celibacy of the priesthood; maintained the doc-

trines of predestination and justification solely by the imputation of the merits of Jesus Christ, and reduced the number of sacraments to two—baptism and the Lord's supper. In the latter, however, his followers believe that the body and blood of Christ are materially present in the bread and wine of the sacrament, though in an incomprehensible manner. They also allow the use of images in churches, clerical vestments, the private confession of sins, the use of the wafer in the

Lord's supper, the form of exorcism in the baptismal ceremony, and other rites which remind one of the Roman Catholic worship. They more closely resemble the Episcopalians in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In the United States, Hamburg and Frankfurt, the church government is more Congregational, and consists of a vestry, a district conference and a general synod of ministers. They give much attention to educational and missionary enterprises.

PROMINENT RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

NAMES.	BELIEF.	OCCUPATION.	FIELD OF LABOR.	BIRTHPLACE.	BORN.	DIED.
Aaron	Jewish	First High Priest	Arabian Desert	Egypt	1575 B. C.	1452 B. C.
Abraham	Jewish	Founder of the Jews	Palestine	Ur, in Chaldea	2008 B. C.	1822 B. C.
Andrew	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Bethsaida, Palestine	A. D. 62 or 70	
Aquinas, Thomas	Roman Catholic	Theologian	Italy	Calabria	A. D. 1224	A. D. 1274
Arius	Greek	Patriarch	Egypt	Alexandria		336
Arminius, James	Arminian	Founder of a Sect.	Holland	Onderwater, Hol.	1560	Oct. 19, 1609
Asbury, Francis	Methodist	First Am. Bishop	United States	Birmingham, Eng.	Aug. 20, 1745	March 31, 1816
Athanasius	Trinitarian	Patriarch	Alexandria, Egypt	Alexandria	About 296	373
Abbot, Samuel	Congregationalist	Merchant	Andover, Mass.	Andover	1732	1812
Bartholomew	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			Not Known
Baxter, Richard	Episcopalian	Preacher-Author	England	Rowton, England	Nov. 12, 1615	Dec. 8, 1691
Beecher, Lyman	Congregationalist	Preacher-Author	Conn. and New York	New Haven, Conn.	Oct. 12, 1775	Jan. 10, 1863
Beecher, Henry W.	Congregationalist	Preacher-Author, etc.	Indiana, Brooklyn	Litchfield, Conn.	June 24, 1813	Mar. 8, 1887
Bede (the "Venerable")	Roman Catholic	Monk and Author	England	Durham, England	673	735
Boehm, Jacob	Visionary	Mystic Writer	Germany	Goerlitz, Germany	1575	Nov. 18, 1624
Bengel, John Albert	Roman Catholic	Theologian	Germany	Wurtemberg, Ger.	1687	Nov. 2, 1752
Berkeley, George	Episcopalian	Irish Bishop	Ireland and America	Kilcrist, Ireland	March 12, 1684	Jan. 14, 1753
Beza, Theodore	Prot. Reformer	Calvinist Preacher	Geneva, Switzerland	Vezelai, Switzerland	1519	Oct. 13, 1605
Blair, Hugh	Episcopalian	Preacher and Author	Scotland	Edinburgh, Scotland	April 7, 1718	Dec. 27, 1800
Boudinot, Elias	Protestant	Patriot, Philanthropist	America	Philadelphia	May 2, 1740	Oct. 24, 1821
Brainerd, David	Protestant	Indian Missionary	N. E. and New Jersey	Haddam, Conn.	April 20, 1718	Oct. 9, 1747
Brown, John	Presbyterian	Biblical Critic	Haddington, Scot.	Perthshire, Scotland	About 1722	June 19, 1787
Bunyan, John	Baptist	Preacher and Author	Bedford, Eng.	Bedfordshire, Eng.	1628	Aug. 31, 1688
Burnet, Gilbert	Episcopalian	Bishop of Salisbury	England	Edinburgh, Scotland	Sept. 18, 1643	March 17, 1715
Butler, Joseph	Episcopalian	Bishop and Author	England	Wantage, England	May 18, 1692	June 16, 1752
Brownson, O. A.	Unitarian	Religious Author	New York and N. E.	Stockbridge, Vt.	Sept. 16, 1803	April 17, 1876
Brownlow, W. G.	Methodist	Journalist and Preacher	Knoxville, Tenn.	Wythe Co., Va.	Aug. 29, 1805	April 28, 1877
Bushnell, Horace	Congregationalist	Preacher and Author	Connecticut	New Preston, Conn.	April 14, 1802	Feb. 17, 1876
Calmet, Augustine	Roman Catholic	Bible Commentator	France	Lorraine, France	Feb. 26, 1672	Oct., 1757
Calvin, John	Calvinist	Reformer and Writer	France, Switzerland	Picardy, France	July 10, 1500	May 24, 1564
Canne, John	Baptist	Author of Bible References	England	England	Bet. 1590 and 1600	
Carroll, John	Roman Catholic	First American Bishop	Maryland	Upper Marlboro', Md.	1735	Dec. 3, 1815
Cartwright, Peter	Methodist	Preacher	Illinois	Amherst Co., Va.	Sept. 1, 1785	Sept. 25, 1872
Cheever, Geo. B.	Congregationalist	Preacher and Author	N. E. and New York	Hallowell, Me.	April 17, 1807	

NAMES.	BELIEF.	OCCUPATION.	FIELD OF LABOR.	BIRTHPLACE.	BORN.	DIED.
Christ, Jesus	Son of God	Savior of Men	Palestine	Bethlehem, Judea	A. M. 4004	April, A. D. 37
Clarke, Adam	Methodist	Bible Commentator	Great Britain	Moybeg, Ireland	1760 or 1762	Aug. 26, 1832
Cranmer, Thomas	Episcopal	Archbishop of Canterbury	England	Nottingham's, Eng.	July 2, 1489	March 21, 1556
Confucius	Moralist	Chinese Philosopher	China	China	B. C. 551	479 B. C.
Campbell, Alex.	Baptist	Founder of Campbellites	Va., Tenn. and Ky.	Ireland	June, 1786	March 4, 1866
Doddridge, Philip	Episcopal	Clergyman and Author	England	London, England	June 26, 1702	Oct. 26, 1751
Dow, Lorenzo	Methodist	Preacher	Eng., Ireland, U. S.	Coventry, Conn.	Oct. 16, 1777	Feb. 2, 1834
Dwight, Timothy	Congregationalist	President Yale College	Connecticut	Northampton, Mass.	May 14, 1752	Jan. 11, 1817
Edwards, Jonathan	Presbyterian	Preacher and Author	Connecticut	Windsor, Conn.	October 5, 1703	March 22, 1758
Ellot, John	Puritan	Indian Missionary	Massachusetts	Nasing, England	1604	May 20, 1690
Fenelon, Francis de S.	Roman Catholic	Prelate and Writer	France	Perigord, France	Aug. 6, 1651	Jan. 7, 1715
Flavel, John	Episcopal, N. C.	Preacher and Author	England	Bromsgrove, Eng.	1627	June 26, 1691
Flechlere, John W.	Methodist	Preacher	England and Europe	Nyon, Switzerland	Sept. 12, 1729	Aug. 14, 1785
Fo, or Fohi	Paganism	Founder of Religion	China	China	1027 B. C.	
Guyon, Jane B. de L.	Mystic Enthusiast	Religious Writer	European cities	Montargis, France	April 13, 1648	June 9, 1717
Henry, Matthew	Prot. Dissenter	Preacher and Author	Cheshire, England	Broad Oak, Eng.	Oct. 18, 1662	June 22, 1714
Hervey, James	Episcopal	Preacher and Author	Weston and Col- lingtra, England	Hardingstone, Eng.	Feb. 26, 1713	Dec. 23, 1758
Hillel	Jewish	Rabbi and Teacher	Palestine	Babylon, Assyria	112 B. C.	A. D. 8
Howard, John	Philanthropist	Physician	England and Europe	Enfield, England	Sept. 2, 1726	Jan. 20, 1790
Huntington, Countess of	Protestant	Philanthropist	England	England	Aug. 24, 1707	June 17, 1791
Hutchinson, John	Rationalist	Theological Writer	England	Yorkshire, England	1764	Aug. 28, 1757
Huss, John	Protestant	Eminent Reformer	Bohemia	Prague, Bohemia	1736	July 7, 1415
Ignatius de Loyola	Roman Catholic	Founder of Jesuits	Spain and Italy	Azcoitia, Spain	1491	July 31, 1556
James (bro. of John)	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Bethsaida, Palestine		A. D. 44
Jerome of Prague	Protestant	Religious reformer	England and Europe	Prague, Bohemia	About 1375	May 30, 1416
Judson, Adoniram	Baptist	Missionary	Burmah	Malden, Mass.	Aug. 9, 1788	April 12, 1850
Judson, Mrs. Ann H.	Baptist	Missionary	Burmah	Bradford, Mass.	Dec. 22, 1789	Oct. 24, 1826
Judson, Sarah H.	Baptist	Missionary	Burmah	Alstead, N. H.	Nov. 4, 1803	Sept. 1, 1845
Judson, Emily C.	Missionary	Missionary	Burmah	Eaton, New York	Aug. 22, 1817	June 1, 1854
John (bro. of James)	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Bethsaida, Palestine		A. D. 99
Judas Iscariot	Hypocrite	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			A. D. 37
Knox, John	Protestant	Reformer	Scotland	Gifford, Scotland	1505	Nov. 24, 1572
Latimer, Hugh	Protestant	Bishop and Martyr	England	Thurcaston, Eng.	About 1490	Oct. 16, 1555
Lee, Ann	Friend	Founder of Shakers	New York State	Manchester, Eng.	Feb. 29, 1736	Sept. 8, 1784
Luther, Martin	Protestant	Eminent Reformer	Germany	Eisleben, Saxony	Nov. 10, 1483	Feb. 18, 1546
Mason, John M.	Presbyterian	Author and Divine	New York City	New York City	March 19, 1770	Dec. 26, 1829
Mather, Increase	Presbyterian	Pres. Harvard College	Massachusetts	Dorchester, Mass.	June 21, 1639	Aug. 23, 1723
Mather, Cotton	Presbyterian	Preacher and Author	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 12, 1663	Feb. 13, 1728
Melancthon, Philip	Protestant	Noted Reformer	Germ'y, France, Eng. Brettan	Germany	Feb. 16, 1497	April 19, 1560
Mohammed	Moslem	Religious Founder	Arabia	Mecca, Arabia	570 or 571	June 8, 632
Moses	Jewish	Leader and Lawgiver	Egypt and Arabia	Egypt	B. C. 1571	B. C. 1451
Muhlenberg, Henry M.	Lutheran	Founder of Church	United States	Einbeck, Germany	1711	1787
Matthew, or Levi	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Galilee		
Miller, William	Protestant	Founder of Adventists	Eastern New York	Pittsfield, Mass.	1781	Dec. 20, 1849
Neander, Augustus	Lutheran	Church Historian	Germany	Gottingen, Germany	Jan. 17, 1789	July 14, 1850
Nathanael	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			
Palne, Thomas	Free Thinker	Liberal Author	Pennsylvania	Thetford, England	Jan. 29, 1737	June 8, 1809
Paley, William	Episcopal	Religious Writer	England	Peterboro, England	July, 1743	May 25, 1805
Parker, Theodore	Independent	Preacher and Author	Massachusetts	Lexington, Mass.	Aug. 24, 1810	May 10, 1860
Paul the Apostle	Christian	Gentile Missionary	Asia Minor, Europe	Tarsus, Asia Minor	A. D. 10	A. D. 65
Pelagius	Roman Catholic	Founder of Pelagians	Italy and Palestine	England	About 390	
Peter the Hermit	Roman Catholic	Originator of Crusades	Palestine	Amiens, France	1050	1115
Peter the Apostle	Christian	Preacher to Jews	Asia Minor	Bethsaida, Palestine		
Phillip	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Asia Minor	Bethsaida, Palestine		
Robertson, Wm.	Presbyterian	Preacher and Historian	Scotland	Bostwick, Scotland	Sept. 19, 1721	June 11, 1793
Rogers, John	Episcopal	Preacher and Martyr	England, Germany	England	About 1500	Feb. 4, 1555
Sakya-Muna	Mystic	Teacher of Buddhism	Hindoostan		About 600 B. C.	
Socinus, Faustus	Unitarian	Religious Reformer	Switzerland, Poland, Siena, Italy		Dec. 1539	March 3, 1604
Spencer, Philip J.	Protestant	Founder of the Pietists	Germany	Rappoltsweiler, Ger.	Jan. 1635	Feb. 5, 1705
Spinoza, Benedict	Pantheist	Founder of a Sect.	Holland, Germany	Amsterdam, Hol.	Nov. 24, 1632	Feb. 21, 1677
Spring, Gardiner	Presbyterian	Preacher and Author	Mass. and New York	Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 24, 1735	Aug. 18, 1873
Swedenborg, Emanuel	Protestant	Religious Teacher, Seer	Sweden	Stockholm, Sweden	Jan. 29, 1688	March 29, 1772
Thaddens, or Jude	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			
Thomas the Apostle	Christian	Preacher of the Gospel	Uncertain			
Tyndal, William	Episcopal	Preacher, Bible Translator	England, Germany	North Nibley, Eng.	About 1484	Oct. 6, 1536
Volney, Constantine F. C.	Deist	Physician and Author	France and Corsica	Craon, France	Feb. 3, 1757	April 25, 1820
Voltaire, Marie F. A.	Deist	Author and Poet	France	Paris, France	Nov. 21, 1694	May 30, 1778
Watts, Isaac	Independent	Preacher and Author	London, England	Southampton, Eng.	July 17, 1674	Nov. 25, 1748
Wayland, Francis	Baptist	Preacher and Author	New England	New York	March 11, 1796	Sept. 26, 1865
Wesley, John	Methodist	Founder of Methodism	England, America	Epworth, England	June 17, 1703	March 2, 1791
Wesley, Charles	Methodist	Clergyman and Hymn- writer	England, America	Epworth, England	Dec. 18, 1708	March 29, 1788
Whitefield, Geo.	Methodist	Preacher	England, America	Gloucester, England	Dec. 16, 1714	Sept. 30, 1770
Wickliffe, John	Episcopal	Religious Reformer	England	Wickliffe, England	About 1324	Dec. 31, 1384
Williams, Roger	Baptist	Founder of Rhode Island	Rhode Island	Wales	About 1599	1663
Zuinglius, Ulrich	Protestant	Swiss Reformer	Switzerland	Wildhausen, Switz.	Jan. 1, 1484	Oct. 11, 1531
Zoroaster	Mysticism	Author of Persian Bible	Persia		About 400 B. C.	

Glossary of Religious Terms.

ABB—A word applied to religious superiors or bishops in foreign churches; meaning "Father."

Abbey—A society of monks, governed by an abbot, or of nuns, presided over by an abbess; also, the house in which they dwell.

Abbe—An abbot, or governor over an abbey.

Abbay—Whatever pertains to the office of an abbot or abbess.

Academic—A believer in the philosophy of Plato or Socrates.

Acolyte—A church servant, employed in inferior duties.

Adamic—Relating to the first man, Adam.

Adoption—The reception of the redeemed into the family of God.

Advent—A devotional season in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, just before Christmas; a coming; applied spiritually to the first and second coming of Christ to the earth.

Adventists—Generally applied to those who expect and teach that the second coming of Christ draws near; a religious sect.

Advocate—A term applied to Christ as our intercessor at the throne of God.

Affusion—The pouring or sprinkling of water upon a person in the ceremony of baptism.

Agnosticism—A doctrine that neither denies nor believes in the existence of God.

Agnus Dei—Latin words, meaning the Lamb of God; applied to Jesus Christ.

Albigenses—A sect of christian reformers who left the Roman Catholic church in the twelfth century; so called from Albi, in the south of France.

Alcoran—Another name for the Koran, the sacred scriptures of the Mohammedans, written by Mohammed.

Alcoranic—Belonging to Mohammedism.

Allah—The Arabian name for the true God.

All-hallow—A church feast on the first of November in honor of all saints; also called All-Saints'-day.

Alleluia—Hallelujah, signifying praise to Jehovah, the Jewish God.

All-Souls'-day—A Roman Catholic holiday, when they pray for the souls of the faithful dead.

Amen—A word at the end of a prayer or thanksgiving, meaning, "Let it be so."

Anabaptist—One who does not believe in infant baptism.

Anathema—A curse pronounced by church authorities upon any person or thing.

Anathematize—To curse.

Anchorite—A hermit; one who religiously retires from society and dwells alone.

Anchoress—A female anchorite.

Angel—A messenger from God; a ministering spirit; a heavenly inhabitant.

Angelic—Pertaining to angels; innocent or amiable.

Antediluvian—Before the flood.

Anthem—Church music adapted to passages of scripture.

Anthology (Greek)—A book of Church prayers.

Anthropology—Or Anthropomorphism; expressions which invest the Deity with human passions and attributes.

Anti-Christ—The man of sin, as opposed to Christianity; described in I. John ii., 18 and II. Thessalonians ii., whose reign on earth is yet expected.

Anti-christian—Opposed to Christ's teachings.

Antinomians—A sect who, it is alleged, denied an obligation, under the gospel, to obey the moral law of the Old Testament.

Apocalypse—One of the names applied to the last book (Revelation) in the christian Bible; it means discovery, disclosure.

Apocrypha—Certain books in the christian Bible whose divine inspiration is considered doubtful.

Apostate—One who forsakes his religious vows.

Apostle—Applied to the twelve disciples of Christ; one sent out to preach the christian or other doctrine.

Apostolical—Relating to the doctrines or work of an apostle.

Archbishop—A chief bishop.

Ark of the Covenant—A sacred chest of the Jews, containing the Mosaic tables of commandments and other religious memorials.

Armenians—A sect that maintained that the divine nature of Christ absorbed his human.

Arminians—Disciples of Arminius, of Holland; a sect of christians in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; believing in a conditional and divine election to salvation and reprobation; universal redemption, on conditions, and spiritual regeneration.

Ascension-day—A church festival in commemoration of the return of Christ into heaven after his resurrection.

Ash-Wednesday—The first day of the annual fast of forty days in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, called Lent.

Ascetic—A religionist who separated himself or herself from the world; lived unmarried, and in seclusion and poverty.

Athanasian Creed—A creed used in the Church of England, relating to the Trinity; attributed to Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century.

Atheist—One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a Supreme Ruler or Creator; an infidel, or unbeliever.

Arianism—A belief in the doctrines of Arius, Bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, who taught that Christ was created and inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, although the first and best of created beings.

Atonement—Satisfaction for injury; specially adapted to the sufferings and death of Christ, by which God the Father became willing to forgive the sins of those who should believe in the all-sufficient power of Christ to save men from sin and its effects.

Augustine—An order of monks, named after St. Augustine; called also Austin friars, or White friars.

Auricular Confession—One of the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, which requires its adherents to confess their sins in the ears of a priest.

Ave Maria—An invocation to the Virgin Mary; also a season of prayer in Italy.

Baal—The sun-god of the Phœnicians and Canaanites.

Baptism—A religious ceremony in which persons uniting with a christian church have water either sprinkled upon their heads, or have their bodies dipped beneath the water, in the name of the Divine Trinity; it is usually done but once in a life-time.

Baptist—One who administers baptism, as John the Baptist; specifically applied to a well-known sect who believe in baptism by immersing the whole body in water for adults, and who do not practice infant-baptism.

Belief—A firm persuasion that the teachings of theological leaders are true.

Bellat—An evil spirit.

Benedictines—An order of Roman Catholic monks.

Benediction—A blessing.

Bigot—A strenuous and unreasonable advocate of any religious doctrine.

Bishop—The spiritual overseer of a church.

Brahma—A Hindostanese god, whom they worship as the creator of all things.

Brahmanism—The religion of Brahma.

Brahmin—A priest of the Hindoo religion.

Brahmanee—Wife of a Hindoo priest.

Broad Church—A Church between the High and the Low (or evangelical) church parties in England.

Brother—A member of a church or monastic order.

Buddhism—The religion of Buddha, in Hindostan.

Buddhist—One who worships or believes in Buddha.

Calvary—The place where Christ was crucified, just west of Jerusalem.

Calvinism—A religion taught by John Calvin, the Protestant Reformer, of France.

Calvinist—A believer in the teachings of Calvin.

Calvinistic—Relating to Calvin or his teachings.

Campbellites—A sect of the Baptists, known as Disciples of Christ, or Christ-ians, founded by Alexander Campbell, of Virginia.

Canaanites—People who inhabited the Land of Canaan, in Asia Minor.

Canon—A religious rule of doctrine, or church law.

Canonical—Relating to Church laws.

Canonicals—The official garments of a church functionary.

Canonization—Placing a dead person among the saints of the church.

Canon-law—The law which governs all Roman Catholic churches.

Canticles—The book in the Old Testament known as the Song of Solomon.

Capuchin—A monk or nun of the Roman Catholic order of St. Francis.

Cardinal—One of the council of seventy appointed by the Pope to advise in church matters, and from whom one is elected Pope by the others, when a vacancy occurs in the Papal chair.

Carmelite—A monk of the order established on Mt. Carmel, Asia Minor, in the fourth century, by the Roman Catholics.

Causist—One who considers and settles cases of conscience.

Catechism—A reduction of doctrinal points to questions and answers, for educational purposes.

Cathedral—The church in which the bishop of a diocese principally officiates. Cathedra is the chair which he usually occupies when in his official position.

Catholic—Meaning the Universal, true, or whole Christian church; especially applied to the Roman Catholic church.

Celebrant—A church dignitary, who performs a religious rite.

Censer—A dish in which incense is burned in churches.

Ceremonial—The order of rites and ceremonies used in public worship.

Cerinthian—An ancient religious sect, which endeavored to harmonize the Jewish, Gnostic, and Christian doctrines.

Chaplain—A clergyman connected with the army or naval service, or some other department of the government or civic societies; legislative bodies, etc.

Cherub—A high order of angelic beings; plural, cherubim.

Christian—A disciple of Jesus Christ, one who loves and obeys His teachings.

Christianity—The religion of Christians, founded on the teachings of Christ.

Christening—The baptism of an infant.

Christmas—The anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, December 25.

Churchmen—A term usually applied to learned or active members or officials of the Episcopal church.

Church-Warden—A local official of the Episcopal Church, who oversees its temporal affairs.

Class-leader—A Methodist official, who has charge of the spiritual interests of a section of church-members.

Clergyman—One duly authorized to preach the gospel, and perform marriage, baptismal and funeral services.

Commentator—An expounder, or explainer of the Bible or other books.

Communion—Harmony between believers in any one form of religion, and between God and man; the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Compunction—A consciousness of guilt.

Confession—Acknowledgment of having done wrong.

Confessional—The seat where the priest sits while hearing the confessions of his flock.

Confessor—The priest who hears confessions in the Roman Catholic Church; also the one who confesses to him.

Confirmation—A sacred rite in the Episcopal church, wherein the bishop lays his hands upon the heads of the members and invokes the blessing of the Holy Ghost, with its sanctifying influences upon their lives.

Conformity—Having harmony with the Established Church of England, its rites, its doctrines and practices; or with those of any other denomination.

Confucian—A believer in the teachings of Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher.

Congregation—An assemblage of worshippers.

Congregationalism—That form of church government that has no bishop at its head; as the Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

Consecration—Setting apart the person or property for a sacred purpose; dedicating a building to the worship of God; dedication.

Consistory—Any solemn assembly or council; a religious court for the settlement of church questions; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Consociation—A free-will confederacy of neighboring Congregational churches for mutual advice and co-operation in church matters, composed of lay members.

Consubstantiation—A Lutheran doctrine that the actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ is with the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

Contrition—Penitence—true sorrow for sin.

Convent—An assemblage of monks or of nuns devoted to a religious life; the house in which they live; a Roman Catholic institution.

Conventual—One who lives in a convent.

Conversion—In theology, a turning from

wickedness to righteousness, usually accompanied by repentance for past sin; belief in Christ as the Savior, and desire to be made holy.

Conviction—A convincing of the conscience or the mind as to the wickedness of the life; it usually precedes conversion.

Convocation—A general assembly of the clergymen of the Church of England, to consult as to the affairs of the church; any called assemblage.

Corporealism—One who denies the existence of spiritual beings.

Corpus Christi—(Body of Christ)—A Roman Catholic festival having reference to the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Covenant—An agreement; the promises of God as found in the Christian Bible, with the conditions on which they will be fulfilled, such as man's repentance, obedience, etc.

Creed—A summary of belief in certain doctrines.

Crosier—An archbishop's staff, with the figure of a cross at its top.

Cross—Two pieces of wood or metal laid across each other and fastened; a symbol of the cross on which Jesus Christ was nailed and died.

Crown—The head-dress of royalty; spiritually, the Christian, through grace, is able to overcome temptation, and thus wins a crown of victory; after death, if he is faithful, he hopes for a crown of glory.

Crucial—Partaking of the nature of a cross or crucifixion; applied to any severe trial of the mind or body.

Crucifix—An image of Christ dying on the cross.

Crucifixion—Suspension of a human body on a cross; applied specifically to the death of Christ.

Curate—An assistant to the clergyman in the Church of England.

Damnation—The state of being condemned; the punishment of the wicked after death.

Deacon—The lowest order of clergymen; a subordinate church officer.

Dean—A church prelate, subordinate to a bishop.

Decalogue—The ten commandments of God.

Dedication—See CONSECRATION.

Deify—To make a god of anything or being; to make godlike; as, Caesar was deified.

Deism—The doctrine or creed of a deist.

Deist—One who believes in a Supreme Ruler; but not in revealed religion, taking nature and reason for his guide in doctrine; a free-thinker; an infidel.

Deistic—Pertaining to deism.

Deity—A Divine being; God, the Supreme Ruler; whatever distinguishes God from other beings.

Deluge—The destruction of mankind by water in the days of Noah.

Demon—A spiritual being, a departed soul; an evil spirit; a devil.

Demoniac—A human being influenced by a demon; a sect who believe that the devils will finally be saved from God's wrath.

Denomination—A religious sect; a collection of individuals of the same belief and name, as the Presbyterians.

Dervish—A Turkish or Persian monk.

Devil—Satan; the adversary of God and man; the ruling evil spirit.

Devilish—Resembling the devil; an evil disposition; devoid of charity or virtue.

Devotional—Having a prayerful, worshiping spirit.

Devotion—Affection for God manifested in earnest prayer and praise.

Diaconate—The office of a deacon; government by deacons.

Diluvian—Pertaining to the flood of Noah's time.

Diocese—The district governed by a particular bishop; the bishop is a diocesan.

Dirge—A funeral hymn or piece of music.

Disciple—One who willingly receives and adopts the teachings of another as his or her guide.

Discourse—Conversation; a sermon; an explanatory address.

Dispensation—The distribution of good and evil by God to man; God's system of governing man, as the Jewish and Christian dispensation.

Divine—Belonging to the Deity; a minister or priest.

Doctrine—Principles of a system of religion.

Dominicans—Roman Catholic orders of monks and nuns, established in the thirteenth century by St. Dominic.

Druid—A religious priest or minister among the ancient Celtic races in Gaul, Britain or Germany.

Easter—A Roman Catholic and Episcopal church festival, commemorating the end of Lent and the resurrection of Christ from the dead.

Ecclesiastical—Pertaining to a church or its government.

Edda—Ancient Icelandic scriptures.

Election—A doctrine of partial salvation; only chosen ones saved.

Encyclical—For many; applied to official letters from the Pope.

Episcopacy—A form of church government where a bishop presides.

Episcopal—Relating to a bishop and his charge.

Eucharist—The Lord's supper.

Evangelical—In harmony with the New Testament teachings.

Evangelist—A traveling preacher of the gospel.

Excommunicated—Expelled from church membership.

Exegesis—Scientific explanation of the Bible.

Father, Son and Holy Ghost—The three Persons comprising the Christian's Trinity or Godhead; one God, three Persons; the Father being the Creator and Preserver of all things; the Son, the Savior of men, known as Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost, the enlightening, convincing, and sanctifying Spirit of God.

Fetichism—A low form of worship, which makes gods out of animals, stones, sticks, etc.; a superstitious religion among the ignorant.

Friar—A Brother or member of any Roman Catholic order of monks.

Friends—The sect also called Quakers.

Gentile—One who is not a Jew.

Gospel—Literally, good news; applied to the New Testament scriptures, as containing "glad tidings of great joy, for all people."

Grace—The unmerited favor of God bestowed upon His creatures; the exercise of love, kindness or good-will.

Hades—The intermediate place between earth and heaven, or earth and hell, where the souls rest after death until the judgment-day.

Heathen—One who worships idols; an irreligious, unthinking person; the Jews called all people heathens who were not Jews; a pagan.

Hebrew—A descendant of the Patriarch Jacob; an ancient inhabitant of Palestine; an Israelite, or a Jew; also the Hebrew language; also whatever else pertains to the Hebrews.

Hegira—The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, in A. D. 622, from which date his followers reckon time.

Hell—Sometimes applied to the grave; a condition of discomfort or misery before or after death; the future abode of the wicked.

Holy Ghost—The third Person in the Christian Trinity or Godhead; the enlightening, convincing, sanctifying Spirit of God.

Imam—A Mohammedan priest.

Infidel—Generally, a disbeliever in a Supreme Being and revealed religion; one without religious belief of any kind; a skeptic; an opposer of religious teachings.

Infidelity—Want of faith in Christian or other religious teachings; unfaithfulness to marriage vows; a breach of trust; disregard of moral obligations.

Infinite—Spiritually, without limit; as the power, wisdom, capacity, perfection, goodness, and love of God.

Israel—The name given by God to the Patriarch Jacob, with the promise of a numerous progeny.

Israelites—Descendants of the Patriarch Jacob; Hebrews, or Jews.

Islam—Submission, obedience and humility before God; the religion of Mohammed and all his followers.

Islamism—The faith or creed of Mohammedism.

Itinerant—A traveling preacher.

Jehovah—The Jewish name for God.

Jesuits—A religious order of the Roman Catholics, founded by Ignatius Loyola; its mem-

bers take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience; it is large in numbers, zeal and influence.

Judaism—The doctrines taught by Moses.

Justification—God forgiving the sins of men because Christ bore the penalty of their sin in His crucified body; requires faith in Christ as the Savior.

Koran—The scriptures of the Mohammedans.

Lectionary—The Roman Catholic service-book; also called a Mass-Book.

Lent—A church fast of forty days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and ending with Easter-day.

Levite—A descendant of Levi, son of Jacob, whose family was set apart for priestly offices; the Levites were subordinate to the priests.

Magi—A caste of Persian priests, or wise men.

Mahomet—Same as Mohammed.

Martyr—One who dies, or is persecuted, on account of his religious belief.

Materialist—One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body. (Webster).

Messiah—Christ the promised Deliverer of Israel; described in the Old Testament, rejected by the Jews, but accepted as the Savior by all Christians.

Methodists—The denomination of Christians founded by John Wesley.

Millennium—A thousand years of holiness and peace on earth, described as a future event in Revelation xx. A Millenarian is one who believes in a literal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium.

Monastery—A dwelling-house for monks, as a convent is for nuns.

Monk—A religious devotee, who separates himself from the world for service as a Roman Catholic priest; a dweller in a monastery.

Mormonism—The religion founded by Joseph Smith.

Mosaic—Pertaining to the career and laws of Moses, the Israelitish leader.

Moslem or Mussulman—A believer in the doctrines of Mohammed.

Mysticism—Obscurity of doctrine.

Mystics—A sect which professes a pure sublime, disinterested devotion, and claims direct intercourse with the Divine Spirit.

Nihilism—Skepticism as to the reality of anything.

Nuncio—A Papal ambassador to a sovereign.

Nun—A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent.

Ordination—Religious ceremonies in preparing a minister or priest for active duties in the church.

Optimist—One who believes that all things are ordered for the best.

Pagan—One who worships false gods.

Pantheism—The doctrine that the universe, as a whole, is God.

Papal—Relating to the Pope of Rome.

Papist—A Roman Catholic.

Patriarch—Ancient heads of families among the Jews.

Pelagian—A follower of the doctrines of Pelagius.

Pentateuch—The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentecost—The fiftieth day after the pass-over; a solemn festival of the Jews.

Pessimist—One who believes that everything is tending to the worst.

Pharisees—A sect of the Jews, rigid in their outward religious ceremonies, separating themselves on this account from other Jews.

Pietists—A German sect of Reformers.

Polytheism—The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Pontifical—Belonging to the Pope.

Predestination—The doctrine of predestination by God of certain events in the history of men, especially their future happiness or misery.

Presbyter—An elder in the Presbyterian church, and a priest in the Church of England.

Presbyterian—One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

Priesthood—The office or character of a priest.

Probationer—A member taken on trial in a Methodist church for six months.

Processional—Whatever relates to religious processions.

Puritans—Early dissenters from the Church of England.

Puseyism—A proposition to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the Church of England to the second year of King Edward the Sixth. Dr. Pusey, however, was less of a doctrinarian than a ritualist.

Pyrrhonist—A skeptic, who has doubts of everything.

Quaker—A member of the sect called Friends.

Rationalist—One who depends wholly on his reason as the supreme authority in matters of religion; a disbeliever in revealed religion.

Redemptonists—A Roman Catholic order, the priests of which devote themselves to the spiritual wants of the German people.

Religion—Any system of faith and worship.

Restorationists—Those who believe that the punishment of the wicked after death will be but temporary, and that then they will be restored to the favor and presence of God; the Universalists.

Revelation—Divine truth revealed to man.

Ritualism—A rigid adherence to religious forms and ceremonies; confidence in such rites.

Romanist—An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic.

Sabianism—The worship of the sun, moon and stars.

Sabbatarian—One who keeps holy the seventh day of the week.

Sabbath—Kept by the Jews and others on Saturday as a holy day, instead of Sunday; Sunday is also a Sabbath, or seventh day.

Sacerdotal—Pertaining to the office of a priest.

Sacrament—A sacred religious ordinance enjoined by Christ, of which two are observed by Protestants—baptism and the Lord's supper.

Sacrifice—An offering solemnly consecrated or presented to God in token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving.

Sacrilege—Defiling or making wrong uses of sacred things.

Sacristan—A church officer, who has charge of its movable property; a sexton.

Sadducees—A sect of the Jews, who denied the resurrection of the dead.

Sanctification—Making holy—a work of the Holy Ghost.

Sanctuary—Any house or place devoted to the worship of God.

Sanhedrim—The principal Jewish tribunal, composed of seventy-two members, over which the high priest presided; called, also, the Council.

Satanic—Resembling the devil; fiendishly malicious.

Secarian—Relating to religious sects; a bigoted attachment to any sect.

Shakerism—Pertaining to the Shakers; some times known as "Shaking Quakers."

Skeptic—One who doubts the truth of any religious belief.

Socinianism—An Italian theology of the sixteenth century, denying the Divine Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the atonement of Christ, and the eternity of future punishment.

Soul—The spiritual, rational and immortal part in man, capable of the highest state of bliss, or the deepest condition of misery.

Spiritualism—A belief that mankind are permitted to communicate with the spirits of the dead, through the medium of an appropriate person.

Spirituality—A spiritual condition of individuals or churches.

Stole—Part of the dress of a Roman Catholic Clergyman; a narrow embroidered scarf with broad ends. Surplice. His gown.

Swedenborgian—A believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg, the Swedish seer and founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

Synagogue—Jewish house of worship.

Synod—A council of church dignitaries to consult on matters of religion.

Tabernacle—A tent or temporary place for worship.

Talmud—A book of Jewish laws and traditions, with expositions of them.

Theocracy—A government under the immediate direction of God.

Theology—The science of God and His relations to His creatures; the divine laws, doctrines, etc.

Transubstantiation—A doctrine of the Roman Catholic church that the bread and wine in the Lord's supper are actually changed into Christ's flesh and blood.

Trinity—See Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Trinitarian—One who believes in the Divine Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Unitarian—One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. (Webster).

Universalism—One who believes in the future restoration of all men to eternal felicity.

Vaticanism—The doctrine of Papal dominion.

Venial Sin—A sin that weakens but does not destroy the person's sanctity; a doctrine of the Roman Catholic church; a sin that can be forgiven.

Vespers—Evening service in Roman Catholic or Episcopalian churches.

Vestrymen—Persons elected in the Episcopal church to have charge, in connection with the Wardens, of its temporal affairs.

Vestments—The official garments of a clergyman or priest.

Vicar—A ruling clergyman in the Church of England, who is subordinate to the Bishop.

Vicarious Atonement—The sufferings and death endured by Jesus Christ in the place of sinful men, that they might escape from deserved punishment.

Vishnu—In the Brahman religion, Vishnu is the destroying deity; Brahma, the creator; and Siva, the preserver.

Visible Church—The believers in Christ all over the world as one body of worshipers.

Wesleyanism—The principles of Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church; Methodism proper.

Zend Avesta—The ancient scriptures of the Persians, attributed to Zoroaster.



Duke of

Wellington.



AT DANGAN CASTLE, near Dublin, in Ireland, in 1769, was born Arthur Wellesley, the third son of the Earl of Mornington. Of an excellent parentage, he inherited a well-balanced organization of mind. To this was added the best education which the schools at Eton could give. He received, further, a military education at Angers, in France.

At eighteen he was commissioned an Ensign, and at twenty-six, as a Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded a brigade in the English army. When twenty-seven years old he went as a Colonel with his regiment to India. Six years later he was made a Major-General, doing conspicuous service in the Indian wars in 1803.

He returned to England in 1805, and soon after entered Parliament, when thirty-six years of age. Two years afterwards he was engaged in military service again, and in the succeeding seven years he served his country so well, in the various military fields to which he was assigned, as to win, in 1814, the thanks of Parliament and a pension of \$100,000 per year, besides a Parliamentary grant of \$2,500,000. In that year he was also made Duke of Wellington.

In 1815, with his military headquarters at Brussels, in Belgium, he fought at Hougomont, on June 18, his final famous conflict, known as the battle of Waterloo, in which Napoleon and the French troops were defeated. Three days afterwards he crossed, with his army, the French frontier, and proceeded to Paris, where terms of settlement were agreed upon, which, upon his part, as commander of the army and conqueror, were liberal and magnanimous.



Cast of Wellington's Face.

For his distinguished services, the King of the Netherlands made him Prince of Waterloo, and the British nation gave him an estate worth \$1,000,000.

In 1818, the Duke resigned his command in France, and returned to England, where he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, a position which he held, except at brief intervals, until his death, his attention being largely occupied during his remaining years with state affairs.

From 1827 to 1830 he was England's Prime Minister. He was subsequently appointed to

several most important and responsible state positions, in all of which, whether in the cabinet councils or not, he extended his influence to the utmost to preserve the peace of Europe, which he did, almost unbroken, for forty years after the battle of Waterloo. He died of apoplexy, at Walmer Castle, Kent, in England, September 14, 1852, being eighty-three years of age at the time of his death.

He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, and the public obsequies attending his burial were the most elaborate ever seen in England.

He was strongly built, possessed sharp gray eyes, a prominent, aquiline nose, and was below medium height. He united in his character quick discernment to perceive, courage to execute, and conscientious desire to do justice. Although lacking in oratorical power, his judgment was always such as to command attention and influence. Altogether his career stands prominent as an existence well rounded out, being from the first to the last a most successful life.

WELL-KNOWN AND IMPORTANT BATTLES OF THE ENGLISH.

BATTLE of Hastings.—Fought between William of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, and King Harold, of England, near Hastings, England, October 14, 1066. William had in his command 60,000 Normans; the number commanded by King Harold is unknown. Result—The defeat and death of Harold, and the partial conquest of England by the Normans.

Battle of Bannockburn.—Fought between Robert Bruce, of Scotland, with about 30,000 men, and Edward II., of England, with nearly 100,000 Englishmen, at Bannockburn, Scotland, June 24, 1314. The English were defeated, with the loss of 30,000 men. By this conflict the independence of Scotland from England was achieved, and Bruce secured its throne.

Battle of Towton.—Fought at Towton, near York, England, between the rival claimants to the throne of England, Edward IV., and Henry VI., March 29, 1461. Each was supported by about 50,000 men, and an agreement was made that no quarter should be given. The battle lasted more than a day, and ended, after the slaughter of over 30,000 persons, in the defeat of Henry and the Lancastrian army, the victory of the York dynasty and the establishment of Edward IV. upon the throne of England.

Battle of Bosworth.—Fought on Bosworth field, England, between the Earl of Richmond, a claimant for the throne of England, and Richard

III., the reigning King, August 22, 1485. Trenchery aided Richmond, and Richard fell, fighting bravely, Richmond winning the field. Richard was the last of the Plantagenets, and their government, by this event, passed into that of the Tudors.

Battle of Copenhagen.—Fought at Copenhagen, Denmark, between the Danish fleet, with 12,000 Danish troops, and Lords Cathcart and Wellington, with 7,000 English soldiers and a naval force, September 2-5, 1807. The combined land and sea attack resulted in the capture of the Danish fleet, and Wellington received the thanks of Parliament for this victory.

Battle of Talavera.—Fought at Talavera, in Spain, July 27 and 28, 1809, between 22,000 British troops, under Lord Wellington, and 50,000 French, under Victor, Jourdan, and Sebastiani. On the second day the French were driven out, and Wellington occupied the city.

Battle of Badajoz.—Sault, with the French army, having taken the fortified city of Badajoz, Spain, from the Spaniards, Wellington, with his British troops, besieged the city for twenty days. On the night of April 6, 1812, he captured the city by a bloody assault, in which he lost 3,500 men. His total loss during the siege was about 5,000.

Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras.—To defeat the probable design of Napoleon to occupy Belgium, Wellington, with his allied troops,

and Blücher, with his Prussian command, undertook its defense. On June 16, 1815, Blücher and the Prussians encountered Napoleon and the French troops at the Belgian village of Ligny. The fight was extremely severe, the Prussians losing 12,000 men and twenty-one cannon, and suffering defeat. Napoleon's loss was 7,000 men. On the same day, the French, under Marshal Ney, and the Belgians and British, commanded by Wellington, fought a battle at Quatre Bras, another village of Belgium, seven miles from Ligny. The latter held their ground, and upon Wellington's receiving a reinforcement, the French retired, leaving the allies in possession of the village.

Battle of Waterloo.—Fought near the Belgian village of Waterloo, eight miles southeasterly from Brussels, June 18, 1815, between Napoleon, with about 72,000 men (including 15,000 cavalry) and 240 guns, and the British allied army, under Lord Wellington, of about 70,000 men (including 13,500 cavalry). The allies consisted of a little more than 25,000 English soldiers, about 17,500 Netherlanders, and the rest were Germans, and were subsequently reinforced by Blücher and the Prussians. The battle lasted from before noon until towards evening, and resulted in the complete rout of the French troops, and the overthrow of the French Emperor. The losses of the British allies, including those of the Prussians, were about 23,000 men, and of the French more than 30,000, besides 227 pieces of cannon.

Napoleon Bonaparte.

His Brilliant Career and Final Overthrow.



ONE OF THE most conspicuous characters in the history of the world was Napoleon Bonaparte. Imperious and self-willed as a child; talented and aspiring as a youth; ambitious, successful, rich and one of the most powerful men in the world in his manhood; beaten, defeated and dying a prisoner on a lonely island at last—his career, whatever may be the opinion concerning his merit, was, at least, calculated to claim the attention of mankind.

Corsica is an island about 115 miles long by 52 wide, situated in the Mediterranean Sea, about 100 miles southeastward from France. Upon this island, at Ajaccio, August 15, 1769, Napoleon was born. Here he passed his childhood, a fondness for military tactics very distinctly marking itself with him in his boyhood, as shown in a fondness for organizing, drilling and commanding in military companies (so his biographers claim) the boys with whom he was associated.

His father was Charles Bonaparte, a Corsican noble. His mother was a woman of superior beauty, courage and ability, and upon her devolved the youthful education of her children, of whom there were two sons, Joseph and Napoleon, and three daughters.

Evincing a decided taste for military pursuits, Napoleon was sent to the military school of Brienne, in Champagne, when eleven years old, and afterwards to a military school at Paris, to complete his studies.

In 1785, when sixteen years of age, he was made a Lieutenant of artillery and put on duty in his native country. Subsequently driven by the English out of Corsica, he lived with his family in very humble circumstances at Marseilles, in France.

In 1793 he was made a Captain, and soon after was instrumental in securing the capitulation of Marseilles. The summer of 1793 Napoleon spent in Paris. In September of that year he took part in the siege of Toulon. For extraordinary military success achieved there he was made, in 1794, a Brigadier-General of artillery. He was then twenty-five years old.

At the close of a campaign against the Piedmontese troops, in

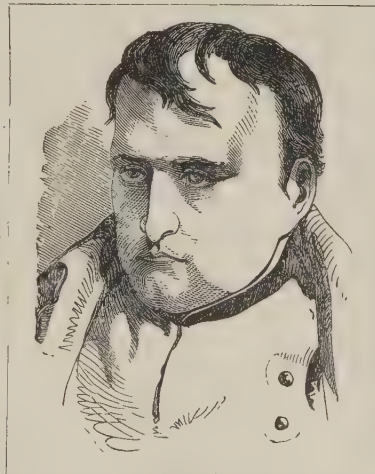
1794, he retired to Paris, but his loyalty having been suspected, he was not assigned to service. He remained in Paris for about five months, in such poverty as to make even the blacking of his boots an expense in which he could not indulge. Hope, however, buoyed him up. He was young, adventurous, and the future was before him. In his thoughts of what he might accomplish, he seriously contemplated at one time offering his services to the Sultan of Turkey. In the meantime, however, the French government, having adopted a new constitution, and a dissension having sprung up whereby the party in power was likely to be besieged and dis-

possessed, he was called to the command of 5,000 troops, and successfully repulsed 30,000 of the National Guard, who were attempting to take possession of the Convention.

Through the accomplishment of this achievement he was soon afterwards given the command of the army of the interior. This was in 1795, when he was twenty-six years of age. During this time having made the acquaintance of Madame Josephine Beauharnais, a widow of superior accomplishments, from the West Indies, he was married to her, and through the influence of this union he was given the control of the army in Italy, of which, one week after his marriage, he departed to assume command.

His army consisted of 30,000 troops. Opposing him were 60,000 men; yet, notwithstanding that difference in numbers, he instituted a campaign which resulted in routing and destroying five armies, each larger than his own, and made large accessions to the territory of France.

He next invaded Egypt, of which his army soon possessed the mastery. He then passed into Syria for more conquests, but having a decimated army he returned to Egypt, where, giving the control of his forces to Kleber, his second in command, he returned to France to be the head of a powerful party, overthrew the Directory then in power, and made himself First Consul. That was in 1799. The next five years of his life were full of startling events. In 1800 he was again in Italy, at the head of his army, and for various successes he was proclaimed by the French government Consul for life. In 1805 he was made Emperor. On the occasion of his coronation, he disdained the assistance of the



NAPOLEON I.

Pope, but, instead, placed the crown upon his own head, and at the same time crowned Josephine. Six months later he crowned himself King of Italy, at Milan.

In the succeeding two years Napoleon, again at the head of his armies, secured victories in Austria, Prussia and Portugal; made the King and Queen of Spain abdicate in favor of his brother Joseph, and at the same time gave the throne of Naples to his brother-in-law, Murat.

In 1809 Napoleon was divorced from Josephine for the purpose of marrying Maria Louisa, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. The fruit of this marriage was one child, a son, who at birth was designated the King of Rome. New alliances were formed, and the French Empire had seemingly a settled future before it. Napoleon, then forty-two years of age, was in the zenith of his power. From that time, however, his sun slowly began to set.

The Spaniards did not take kindly to the encroachments of the French, and the wars waged in that country under the Napoleonic dynasty cost France 400,000 men. Then came a period of great financial depression throughout France, in which the people were impoverished, and following came the opening of hostilities among the nations northward from France. At the head of an army of 500,000 men, Napoleon passed into Russia, where victory crowned his marches until he drove out the Russians from Moscow, of which city he took possession, in 1812, with his victorious army. Here, on the night of September 15, with the city in their possession, the French were startled by the breaking out of fire in all parts of the town. The Russians had resorted to the only means they knew of to vanquish their pursuers—the sacrifice of their homes in order to destroy the means upon which their enemies subsisted.

Into the heart of the enemy's country Napoleon dare not pursue further. Until October 19th he lingered, endeavoring to make a settlement for peace, but all offers being rejected, he reluctantly commenced a retreat, which, in the midst of the snows that had fallen, was one of the most terrible journeys for an army of which history makes record. Napoleon himself, in a private conveyance, made his way directly to Paris, and announced his defeat, his losses being, out of the 500,000 men whom he took into Russia, 125,000 slain, 132,000 dead from hunger, disease and cold, and 193,000 lost as prisoners.

Napoleon at once set about the conscripting of new troops, and in 1813 he passed into Germany to prosecute other wars, many great battles being fought in that year, with varying success, the battle at Leipzig costing his army 50,000 men. At length the French people were clamorous for peace, the strength and manhood of the country being so rapidly drained as to make war no longer desirable. Napoleon encountered this feeling upon his return from Germany, but, organizing a fresh campaign, he made another effort to contend with the allied powers, which were moving against him, and which finally entered the French capital and compelled him to abdicate his throne, he being given the island of Elba for his retreat.

He pined here for more action, and within a year, escaping from

his retreat, he gathered about him the army, once more marched upon Paris and drove Louis XVIII. from the throne upon which he had been seated by the other European powers. The Congress of Nations, then in session at Vienna, immediately inaugurated measures to unseat him. Napoleon, with his enthusiastic followers, undertook again the initiative, and, in Belgium, was successful in defeating the Prussians at Ligny. But his army was too weak for the combined powers then arrayed against him. On the 18th of June, 1815, was fought the battle of Waterloo; the great military chieftain there met his overthrow, and the French army was dispersed.

Napoleon hurried to Paris, and was soon followed by foreign armies, who again took possession of the French capital. After twenty-three years of war, in which hundreds of thousands of the men of France had been sacrificed, their capital was now in the hands of the foreign powers. The French Legislature demanded that Napoleon abdicate the throne once more, and just one hundred days from the time he had last ascended it, he signed a treaty for its abdication again, he being required to embark immediately for the United States. Fearing, however, capture by the British cruisers, he went on board a British man-of-war and voluntarily gave himself up, trusting to the magnanimity of England for a generous hospitality. The English

nation, however, insisted upon considering him a prisoner of war, and from the allied powers they obtained consent to banish him to the island of St. Helena, where, like a caged eagle, accustomed to lofty and grand flights, he pined under his restraint for six years, and died May 5, 1821, during a terrific storm of wind and rain, which vividly recalled to him, in his dying moments, the terrible battle-scenes in which he had been so many times the central figure.

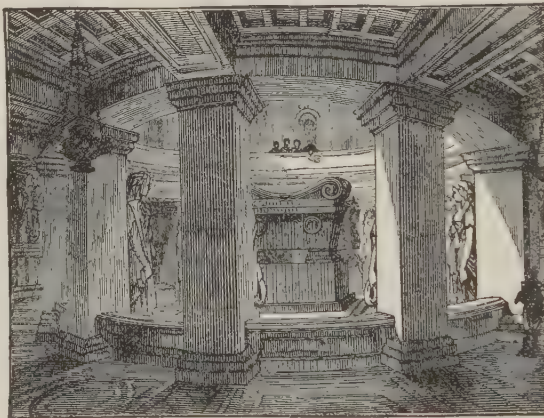
Maria Louisa never saw him again after his banishment to the isle of Elba, and in his declining fortunes from that time forward she apparently took no interest. She married, in 1821, an Austrian general, Count Albert Von Neipperg, who had himself been divorced from his first wife. Maria Louisa bore

him several children, and was a devoted wife and mother.

Josephine, who had at one time been divorced from her first husband, before her marriage with Napoleon, was most devotedly attached to the Emperor, notwithstanding her divorce from him, and was restrained from sharing his imprisonment at Elba only from fear of hurting the feelings of Louis. With an annual income of \$500,000 and her rank and title settled upon her by Napoleon, she spent the last years of her life at Malmaison. At her death she was buried in the church of Rueil, in a tomb erected by her children, Eugene and Hortense.

At his death, Napoleon was buried beneath a weeping willow, in Slane's valley, on the island of St. Helena, where his remains rested for twenty years. Under the administration of Louis Philippe his ashes were removed to France, and they now rest there under an imposing monument in the Hotel des Invalides.

An overweening ambition for power, a despotic government, too great a love for war, which overwhelmed his country in trouble, ill-treatment of the King and Queen of Spain, and many other actions



Napoleon's Tomb,

Under a massive monument in the Hotel des Invalides, France.

which mark the tyrant, are stains that blacken his memory. Nevertheless he did many wonderful things for France. He subdued anarchy and brought order out of chaos; he re-established her church, and during his reign he placed his country in the very first rank of the nations.

He was unsurpassed as a military genius and administrator. He

possessed in the highest degree self-reliance, untiring energy, and the power to command. His short, thick-set frame carried one of the loftiest intellects in the world, and for daring adventure, bold and wonderful achievement, his career was one of the most remarkable in the personal histories of the world.

Important and Well-Known Battles of the French.

BATTLE OF MARENGO.—Fought at Marengo, a village of Piedmont, Italy, June 14, 1800, between about 28,000 French soldiers, under Victor and Napoleon, and an Austrian army of 31,000 men and 200 cannon, commanded by General Melas. At one time the French retreated, but rallied again and overwhelmed the Austrian force. The Austrians lost 7,000 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery and 8 battle-flags. The loss of the French was about 7,000 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. The result of this battle was the evacuation of all the fortified places in Italy west of the Mincio river, held by the Austrians.

Battle of Hohenlinden.—Fought at Hohenlinden, a village of Upper Bavaria, twenty miles east of Munich, December 3, 1800, between the French General Moreau, with 100,000 men, and Archduke John of Austria, with an unknown number of Austrians. It resulted in the victory of the French troops. The Austrians lost 8,000 in killed and wounded, more than 10,000 prisoners, and 100 guns. The French loss was about 5,000 men. This battle re-opened negotiations leading to a treaty of peace at Lunéville.

Battle of Austerlitz.—Fought near Austerlitz, a small town in Moravia, December 2, 1805, between Napoleon, with 80,000 French soldiers, and the combined Russian and Austrian army of 84,000 men, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria. The allies having chosen their posi-

tion wrongly, Napoleon attacked and completely routed them, after a most severe contest. The allies lost 30,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the French 12,000. As a result of this battle, Austria was compelled to negotiate the peace of Presburg, the Emperor of Russia retired to his own dominions, and Napoleon acquired a large control of Central Europe.

Battle of Jena.—Fought October 14, 1806, at Jena, Germany, between the French, under Napoleon, and the combined Prussian and Saxon army, and the latter were routed with fearful slaughter. On the same day, at Auerstadt, Germany, Marshal Davoust, in command of a French force, achieved a victory over the Prussians. By these two battles, more than 20,000 Prussians were killed, the military strength of Prussia was materially reduced, and Napoleon, following up the advantages thus gained, soon obtained possession of the capital of that kingdom.

Battle of Friedland.—Fought at Friedland, Prussia, June 14, 1807, between Napoleon, with over 70,000 French troops, and about 55,000 Russians, under General Bennigsen. The French loss was 8,000 men and two standards; the Russians lost 17,000 men and about eighty guns. This battle resulted in the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807.

Battle of Albuera.—Fought May 16, 1811, at Albuera, Spain, between General Beresford, commanding about 30,000 allied British, Spanish and

Portuguese troops, and 23,000 French, under Marshal Soult. The latter hoped by defeating Beresford to raise the siege of Badajoz by the British, but was decisively defeated by the allies.

Battle of Ciudad Rodrigo.—Fought at Ciudad Rodrigo, a stronghold of Spain, near the Portuguese boundary, January 19, 1812. Massena, with a French force, had occupied it in 1810, and retained it. Wellington began its siege January 8, 1812, and furiously bombarded it. Finding that two breaches of sufficient size had been made in the walls, he stormed the fortifications in the face of a murderous resistance, but succeeded in capturing the town. The British gained a vast amount of stores and 150 cannon, but lost 1,300 men. The French loss was 300 killed and 1,500 prisoners. For this exploit, Wellington was created a duke by Spain, a viscount by Portugal and an earl by England.

Battle of Leipzig.—Fought October 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1813, between 160,000 French, under Napoleon, with 800 cannon and 300,000 men and nearly 1,400 cannon, under Prince Schwarzenberg, composing the allied armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria. After severe fighting against such fearful odds on the 16th, Napoleon made a full retreat, leaving 12,000 able soldiers and 25,000 more of sick and wounded in the hands of the allies. The total loss of the French was more than 60,000, and that of the allies 50,000. This battle and its results served to hasten the downfall of Napoleon.

GREAT MILITARY HEROES OF THE WORLD.

BDEL KADER.—An Arabian Emir; born in Algeria near Mascara, in 1806 or 1807; operated in Algeria and Morocco, against the French and Moors. He was a learned author as well as a warrior, and the father of twenty-four children; died in 1873.

Abercromby, Sir Ralph.—A British General; born in Scotland, in 1738; fields of operation: The seven years' war; American war; Flanders and Holland; commander in the West Indies; Irish revolution of 1798, and against the French in Egypt; wounded in the battle of Alexandria, Egypt; died near that city in 1828.

Abrantes, Duke of.—Andoche Junot—A Colonel-General of French hussars under Napoleon I.; born at Bussy-le-Grand, in Burgundy, in 1771; an impetuous officer, and known as "the Tempest;" raised from the ranks for bravery; distinguished in Bonaparte's Italian and Egyptian campaigns; commanded in Portugal; served in Spain and Russia; died insane, at Montbard, France, in 1813.

Ætius.—A Roman General; born in Mœsia, about A. D. 396; vanquished Burgundians and Franks in Gaul; attacked Attila, the Hunnish invader of Gaul, on the plains of Chalon, in 451, and more than 300,000 men perished on both sides; was assassinated at Rome, A. D. 454, by the Roman Emperor Valentinian, who was jealous of his fame.

Agamemnon.—An ancient King of Mycenæ, in which kingdom he is supposed to have been born, date unknown; commanded the combined forces of Greece at the memorable siege of Troy, immortalized by Homer; murdered by his wife on his return from that campaign.

Agricola, Cneius Julius.—A Roman General; born at Forum Julii (now Frejus), in Gaul, A. D. 40; sent to Britain by Domitian, and brought it into complete subjection; murdered, it is supposed, by Domitian, who was jealous of his success, at Rome, A. D. 93.

Alcibiades.—An Athenian General; born at Athens, Greece, B. C. 450; effected the conquest of Sicily and that over Sparta; was murdered, B. C. 404, by a Persian satrap, at the instigation of Lysander.

Alexander the Great.—A Macedonian General; born in Macedonia, B. C. 356; destroyed Thebes; defeated King Darius of Persia; subdued Asia Minor; routed 600,000 Persians at the battle of Issus; subdued Egypt, Tyre, and Libya; conquered Persia; became brutal; pushed his conquests, and reached Babylon, having conquered nearly all existing nations; died while intoxicated at Babylon, B. C. 323.

Alfred the Great.—King of the Saxons in England; born at Wantage, Eng., A. D. 849; made successful resistance, on several occasions, to invading Danes, or Northmen; established coast defenses; translated the Bible and other books; was a patron of education and literature; died about 901.

Alvarado, Pedro D.—A Spanish General; born at Badajoz, Spain, about the close of the fifteenth century; was the conqueror of Mexico, under Cortez, and Guatemala; governor of Guatemala and Honduras; killed in a fight with Mexican Indians, in New Galicia, Mex., in 1541.

Alvarez, Juan.—A Mexican General; born in Mexico about 1790; drove Santa Anna from power in the revolution of 1835, conquering the republic of Mexico; died in 1867.

Anglesey, Marquis of.—A British General; born in England, in 1768; distinguished for valor in Flanders, Holland, Corunna, Waterloo—losing a leg in the latter battle, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; died in 1854.

Antony, Mark.—A Roman Triumvir; born in Italy, B. C. 83; ably seconded Julius Cæsar in his struggle for supreme power, and was made joint Consul of Rome with him; achieved other national triumphs by his genius and valor, but being defeated in battle at Actium, B. C. 30, he slew himself; was husband of the renowned Cleopatra, who killed herself, on learning of his death, by the sting of an asp.

Attila.—King of the Huns; the place and date of his birth are unknown; he swayed the Northern tribes from the Rhine to the Volga; overran Illyria and all the region between the Black Sea and the Adriatic; Thracæ, Macedonia and Greece were devastated; marched through Germany into Gaul; invaded Italy, destroying many cities; died suddenly in his camp, A. D. 453 or 454; is supposed to have been assassinated; called himself "the Scourge of God."

Bayard, "Chevalier."—Peter du Terrail—A French knight, distinguished for his valor, virtue, generosity and courtesy, and greatly honored in life and in death; displayed admirable bravery and talents; was born at the chateau de Bayard, in Dauphiny, in 1476; was mortally wounded in battle in the Milanese, at Romagnano, in 1524.

Bernadotte, Jean B. J.—A French Marshal; born at Pau, France, in 1764; was a coadjutor in the French Revolution, and in Bonaparte's campaigns; invaded Sweden and became its king for twenty-six years, during which time the country prospered; died at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1844.

Blucher, Gebhard L. Von.—A Prussian Marshal; born at Rostock, Germany, in 1742; served under Frederick the Great, during the seven years' war; retired to agricultural pursuits; recalled to the army in 1786; active in the campaigns of 1792 to '94, distinguishing himself and gaining promotion; participated vigorously in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; defeated at Ligny by Napoleon, in 1815, and turned the battle of Waterloo into a victory for the English; was made Prince of Wahlstadt; died at Kribowitz, Prussia, in 1819.

Bolívar, Simon Y. P.—President of South American republics; born at Caracas, Venezuela, in 1783; wrested Central South America from Spain, and founded the republics of Bolivia and Colombia; died at San Pedro, near Carthagena, Spain, in 1831.

Bonaparte, Napoleon.—An Emperor of France, King of Italy, etc.; operated in France,

Italy, Spain, Egypt, Russia, and Belgium, as the greatest warrior of modern times, in point of ambition, energy and power over men; born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, in 1769, and died, a lonely prisoner, in the island of St. Helena, in 1821.

Bozzaris, Marco-A.—patriot and warrior of great distinction; born in Greece, about 1790; made war against the Turks from 1820 to 1823, and was killed in the latter year in the victorious fight at Missolonghi.

Boru, Brian—A native king of Ireland; born at Munster, Ireland, about A. D. 927; overcame the Danes and prosperously reigned, but in a revolt of his own people they were assisted by Danes, and a fight ensued, in which Boru was slain, but the Danes were permanently repulsed; died at Clontarf, Ireland, in 1014.

Bruce, Robert—Earl of Carrick and King of Scotland; born in Scotland in A. D. 1274; bearing his father's name, he fought for the freedom of Scotland from the English yoke, first fighting under the English banner against his competitor for the crown, Balliol; Bruce was crowned at Scone, in 1306; defeated Edward II. at Bannockburn, in 1314, thus firmly establishing his throne; died in 1329.

Brunswick, Charles W. F., Duke of—A Prussian General; born at Brunswick, Prussia, in 1733; served actively in the seven years' war, and his services were celebrated by Frederick the Great in a poem; was mortally wounded at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1806.

Cesar, Julius—First Roman Emperor; born at Rome, B. C. 100; owing to family affairs, the Dictator Sylla resolved to destroy him, but at the solicitation of friends spared his life; became Chief Pontiff and Prætor, and in B. C. 59 Consul; subdued Gaul; twice invaded Britain; overcame Italy; became Dictator and Consul at Rome; vanquished the Egyptians, and captured Spain; became the victim of a conspiracy formed by Brutus, Cassius and others, and was assassinated in the Senate House, March 15, B. C. 44.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord—English Admiral; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., 1750; was at Bunker Hill, America; expedition to Central America; with Lords Howe and Jervis in their victories over the French, 1794, 1797, and with Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, 1805, taking that officer's place when he fell, and finishing the victory; for this he was raised to the Peerage of England, with thanks of Parliament and a liberal pension for his family; died at sea, 1810.

Conde, Princes and Dukes of—Nine members of the younger household of the Bourbons of France, who played important military and political parts in French history between 1530 and 1800; of these Louis II., surnamed the Great, was born at Paris, 1621, and distinguished himself in the wars with Spain, between 1645 and 1650. D. 1686.

Constantine the Great—Emperor of Rome, born at Naissus, in Moesia, about 274; struggled for empire with Maxentius, whom he overcame; vanquished Licinius; chastised the Goths; made Christianity the dominant religion, and removed the capital from Rome to Constantinople (Byzantium); died at Nicomedia, 337.

Cordova, Francisco Ferdinand de—Spanish General; born at Madrid, 1792; fought in the campaign against Napoleon; minister of war, 1847; in 1849 went to Italy with an army to aid in restoring the Pope; fought against the victorious insurgents in the revolution of 1854, and fled to France; in 1856 he returned to Spain, and in 1864 was made minister of war in the cabinet of Narváez. Died 1869.

Cortez, Hernando—Conqueror of Mexico; born at Medellin, Spain, 1485; sailed in 1504 for San Domingo, W. I.; received several appointments from the governor; in 1518 fitted out his expedition to Mexico, contrary to the governor's wishes; between March 4, 1519, and August 13, 1521, he waged a war with the Mexicans which resulted in his vanquishing them, and he became governor of Mexico; jealousy at home, however, ruined him, and he died in solitude in Spain, near Seville, 1547.

Crevecoeur, Philippe de—French Marshal and Baron; born early in the fifteenth century, in France; distinguished as a soldier under Charles the Bald and Louis VI., and in numerous military and diplomatic undertakings; signed, for France, the treaties of Arras (which gave important territory to France) and England. He also overcame Duke Maximilian in Picardy, taking more territory, and was on his way to conquer Naples, when he died near Lyons, in France, in 1494.

Cromwell, Oliver—Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth; born at Huntingdon, Eng., 1599; became a zealous Puritan; entered Parliament, 1625; opposed King Charles I. in Parliament, and took the field against him, winning victories over the royal troops in numerous well-fought battles between 1642 and 1646, and aided in bringing the king to the scaffold; he then subdued

Ireland, after severe fighting, and defeated the Scotch royalists; in 1651 he reached the summit in his power, becoming Lord Protector in 1653 during his dynasty. England was prosperous, respected and feared by other nations; died at Whitehall Palace, Eng., 1658.

Cyrus the Great—His career as a Persian General was foretold by Isaiah more than one hundred years before his birth, but considerable diversity of history surrounds his acts; he was son of Cambyses, the Persian; at the age of thirty he was sent with 30,000 men to assist his uncle Cyaxeres, who was about to be attacked by the Babylonians, dispersing the latter; pushed the war into adjoining countries; subdued Cappadocia; captured Sardis, the capital of Lydia; reduced almost all Asia to subjection; returned and fought the Assyrians; captured Babylon after a siege; engaged in several other wars and subdued all the nations between Syria and the Red Sea, and is described in Scripture as "Monarch of all the earth;" he is supposed to have reigned from about 558 to 529 B. C., dying in the latter year, aged 70.

Darius, the Mede—Son of Astyages, King of the Medes, mentioned in Daniel vi., 31, ix., 1, and xi., 1; in Scripture also called Artaxerxes; in either A. M. 3448 or 3468, he conquered Babylon, dethroning Belshazzar, his sister's grandson, King of the Chaldeans, occupying the throne for about two years, when he died, and Cyrus the Great reigned in his stead. Died B. C. 332.

Darius I., King of Persia—Son of Hystaspes; took Babylon after a siege of six months; gave permission for rebuilding the Jewish temple at Jerusalem and sent the captive Jews to their own country; subsequently the Persians invaded Greece, but were defeated at Marathon; while preparing to take the field against the Greeks in person, Darius died B. C. 485.

Darius III., the last King of Persia—Persia being invaded by Alexander the Great, Darius took the field against him in person, commanding an army of 600,000 men; two battles were fought, at Granicus and near Issus; in the latter the Persians were routed, having more than 100,000 men killed; Darius escaped, and afterwards fought the Greeks again, but was defeated and fled; he was found murdered, B. C. 331, in his chariot, the victim of Bessus, governor of Bactriana, who coveted his throne.

Davoust, Louis Nicholas—A French Marshal; born at Annoux, Burgundy, 1770; studied at Brienne with Napoleon, distinguished himself on several occasions in the French army, and went with Bonaparte to Egypt; in the campaigns of 1806 and 1809 he won the titles of Marshal, Duke and Prince; was governor of Hamburg in 1813, 1814; minister of war under Napoleon in 1815, and commanded the army which capitulated under the walls of Paris; died in Paris, 1823.

Dessaux, Joseph Marie—A French General under Napoleon; born at Thonon, Savoy, 1784; served at the siege of Toulon, in Italy and in the campaign of 1806 against Austria, winning the title of Count of the Empire; commanded at the city of Berlin; in 1813 was intrusted with the defense of France on the line of the Alps, and subsequently was commander of the National Guard at Lyons; died in France, in 1834.

Desaix de Veigoux, Louis Charles Anthony—A celebrated French General, of noble descent; born in Auvergne, 1768; Lieutenant in the army at fifteen; defended Fort Kehl in 1796, commanding a division in the army of the Rhine; accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he was known as "the Just Sultan;" and fell in the battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800, just as he had aided in winning victory over the Austrians.

Dumas, General—A mulatto French officer; born in Jeremie, Hayti, 1762; entered the French army at fourteen, noted for his handsome figure, prodigious strength and great bravery; served under Dumouriez; then in Italy, under Napoleon, and at the battle of Brixen, single-handed, he defended a bridge against the enemy until the French could come to his rescue; he also served with distinction in Egypt; died at Villiers-Cotterets, France, 1806.

Duroc, Girard C. M.—A favorite General of Napoleon's; born near Nancy, France, 1773; Governor of the Tuilleries; employed on important diplomatic missions; served at Austerlitz, in the campaigns of 1806 and '07, in Austria and in Russia. Killed at the battle of Bautzen, while escorting the Emperor to an elevation. Napoleon bought the land where he fell, and erected a monument to his memory thereon; died near Markersdorf, Saxony, 1813.

Edward, Prince of Wales—Known as "the Black Prince," from the color of his armor; son of King Edward III., of England; born at Woodstock, Eng., 1330; accompanied his father to France in 1345, and participated in the great victory of Crecy; ravaged the French dominions, 1355 and '36, and restored "Pedro the Cruel" to the throne of Spain; died in England, 1376.

Espartaco, Joaquín B.—A Spanish Grandee, born near Ciudad Real, Spain, 1792; fought the South American insurgents in Venezuela and Peru; favored the succession of Queen Isabella II. to the throne; fought the Carlists successfully in the civil war, 1833-'39; was head of Queen Christina's ministry; succeeded her as regent in 1840; being overthrown by Narváez he retired to England, in 1847, when he returned to Spain, and resumed his lost honors; subsequently became head of Isabella's government, and after her expulsion he supported the provisional government, refusing the crown, which was offered to him, on account of his great age. Died 1879.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe—An Italian patriot; born at Nice, 1807; raised a marine; in 1834 he was exiled from Italy for exciting a revolution; visited the Black Sea and South America; espoused the cause of the republic of Rio Grande; was repulsed and taken prisoner; escaping, he returned to Rio Grande and joined an expedition against the Brazilians, sometimes on land and sometimes at sea; after the war he settled at Montevideo; this place being besieged, Garibaldi fitted out a flotilla, and the town was saved. He then returned to Spain and participated in the military affairs of 1848, defeating the Neapolitans. Being surrounded by Austrians, he was offered terms of capitulation, which he refused, and he and his adherents fled; but his wife died, he was arrested, banished, and came to New York; made voyages to the Pacific, and returned to New York, where he joined the Italian government against the Austrians; rendered important services during the war to the Italian cause, and in 1860 captured Sicily and became Dictator; afterwards he assisted in the overthrow of King Francis, and the kingdom of Two Sicilies became merged in that of Italy. Garibaldi resigned the Dictatorship and retired to the island of Capri. Subsequently he reappeared prominently in the troubles in Italy, and aided the Hungarians against the Austrians. In a battle near Aspromonte he was wounded and taken prisoner but was permitted to return to Capri. Again he repeated his movements for the conquest of Rome, but upon one occasion he was arrested, and on the other defeated in battle and taken prisoner, but released as an American citizen. In 1870, when the Republic of France was established, he joined in its national defense, and served in the French army, but without distinguishing himself. He filled a seat in the National Assembly for a time, but resigned and retired to Capri. He wrote novels and poems, and was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of this century. Among his latest acts was the procuring of a divorce from his second wife. Died, June 2, 1882.

Gonsalvo of Cordova, Hernandez A.—A celebrated Spanish warrior, known as "the Great Captain;" born at Montolio, Spain, 1453. He entered upon a military life at fifteen years; distinguished himself in wars against the Moors, Portuguese, Turks and French; was Viceroy of Naples, which kingdom he had conquered; died in Granada, Spain, 1515.

Gaugaud, Gaspard, Baron—A French General, born at Versailles, France, 1783; attended military schools; entered the army in 1802; fought in the campaigns of Germany, Poland, Spain and again in Germany; went to Russia with Napoleon; at Moscow prevented the explosion of 500,000 pounds of powder, and was created Baron; accompanied Napoleon through numerous battles, saving his life on one occasion; was among the last officers to leave the field of Waterloo, and accompanied his Chief to St. Helena. Returning to England, he worked for the release of Napoleon from exile, and retired to France, where he lived on a legacy from his former friend and commander, died in 1852.

Gough, Hugh Viscount—A British General; born at Woodstown, Ireland, 1779; entered the army in 1794; served against the Dutch in South Africa; in the West Indies; in Spain, distinguishing himself in several important battles; Commander-in-Chief in China, and created a Baronet; transferred to India, with supreme command, he carried on a brilliant and successful campaign against the Sikhs, from 1843 to 1849; superseded by Sir Charles Napier; made a viscount, handsomely pensioned, and created Field Marshal, D. 1869.

Grant, Sir James Hope—A British General; born at Kilgrasten, Scotland, 1808; entered the army in 1826, served in the first English war with China; in India from 1848 to 1858, where he won battles and honors, especially at the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow; commanded in China in 1859; captured Peking in 1860, and so terminated the war, receiving the thanks of Parliament and being made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, with subsequent promotions, D. 1878.

Grouchy, Emmanuel, Marquis de—A French General; born at Paris, 1764; entered the French military service at fourteen years, serving a part of the time under Lafayette. From 1793 to 1814 he served with distinction in the army, participating in some of the most distinguished battles and campaigns under Napoleon and others. A wound forced him to retire from the army; but he

subsequently, after Napoleon's return from Elba, attached himself to the Emperor's fortunes, becoming a Marshal of France and taking a conspicuous part in his chief's operations. His failure, however, to bring his forces into position at the battle of Waterloo, rather than disobey previous orders, cost Napoleon his signal defeat in that contest. Retiring from France under proscription, he lived five years in the United States, at Philadelphia. He returned to France in 1821, and was restored to his rank. Died 1847.

Havelock, Sir Henry—A British General, distinguished by his brilliant campaign against the Sepoys in India in 1857; born in county Durham, Eng., 1793; entered the British army in 1815; went to India in 1823; participated in the Burmese war of 1824 with distinction, in the invasion of Afghanistan, under Sir Willoughby Cotton, 1838 and 1839, in the Mahratta campaign and in the war against the Sikhs; fought in Persia, 1856; his operations in 1857, in opposition to the Sepoys under the Nana Sahib, however, established his military fame; died near Lucknow, India, of dysentery, November, 1857, receiving a baronetcy from the English government the day after his death.

Joan of Arc, "the Maid of Orleans"—This greatest of heroines was born of humble parents at Domremi, France, 1410; tended sheep and took care of horses at a country inn; but having a mind far superior to her station, and brooding over the sufferings of her country and the means of relieving them until she believed herself called by mysterious voices to become the deliverer of France, she offered herself to the king as a divinely appointed warrior. Her services were accepted, and she took the field against the enemies of her country. Her alleged divine appointment and bravery inspired her followers with enthusiasm, while it depressed the English. Her campaigns were wonderfully successful; city after city was subdued, and the English were everywhere rapidly defeated; fourteen months passed in this brilliant warfare, which closed with the crowning of her sovereign. She now declared her mission at an end, but she was prevailed upon to remain with the army, which she commanded with her wonted bravery. At last, falling a captive into the hands of the English, who bought her from the Burgundians, she was, to their everlasting disgrace, burned at the stake at Rouen, France, in 1431, as a sorceress. In later years, however, this method of her death has been denied.

Juarez, Benito Pablo and Maximilian—Juarez was born at San Pablo Guetatao, State of Oajaca, Mexico, 1806, of Indian parents; educated by a friar; studied law; professor of natural philosophy in the college of Oajaca; admitted to the bar in 1834; was chief judge of the republic in 1842-45; secretary of state under General Leon; chief justice of the superior court. When the Salas revolution in 1846 became a success in Oajaca, he was made one of the governing triumvirate. In 1846 he was a member of the constituent congress that voted money to carry on the war with the United States; became governor of Oajaca in 1847-52, managing affairs discreetly, liquidating the state debt and having surplus funds. Soon afterwards he was arrested and exiled by Santa Anna, and lived in reduced circumstances for two years in New Orleans. Returning to Mexico in 1855, he assisted in the successful uprising of Alvarez, who afterwards appointed Juarez minister of justice and religion; subsequently President Comonfort appointed Juarez governor of Oajaca; he was re-elected governor in 1857, was also then elected president of the supreme court of justice, and afterwards minister of the interior. Comonfort being ousted, Juarez succeeded him as president of the republic in 1858, being recognized as such by the United States in

1859. In 1861 he defeated Miramon, entered Mexico, and in the following spring was elected president again. In 1862 France declared war against Juarez, with the determination of establishing an empire in Mexico. Juarez was defeated, and Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, assumed the functions of Emperor. Juarez, however, maintained the presidency at El Paso del Norte, and in 1866 began that brilliant military campaign which restored him to the possession of the republic, and resulted in the capture and shooting of Maximilian, in June, 1867. In October Juarez was re-elected president of Mexico. Five years of unsuccessful revolutions against him followed, but peace came in 1872. The health of Juarez, however, failed under all his trials, and he died in Mexico, in 1872, of apoplexy.

Kossuth, Louis—Ex-governor of Hungary; born at Monok, 1802; entered the National Diet as a representative in 1829; for publishing reports of the proceedings of this assembly, he was convicted of high treason and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Within two years, however, he was liberated on an amnesty; became editor of a newspaper at Pesth in 1841; in 1848 he visited Vienna, the capital of Austria, to press the claims of Hungary upon the government, and returned to Presburg as minister of finance. Under this administration he successfully carried out important measures for the relief of the peasantry under the feudal system, which was swept away. During the civil war of 1848-49 he was governor of Hungary. The Hungarians having been suppressed, mainly by the armed intervention of Russia, Kossuth retired to Turkey with several political allies and 5,000 troops. By the intervention of England and France Turkey refused to deliver up Kossuth at the request of Austria and Russia, and he and his followers were retained as prisoners in Asia Minor until 1851. Kossuth then proceeded to England, and sailed for the United States in the autumn of that year. Here he traveled, advocating the cause of Hungary, and was received with great favor. Afterwards he returned to England, residing there for several years, engaged in lecturing and writing for the newspapers. From 1862 to 1875 he resided in privacy at Turin, devoting much time to scientific investigations.

Lopez, Narciso—Cuban revolutionist; born in 1799, in Venezuela, S. A., of wealthy parents; served for some time in the Spanish army, retiring in 1829, while Colonel. After the Spaniards evacuated Venezuela, he went to Cuba, and then to Spain, espousing the cause of Queen Isabella against Don Carlos, the pretender, and became the recipient of several offices, which, for political reasons, he rejected, returning to Cuba. Seized with the idea of Cuba becoming independent of Spain, he came to the United States in 1849, and organized, at the expense of nearly his entire fortune, three separate and unsuccessful expeditions to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke. The last expedition, which sailed in August, 1851, resulted in the capture of Lopez and many of his followers, and his own execution at Havana, September 1, 1851.

Miltiades—Illustrious Athenian General; flourished in the fifth century before Christ; reduced Chersonesus, Lemnos and Cyclades, and before Christ, 490 years, fought and overcame the invading Persian army at Marathon; accused of treason by his countrymen, he was thrown into prison, where he died of a wound received in fighting for Grecian independence; died B. C. 489.

Moltke, Helmuth K. B. Von—A German General; born at Parchim, Germany, 1800; at eighteen became an officer; entered the Prussian service in 1822; went to Constantinople in 1835, and improved the Turkish government's fortifica-

tions, and fought for the Sultan in the wars against the Kurds and Egypt; returned to Prussia in 1839; in 1856 became the adjutant of Prince Frederic, and in 1858 chief of the general staff of the army; in 1859 he was made Lieutenant-General, figured largely in the wars with Denmark (1864) and Austria (1866). When the war with France began, in 1870, his plans resulted in a series of astonishing and continuous victories. He was rewarded by the title of Count and large donations of money, etc.; was made a General Field Marshal in 1871, and life member of the upper house of the Prussian parliament.

Nero, Lucius Domitius Claudius—A Roman emperor; born at Antium, Italy, in 37; succeeded Claudius, who was murdered, in 54 as Emperor, and proved to be one of the basest of tyrants. The story of his life is a catalogue of cruel crimes, while the success of the Roman army during his reign was glorious. A rebellion against this tyrant, in 68, proving successful, he committed suicide.

Pizarro, Francis—Born at Truxillo, Spain, in 1475, and while a boy ran away to Spanish America. In 1524 he discovered Peru, in connection with Almagro, and Charles the Fifth made him Governor of the new-found country, over which he achieved the conquest in 1532. In 1537 a contest between him and Almagro terminated in the defeat and execution of the latter. Almagro's son, in revenge, in 1541, aided by some friends, assassinated Pizarro in his palace at Lima, Peru.

Pompey, Cneius—Known as Pompey the Great; a Roman statesman and warrior; born 106 B. C.; at the age of twenty-three, with the party of Sylla, and commanding three legions, he recovered to Rome, Sicily and Africa; ended the war in Spain, and considerably extended the Roman Empire in Asia; married Caesar's daughter. In a few years dissensions arose between Caesar and Pompey; civil war ensued, and Pompey was defeated in the battle of Pharsalia. He then fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated, B. C. 48.

Poniatowski, Prince Joseph—Illustrious Polish General; born at Warsaw, 1763; distinguished himself in the cause of Poland during the unhappy struggles of 1792 and '94; entered the French army, and exhibited conspicuous bravery and talent in the campaigns between 1806 and 1814; was made a Marshal on the battle-field at Leipsic, and was drowned in the river Elster, 1813.

Santa Anna, Antoni Lopez de—A Mexican General; born at Jalapa, Mex., 1798; entered the Spanish army, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel in 1821; joined Iturbide in 1822 in overthrowing Spanish rule and reducing the province of Vera Cruz; Iturbide was in turn overthrown by Santa Anna, who proclaimed himself emperor. The Mexican Republic was formed soon afterwards, and from that time until 1833 Santa Anna was engaged in fighting against or maintaining, at the head of Mexican troops, the claims of rival chiefs. In 1833 he became president, retaining the office for three years, at the end of which time he was taken prisoner at San Jacinto by political opponents. After his liberation, in 1837, he lost a leg while engaged in repulsing French troops at Vera Cruz. From 1841 to 1845 he was again president of the republic. In 1845 he was exiled for ten years, but was recalled to the presidency and to protect Mexico against the United States army. In several encounters with Scott and Taylor, the American Generals, his forces were defeated, and in 1848 he was compelled to resign. From 1852 to 1855 he was president once more, and was then driven into exile again by the revolt of General Carrera, living peaceably for some years at St. Thomas. After that, he participated more or less quietly in Mexican political changes, but without any notable success. Died, June 20, 1876.



George Washington.

HERO OF THE WAR FOR UNITED STATES INDEPENDENCE.



ANY CIRCUMSTANCES must necessarily combine to make, with any individual, a great career. Among them there must be a suitable training, a locality in which genius may expand, and opportunity to draw forth genius. Many great men have lived, passed through life, and died comparatively unknown. The occasion never offered by which their power might have been seen. They could have been distinguished had opportunities been favorable.

Very truly has Gray in his "Elegy," speaking of the country churchyard, said:

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hand that the rod of empire might have swayed,
And waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

But the favoring circumstance never came by which they could be carried forward to greatness and renown. The career we follow in life depends, therefore, much on circumstances; some people call it *luck*.

In the study of man we cannot fail to recognize that greatness hangs on a myriad of causes that exist outside of himself. Of these one of the most important of all, perhaps, is the inheritance of a well-balanced mind. Without mental capacity the opportunities may be ever so favorable, yet they will pass unimproved. With strong brain-power, coupled with ambition to achieve, perceptive power to foresee, and judgment to direct, and opportunity offering, the individual goes forward to success and power.

Of all the circumstances, therefore, which may be presented, there are none so desirable to the child as the possession, at birth, of a brain-power capable of grasping the opportunities as they occur in after-life.

Such was the gift which George Washington's mother presented to her child. A strong woman, of clear intellect and high moral character, she endowed him with the capacity for a prosperous life in any event, and for a great career, if opportunity offered for him to enter upon it. The war of the Revolution occurred in his time, and, with a genius equal to the occasion, he made his place in the hearts of the people.

On February 22, 1732, George Washington was born at Bridge's Creek, in Westmoreland county, Va. His father afterwards lived on the Rappahannock, a short distance from Fredericksburg, where he

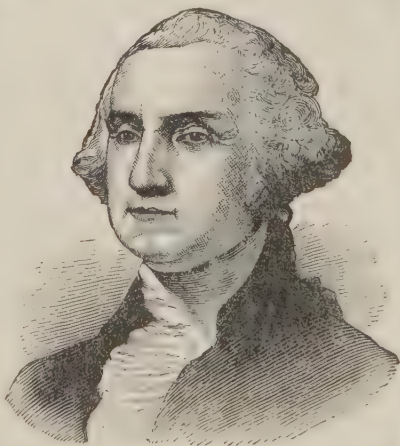
died in 1743, leaving a widow and five children, comfortably provided for with a large landed property, of which, by will, George inherited the homestead, while the oldest brother, Lawrence Washington, received the estate on the Potomac.

George, who at his father's death was not ten years of age, obtained, at an ordinary school, a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. At fourteen he commenced the study of geometry and surveying, in which he made such progress as to cause him to enter upon the profession of surveying when sixteen years of age, at which

time he was in the employ of Lord Fairfax, who had large estates in the vicinity of the Alleghany Mountains.

Three years he passed thus, traversing the wilderness, surveying in the summer, and spending the winter with his brother Lawrence. During this period, engaged thus in active open-air employment, he developed into fine physical proportions, became familiar with the lands of which he afterwards was a large owner, and formed an acquaintance with the Indian tribes then in that region, from whom he obtained knowledge that served him well in after-years.

At this time it was a matter of dispute between the English and French governments as to the ownership of the North American continent. The French were then intrenched on the St. Lawrence and at the mouth of the Mississippi. The English were in possession of the region bordering the Atlantic coast. In view of the probability of a rupture between the two countries, and possibly of an Indian



WASHINGTON.

Distinguished General and First President of the United States.

war, the Colonial country was divided into districts, and Washington, then nineteen years of age, was made an Adjutant, with the rank of Major.

Through the death of his brother Lawrence, in 1752, George came into the possession of the estate at Mount Vernon, the name having been given to it by Lawrence in honor of Admiral Vernon, a popular naval hero with whom he was acquainted. The succeeding year was largely occupied by George in settling his brother's affairs. In the meantime the threatening attitude of the French caused Governor Dinwiddie, then governor of the Colonies, to resolve upon dispatching a messenger to confer with the French commander as to their intentions. It was a hazardous journey of over 500 miles, to be made in mid-winter through a then trackless wilderness. Washington, being

selected to execute the work, performed the journey successfully, though amid great dangers from the Indians.

From that interview of Washington, it was learned that the French proposed to resist the extension of English occupation towards the Ohio. It was thereupon resolved by the Colonial Assembly to take action against the French, and among the regiments raised and ordered into the field was one of which Washington, refusing to take the Colonclcy, was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and stationed at a point where now stands the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

For five years Washington was in the royal service, the command of the army in various battles devolving upon him. In one of the engagements, known as Braddock's defeat, he received four bullet-holes through his coat, and two horses were shot under him.

In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis. In the meantime, the French having been expelled from the Ohio valley, he resigned his commission, and retired shortly after his marriage to Mount Vernon.

Washington then became a member of the provincial Assembly, which met at Williamsburg. His private business, which was then large, mostly occupied his attention, however, for the next sixteen years. During that period the resolution had been made by the colonists to free themselves from the mother country, and to Washington, then forty-three years of age, was given the command of the army, July 3, 1775. Then followed an eight years' war, during which time he fought, with varying success, the English generals Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, finally surrounding Cornwallis at Yorktown, where Washington compelled his surrender.

To his perseverance, courage, patience and prudence, were the American people greatly indebted for their independence, which was secured by a treaty of peace, signed in 1783.

Resigning his commission at the close of the war, Washington returned again to Mount Vernon, and participated but little in public affairs until May, 1787, when he served as a member of the convention, in Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States. Of this body he was unanimously chosen President.

Washington was elected the first President of the United States, and on the 30th of March, 1789, he was inaugurated, John Adams being Vice President. At that time the seat of government was at New York, where it remained for eleven years afterwards, being removed to Washington in 1800.

During the first and second years of his Presidential administration Washington made a tour through the Eastern and Southern States in his own carriage, his journey throughout being one continual ovation.

He was twice elected to the Presidency. At the close of his official life he returned once more to his country residence, hoping for permanent retirement, but owing to an apprehended difficulty with France, he consented to become Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief, a post which he accepted with extreme reluctance, and only as a matter of duty to his country.

In consequence of a severe cold which he caught when exposed in a snow and rain storm, as he was riding in his saddle about his estate, on the 12th of December, 1799, he was confined to his bed, and died two days afterwards.

At Mount Vernon in a tomb lie the remains of Washington to-day. The estate came into the possession of John A. Washington, and from him were 200 acres, the mansion and tomb, purchased by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association in 1858, for the sum of \$200,000. The design is to preserve everything about the house as it was at the time of Washington's death, thus making it attractive as a place of perpetual resort for pilgrimage in the future.

PROMINENT BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Battles of Lexington and Concord.—Fought, first, at Lexington, Mass., between 800 British soldiers, under Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, and a large force of colonists, under Captain John Parker. April 19, 1775, while the British were on their way to Concord, Mass., to seize a quantity of military stores belonging to the colonists. A skirmish ensued at Lexington, eight of the colonists being killed. The British proceeded to Concord, but were severely repulsed by the colonists, under Colonel James Barrett, who drove them again towards Lexington. At Lincoln the British were attacked by the Lexington militia, and as they entered Lexington, the entire British force only escaped destruction at the hands of the enraged citizens of that vicinity by receiving reinforcements from Boston. As it was, the colonists hotly pursued them back to Boston. In this expedition the British lost 273 men, killed, wounded and missing, and the colonists forty-nine killed, thirty-four wounded and five missing. This day's work inaugurated the war of the Revolution.

Capture of Ticonderoga.—Eighty American soldiers, under Colonel Ethan Allen, of Vermont, surprised the British fort at Ticonderoga, N. Y., commanded by Captain Delaplace, early on the morning of May 10, 1775, and without firing a shot demanded its surrender "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress." No resistance was made, and the Americans captured two officers, forty-eight soldiers, 123 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of small arms. By this stroke England lost control of the Green Mountain district.

Battle of Bunker Hill.—Fought June 16 and 17, 1775, near Boston, between 1,500 British soldiers, under Generals Howe and Pigott, who attempted to storm the redoubt on Breed's Hill, defended by 2,500 Americans, under command of Colonels Prescott and Putnam. The redoubt was gallantly defended until the ammunition of the Americans was exhausted, when a retreat was ordered, and amid a galling fire they escaped to Charlestown Neck, at which point the pursuit ended. The British lost 226 officers and men killed and 528 wounded, and the Americans 145 killed or missing and 304 wounded.

Battle of Quebec.—Fought December 31, 1775, between the British troops in the citadel and a small force of American soldiers, under General

Richard Montgomery, who attempted to capture the upper town. The assault failed, Montgomery and about 700 of his men being killed or wounded.

Battle of Fort Moultrie.—Fought on Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor, S. C., June 28, 1776, between four vessels of the British navy, carrying 156 cannons and reinforcements, under command of Sir Peter Parker, and 435 Americans, under Colonel William Moultrie, in a fort which mounted twenty-six guns. The vessels opened fire on the fort at short range, and the contest lasted from about noon until after nine o'clock in the evening, when the British vessels were either disabled or withdrew, without capturing the fort. The British had 205 men killed and wounded; the Americans eleven killed and twenty-six wounded. It was a brilliant victory for the American fort and its brave commander.

Battle of White Plains.—Fought October 28, 1776, at Chatterton Hill, N. Y., between 4,000 men of Howe's British army and 1,400 Americans, under McDougall. The Americans were driven from their position, with a loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded, and eighty prisoners. The British lost 229 men.

Battle of Trenton.—Fought at Trenton, N. J., December 26, 1776, between about 1,300 British and Hessian troops and 2,400 Americans, under Washington, who surprised the Hessians, killed seventeen, took about 1,000 prisoners, six brass cannon, 1,200 stand of arms, and the standards of an entire brigade. Not an American was killed in the skirmish.

Battle of Princeton.—Fought at Princeton, N. J., January 3, 1777, between the American army, under General Washington, and the British army, under General Mawhood. The action lasted but twenty minutes, but was fiercely contested, and resulted in a victory for the Americans, who lost about thirty men and seven officers, while the British loss was 300 killed and wounded and 230 prisoners, including fourteen officers.

Battle of the Brandywine.—Fought on the banks of Brandywine creek, September 11, 1777, between the British army of 18,000 men, under General Howe, and an American force of 13,000, under General Washington, resulting in the defeat of the latter, and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. The loss of the Americans was nearly 1,000 men.

Battle of Germantown.—Fought October 4, 1777, at Germantown, Pa., between the American army, under Washington, and the British army, under General Howe. The Americans were defeated, with a loss of about 1,000 men; the British lost more than 600.

Battle of Bennington.—Fought August 16, 1777, between a body of New Hampshire militia, under General Stark, and a portion of Burgoyne's British army, under Colonel Baum, at Bennington, Vt. The British were defeated, with a loss of 200 killed, 600 prisoners, and 1,000 stand of arms. The Americans lost fourteen killed and forty-two wounded.

Battle of Stillwater.—Fought at Stillwater, N. Y., September 19, 1777, between British and Canadian soldiers and Indians, under Generals Burgoyne and Fraser, and a portion of the American army, under Generals Morgan and Arnold. The fight lasted for several hours, and resulted in the loss of about 600 British soldiers and less than 400 Americans.

Battle of Saratoga.—Fought at nearly the same place as the foregoing, October 7, 1777, between the British army, under Burgoyne, and the Americans, under General Gates. At night Burgoyne retreated. This contest resulted in the disheartening of Burgoyne, and on the 17th he surrendered, leaving in the hands of the Americans forty-two brass cannon, 4,847 muskets, and 5,408 prisoners. At the time of the surrender the American army numbered 10,817 effective men.

Battle of Monmouth.—Fought at Freshold, N. J., June 28, 1778, between the British army, under Sir Henry Clinton, and the Americans, under Washington. The contest was spirited and eventful, and resulted in the retreat of the British, with the loss of nearly 300 killed and 100 prisoners. The American loss was sixty-nine killed and 160 wounded.

Battles of Savannah.—Fought December 29, 1778, between the British, under General Clinton, and the Americans, under General Lincoln. This contest resulted in the surrender of the city of Savannah, Ga., to the British. In September, 1779, Savannah, still in possession of the British, was besieged by an allied French and American force under Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln. They assaulted the city October 9, 1779, but were repulsed by the British, with a loss of nearly 800 men.

Battle of Stony Point.—American forts at Stony Point, N. Y., on the Hudson river, and Verplanck's Point, opposite to each other, were captured and occupied by the British, about June 1, 1779. July 16, General Anthony Wayne, with 1,200 Americans, retook the fort at Stony Point, and captured 543 British officers and men. The American loss was fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded; the British had sixty-three killed. The fort was soon afterwards dismantled and abandoned.

Battle of King's Mountain.—Fought at King's Mountain, N. C., October 7, 1779, between a British force of 1,200 local desperadoes, under Major Patrick Ferguson, and about 900 mounted Americans, under several colonels. The fight was brief, but severe. Ferguson was killed and 240 of his men had fallen. Of the others, 800 surrendered and 200 escaped. The American loss was only twenty killed, but many were wounded. This battle did much towards breaking up British domination in the South.

Battle of Cowpens.—Fought at Cowpens, S. C., January 17, 1781, between 1,100 British, under Colonel Tarleton, and about 1,000 Americans, under General Morgan. The British were defeated, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded, and between 500 and 600 prisoners. The Americans had twelve men killed and sixty wounded.

Battle of Guilford.—Fought at Guilford Court House, N. C., March 15, 1781, between 2,400 British, under Lord Cornwallis, and an American force of 4,404 infantry and horse (regulars and raw militia), under General Greene. The battle resulted in the retreat of the Americans, but Cornwallis lost more than 600 killed and wounded. The American loss was about 400 killed and wounded, and 850 missing.

Battle of Eutaw Springs.—Fought about fifty miles north of Charleston, S. C., September 8, 1781, between about 2,300 British, under Colonel Stuart, and about 2,000 Americans, under General Greene. The contest was not decided until the next day, when Greene pursued the retreating British

towards Charleston. The American loss was 535, in killed, wounded and missing; that of the British, 133 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners.

Siege of Yorktown.—In August, 1781, Lord Cornwallis, commanding the British army under Sir Henry Clinton, occupied and fortified Yorktown, Va., with 8,000 men and a few river vessels. On the 30th of September, 1781, a besieging force of 16,000 French and American soldiers, under Washington, invested Yorktown. The siege continued several days, and on the night of October 14 a successful assault by the Americans resulted in a loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded of the British, and much less on the part of the Americans. A French fleet in Chesapeake Bay and the persistent attacks of the Americans soon brought Cornwallis to terms, and on the 19th he surrendered, thus virtually ending the war of the Revolution. In this siege and surrender the British lost more than 350 in killed and wounded, 8,087 prisoners and 106 cannon.

Leading Officers in the American Revolutionary War.

THE CELEBRATED actor in the American struggle for national independence, Ethan Allen, was born in Connecticut, in 1739, and about 1763 he, with his brothers, removed to near Bennington, Vt. Here he took an active part in the distinguished controversy between the colonies of New York and New Hampshire, relative to their boundary lines, and was appointed, in 1770, to represent the settlers in the law-suits which ensued at Albany, N. Y. The court decided against them, and they, with Allen at their head, made an armed resistance to the authorities. Thus they were enabled to protect the New Hampshire landowners and remove the New York settlers from the disputed territory. This condition of hostility to the legal powers continued until the breaking out of the American Revolution. In 1775, Allen, in command of the "Green Mountain Boys," advanced towards Ticonderoga, N. Y., and on the morning of May 10, Allen, with eighty men, having been reinforced, surprised the British camp at that point, commanded by Captain Delaplace, and demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Conti-

mental Congress." The bewildered Englishmen immediately complied with this forcible requirement, and the Americans captured two officers, forty-eight soldiers, one hundred and twenty cannon

and a large quantity of small arms. This success also wrested the control of the Green Mountains from the English.

Allen continued to aid in redeeming the colonies from British dominion, and the same year was taken prisoner and sent to England. A few months later he was sent back to America and treated as a felon, being most of the time heavily shackled, until May, 1778, when he was exchanged. Upon his release he was warmly received by Washington and Congress.

The land controversy between the colonies continuing, Allen was made a General, and, subsequently, was sent as an agent of Vermont to explain the course of that state to Congress. Complications then arose between the states and the British authorities, but Allen was enabled, by political strategy, to keep his adherents unmolested until near the end of the Revolution. After the war he served in the Vermont Legislature, residing in that State until his death, which occurred at Burlington, Vt., in 1789. He was ever distinguished for his bravery, honesty and frankness.



ETHAN ALLEN,
Hero of the Battle of Ticonderoga.

SOLOMON ALLEN.—An American Major; born at Northampton, Mass., in 1751, commanded the guard which conveyed Andre, the British spy, to prison; subsequently he became a clergyman, and died in 1821.

Abercrombie, James.—A British commander; born in Scotland, in 1706; served at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; died in England, in 1781.

Alexander, William.—An American Major-General; born in New York city, in 1726; fought in the battles of Long Island, Germantown and Monmouth; died at Albany, N. Y., in 1783.

Armstrong, John.—An American officer; born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1758; fought at Princeton, N. J.; was appointed Minister to France in 1804, and Secretary of War, under Monroe, in 1813; died at Red Hook, N. Y., in 1843.

Arnold, Benedict.—An American General; born at Norwich, Conn., in 1740; served at Ticon-

deroga, Saratoga and Quebec; was brave, but yielded to impure influences, and turned traitor to the American cause; escaped to England, and died in London, in 1801, despised for his treachery.

Ashe, John.—An American General; born in England, in 1721; member of the Colonial assembly; fought at Fort Johnson, Savannah, Ga., in 1775, and, as a Brigadier-General, took part in the movements of General Lincoln along the Savannah river in 1778 and 1779; was taken prisoner of war in 1781, and died the same year.

Barber, Francis.—An American Adjutant-General, and an active officer; born at Princeton, N. J., in 1751; fought at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; served against the Indians in 1779, and was wounded at Newton; was also engaged in the battle of Springfield, and present at the battle of Yorktown; was killed by the falling of a tree in 1783.

Brandt, Joseph.—A famous British Indian Chief; born in Ohio, about 1742; participated in

the massacre at Wyoming; was highly educated; died in Canada, in 1807.

Bradstreet, John.—A British General; born in England, in 1711; served under Braddock and Amherst; died in New York in 1774.

Burgoyne, John.—A British General; born in England, about 1722; served at Ticonderoga, Stillwater, Freeman's Farm and Saratoga; wrote several dramas and pamphlets; died in London, in 1792.

Burr, Aaron.—An American officer; born at Newark, N. J., in 1756; served in the expedition against Quebec; became distinguished as a lawyer and public man, and died at Staten Island, N. Y., in 1836.

Butler, James.—An American officer; born in Prince William county, Va., year unknown; served in South Carolina and Georgia; was an inmate of a British prison-ship, and was killed in battle at Cloud's Creek, S. C., in 1782.

Butler, John—A British guerrilla leader; born in Connecticut, year unknown; brutally ravaged the valley of the Wyoming; time of death unknown; was granted 5,000 acres of land in Canada and a pension of \$2,500 a year for his services, by the British Government. Died 1794.

Butler, Zebulon—An American Colonel; born in Connecticut, in 1731; was in several battles; died in 1795.

Cadwallader, John—An American General; born at Philadelphia, Pa.; served at Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; was a member of the Maryland Legislature; died in 1786.

Clarke, George Rogers—An American General; born in Virginia, in 1752; was in the Indian service in Virginia; built Fort Jefferson, O., in 1779; died near Louisville, Ky., in 1818.

Clinton, Sir Henry—A British commander born in England, about 1738; served at Bunker Hill, Long Island, Charleston, etc.; died while governor of Gibraltar, in 1795.

Clinton, James—An American officer; born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1736; served at Quebec and other places; was a member of the United States Constitutional Convention; died at Little Britain, N. Y., in 1812.

Conway, Thomas—An American General; born in Ireland, in 1733; served at Brandywine and Germantown, and conspired against Washington; died about 1800.

Cornwallis, Charles (Marquis)—A British commander; born in England, in 1738; served at Brandywine, Charleston, Camden, Yorktown, etc.; died in India, in 1805.

Dearborn, Henry—An American General; born at Hampton, N. H., in 1751; served at Bunker Hill, Monmouth, etc.; was twice a member of Congress; served also in the war of 1812; was United States Minister to Portugal; died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1729.

De Kalb, John (Baron)—An American General; born in Alsace, France, in 1721; served near Philadelphia and Camden, N. J.; was mortally wounded in the latter battle, August 16, 1780.

Eaton, William—An American Captain; born at Woodstock, Conn., in 1764; served under General Wayne on the Mississippi and in Georgia; was Consul to Tunis in 1797; died at Brimfield, Mass., in 1811.

Gage, Thomas—An eminent British commander; born in England about 1720; commanded at Boston and Bunker Hill; was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton; died in England, in 1787.

Gansevoort, Peter—An American General; born at Albany, N. Y., in 1749; served in Canada and at Fort Stanwix; was Indian Commissioner; died in 1812.

Gates, Horatio—An American General; born in England, in 1728; served at Saratoga and Camden; was formerly under the British General Braddock; died in New York, in 1806.

Greene, Nathanael—An American General; born at Warwick, R. I., in 1742; served at Germantown, Camden, Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs; as a General he ranked second only to Washington; died in Georgia, in 1786.

Gridley, Howard—An American General; born at Boston, Mass., in 1711; served at Crown Point, the Plains of Abraham and Bunker Hill; was a successful military engineer; died at Stoughton, Mass., in 1796.

Hampton, Wade S.—An American General; born in South Carolina, in 1755; served under Generals Sumter and Marion; was a member of Congress in 1794; served, also, in the war of 1812; died at Columbia, S. C., in 1835.

Hayne, Isaac—An American Colonel; born in South Carolina, in 1745; served at Quarter House, S. C., and was executed at Charleston, S. C., in 1781, by the British authorities, on the charge of being a traitor to Great Britain.

Heath, William—An American General; born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1737; served at King's Bridge and Morrisania; filled several public offices, and died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1814.

Howard, John Eager—An American General; born in Baltimore county, Md., in 1752; served at White Plains, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, Cowpens and Guilford Court House; was a brave and active soldier; was governor of Maryland, and a United States senator from that State; died in 1827.

Howe, George A.—A British General; born

in Great Britain, place unknown, in 1724; fought at Ticonderoga, N. Y., where he was slain, in 1758.

Howe, Sir William—A British commander; born in Great Britain, place unknown, in 1729; served at Bunker Hill, on Long Island, at Germantown and elsewhere; was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton; was governor of Plymouth, Eng., and in that position he died, in 1814.

Huger, Isaac—An American General; born at Limerick Plantation, S. C., in 1742; served at Savannah, Charleston, Guilford Court House and Hobkirk's Hill; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1797.

Huger, Francis K.—An American Captain; born in South Carolina, in 1764; served in the Continental army, and was a Colonel in the war of 1812; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1855.

Jasper, William—An American Sergeant, of remarkable valor; born in South Carolina, about 1730; served at Fort Mifflin and Savannah, being slain in the latter conflict, in 1799.

Knox, Henry—An American General; born at Boston, Mass., in 1750; served at Bunker Hill, Boston, New York city, Princeton, Monmouth, Yorktown, etc.; was Secretary of War under Washington; died at Thomaston, Me., in 1806.

Lafayette, Marquis de—An American General; born near Brioud, France, in 1757; served at Brandywine, Barren Hill, Monmouth, Yorktown, etc.; died at Paris, greatly honored, in 1834.

Lee, Henry—An American officer; born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1756; served in South Carolina, at Guilford Court House, and in other conflicts; was greatly esteemed; died at Cumberland Island, Ga., in 1818.

Lewis, Morgan—An American General; born in New York city, in 1754; served in the battle of Saratoga and in the campaign in Northern New York; was governor of New York, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also participated in the war of 1812; died in New York city, in 1844.

Lewis, Andrew—An American General; born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1730; served in the expedition to take possession of Ohio; with Washington at Fort Necessity; at Braddock's defeat; near Fort Duquesne; was treaty commissioner to the Six Nations of Indians; served, also, at Point Pleasant, O., and at Gwynne's Island; died in Bedford county, Va., about 1780.

Lincoln, Benjamin—An American General; born at Hingham, Mass., in 1733; served at Bennis Heights, Savannah, Charleston and Yorktown; was Secretary of War and governor of Massachusetts; died at Hingham, his birth-place, in 1810.

Lyman, Phineas—An American officer; born at Durham, Conn., about 1716; fought in the battle of Lake George, in 1755, and served at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, etc.; died in West Florida, in 1775.

McArthur, Duncan—An American scout and pioneer; born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1772; served in the Kentucky and Ohio Indian war districts; was governor of Ohio; served, also, in the war of 1812; died in Ohio, in 1839.

Marion, Francis—An American General; born at Winyaw, S. C., in 1732; served in the Cherokee war of 1761, in South Carolina and Georgia, at the battle of Camden, etc.; was distinguished for the secrecy and rapidity of his operations against the British; died near Eutaw, S. C., in 1795.

McDougall, Alex.—An American General; born in Scotland, in 1731; served at White Plains and Germantown; was a member of the Colonial Congress; died in New York, in 1786.

Mercer, Hugh—An American General; born in Scotland, about 1720; fought at Trenton and Princeton; was mortally wounded in the latter contest, and died, greatly mourned, in 1777.

Mifflin, Thomas—An American General; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1744; served on Long Island; was president of Congress; died at Lancaster, Pa., in 1800.

Morgan, Daniel—An American General; born in New Jersey, in 1736; served at Quebec and Cowpens, and in the Pennsylvania insurrection of 1794; was a member of Congress; died at Winchester, Va., in 1802.

Moultrie, William—An American General; born in South Carolina, in 1731; fought at Sullivan's Island and Charleston, S. C.; was governor of South Carolina, and historian of the Revolution; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1805.

Muhlenberg, Peter J. G.—An American General; born at Trappe, Pa., in 1746; was a clergyman at Woodstock, Va., at the breaking out of the Revolution; stripped off his clerical gown, and put on the continental regimentals, read his commission as a colonel, and formed a regiment of his parishioners; rose in rank in the army; was member of Congress, United States senator and collector of customs at Philadelphia; where he died, in 1807.

Pickens, Andrew—An American General; born at Paxton, Pa., in 1739; served at Kettle Creek, Stono, Cowpens, Augusta (Ga.) and Eutaw Springs; member of the South Carolina Legislature and of Congress from that State; died at Tom- assee, S. C., in 1817.

Pinckney, Charles C.—An American officer; born at Charleston, S. C., in 1746; served at Brandywine, Germantown, Charleston, Savannah and in Florida; was a member of the National Constitutional Convention of 1787, and United States Minister to France; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1823.

Pinckney, Thomas—An American Major; born at Charleston, S. C., in 1750; served at Stono, Savannah, and Camden; was governor of South Carolina and Minister to Great Britain and Spain; was also in Congress from South Carolina; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1779.

Putnam, Israel—An American General; born at Danvers, (Old Salem) Mass., in 1718; served at East Boston, Bunker Hill, Long Island and Horse-necks, Conn., at which latter place he won distinction for bravery by rapidly riding his horse down a steep, rocky declivity, thus escaping from the British; died at Brooklyn, Conn., in 1790.

Putnam, Rufus—An American engineer; born at Sutton, Mass., in 1738; constructed the fortifications at West Point, N. Y., and founded Marietta, O., where he died, in 1824.

Schuyler, Philip—An American General; born at Albany, N. Y., in 1733; participated in the operations against the British under Burgoyne, and in New York; was a member of Congress and United States senator from New York; died at Albany, N. Y., in 1804.

Stark, John—An intrepid American General; born at Londonderry, N. H., in 1728; fought in Canada, and at Bennington and Saratoga; died at Manchester, N. H., in 1822.

Steuben, Fred. W. A. (Baron)—An American General; born at Maderburg, Prussia, in 1730; served at Monmouth and Yorktown; founded Steuben county, N. Y.; died near Utica, N. Y., in 1794.

Sullivan, John—An American General; born at Berwick, Me., in 1740; served in Canada, on Long Island, at Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown; was a member of Congress and judge in New Hampshire; died at Durham, N. H., in 1795.

Sumter, Thomas—An American General; born in Virginia, in 1734; participated in several battles of the Revolution; was a member of Congress, United States senator and American Minister to Brazil; was the last surviving General of the Revolutionary army, and died near Camden, S. C., in 1832.

St. Clair, Arthur—An American General; born at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; served at Trenton, Princeton and Ticonderoga; was, also, a member of Congress and governor of the Northwest Territory; died at Greensburg, Pa., in 1818.

Ward, Artemas—An American General; born at Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1727; served at Boston and Roxbury Heights; was a member of Congress; died at his birth-place, in 1800.

Warren, Joseph—An American General; born near Roxbury, Mass., in 1741; was slain at Bunker Hill, 1775; was intrepid and eloquent.

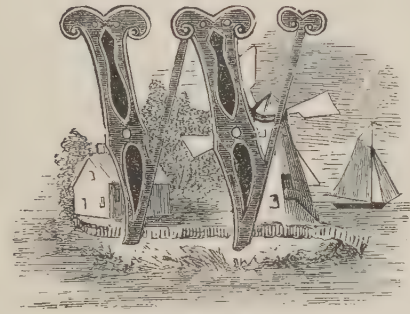
Washington, William—An American General; born in Stafford county, Va., in 1752; served on Long Island, and at Trenton, Princeton, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs; was a relative of George Washington; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1810.

Wayne, Anthony—An American General; known as "Mad Anthony," on account of his energetic bravery; born in Chester county, Pa., in 1745; served at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point; died at Erie, Pa., in 1796.

Wilkinson, James—An American General; born in Maryland, in 1757; served in Canada, against the Wabash Indians, and on the Maumee river, O.; was governor of Louisiana, and served in the war of 1812; died near the city of Mexico, in 1825.

The War of 1812.

The Causes that Led to the War of 1812. Prominent and Important Battles.



sion of the English government in ignoring the rights of neutral nations, like the United States, while waging war against the French. To such a height did this insolence extend, that British war vessels would stop American merchant ships on the high seas, and impress

ITH Thomas Jefferson, James Madison was associated as Secretary of State. On March 4, 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson to the presidency. As secretary he had gained a knowledge of the insolence and aggres-

portions of the crews of the latter into the English naval service. Jefferson ordered an embargo, to prevent British vessels entering American ports. Madison disapproved of this embargo, protesting no less forcibly, however, against British violations of international and neutral rights, and substituted a total cessation of intercourse between the two countries. As this course failed to abate the evil, in the summer of 1809, with the consent of Congress, President Madison declared war against Great Britain, and by proclamation, called upon the people to prepare for the conflict. Five days after the declaration of war, Great Britain repealed part of the obnoxious orders in relation to the rights of neutrals, and so removed a portion of the causes of the war. Negotiations for a settlement of the impressment question were opened between the two countries, but without a satisfactory conclusion; and England, in February, 1813, established a blockade of American ports on the Atlantic coast. Of course this movement led to active hostilities, the war continuing for more than two years. The following are some of the principal contests of the war:

Principal Battles of the War of 1812, Between the United States and England.

THE WAR was declared June 18, 1812, and closed, by treaty, December 24, 1814.

The Surrender of Detroit.—General William Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, after war was declared, received orders to invade Canada from Detroit, which he did with 1,800 men, but not having sufficient troops to carry out the enterprise, he was soon compelled to fall back; and August 16, 1812, his force having been reduced to 800 men, he surrendered his army, Detroit and Michigan Territory, to the British under General Brock.

Battles at Sea.—August 19, 1812, the United States frigate Constitution, Captain Isaac Hull, captured the British frigate Guerriere, Captain Dacres: British loss, seventy-nine killed and wounded; American loss, fourteen.

October 18, 1812, the American sloop of war, Wasp, Captain Jones, captured the British brig, Frolic, Captain Whingates, but the British ship Policier, with seventy-four guns, captured both the Wasp and the Frolic.

October 25, 1812, the American frigate United States, Captain Decatur, captured the British frigate Macedonian, Captain Carden, time, one hour and a half; British loss, thirty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded; American loss, five killed and seven wounded.

December 29, 1812, the American frigate Constitution, Captain Bainbridge, captured the British frigate Java, Captain Lambert, off San Salvador, after a severe engagement; British loss, Captain Lambert killed, and 174 men killed and wounded, American loss, thirty three killed and wounded.

The British vessels captured by American privateers, in 1812, amounted to more than 300.

Indian Massacre in Michigan.—In January, 1813, a force of British Indian allies encountered 900 American soldiers under General Winchester, at the river Raisin, defeated and captured the latter, and massacred many of the prisoners.

Capture of Toronto, Can.—April 27, 1813, General Pike, with 1,700 Americans, assaulted York (now Toronto), then the capital of Upper Canada, defended by 800 British. One battery was successfully carried by the Americans, when a magazine exploded, killing General Pike and killing and wounding 200 of his men; but the fort was captured by the attacking party.

British Repulse at Sackett's Harbor.

In May, 1813, General Jacob Brown, commanding the American naval and military post of Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, successfully repulsed the attack of a British force under General Prevost.

Capture of Fort George, Can.—In May, 1813, the Americans attacked and carried Fort George, a Canadian stronghold.

Battle of the Thames, Can.—Fought October 5, 1813, at the Moravian settlement, between American infantry under General Harrison and cavalry under Colonel E. M. Johnson, and the British under General Proctor, assisted by 2,000 Indians under Tecumseh. The latter was killed, and the Americans defeated the enemy, and captured 600 prisoners, six cannon and large quantities of stores.

Battle of Lake Erie.—Fought September 10, 1813, between a squadron of nine American war vessels, under Commodore O. H. Perry, and a British squadron of six armed vessels, under Commander Barclay. The American force consisted of 450 officers and men, with fifty-four cannon, while the British numbered 502 officers and men, with sixty-three cannon. The contest was severe, lasting about three hours. The Americans were, however, successful, capturing two ships, two brigs, one schooner and a sloop. Perry lost one vessel, sunk, the Lawrence, his flag-ship. The loss in men was nearly equal, numbering about 130 killed and wounded on each side. Barclay, the British commander, was killed. This battle secured the supremacy of Lake Erie to the Americans, and was important in this respect.

More Battles at Sea.—February 24, 1813, off the coast of British Guiana, S. A., the American frigate Hornet, eighteen guns, encountered the British brig Peacock, and after a short engagement, the latter surrendered, she being in a sinking condition, and in a short time she went down, drowning nine of her men and five of the Hornet's crew. The Peacock lost thirty-three killed and wounded in the fight, including her commander, while the Hornet's loss was only one killed and two wounded.

June 1, 1813, the American frigate Chesapeake, forty-eight guns, commanded by the same captain, Lawrence, engaged the British frigate Shannon, Captain Broke, also carrying forty-

eight cannon, about thirty miles from Boston. The fight lasted but fifteen minutes, and resulted in the death of Lawrence and the capture of the Chesapeake. The American loss was forty-eight killed and ninety-eight wounded, the British had twenty-three killed and fifty-six wounded.

September 5, 1813, the American sloop of war Enterprise, commanded by Lieutenant William Burroughs, encountered, off Portland, Me., the British brig Boxer, commanded by Lieutenant Blyth, and captured the latter after a sharp engagement. Blyth was killed, and Burroughs was mortally wounded. They were buried side by side at Portland.

Battle of Chippewa, Niagara Falls.—July 5, 1814, a force of 1,900 Americans, under General Winfield Scott, fought 2,100 British troops under General Riall, at Chippewa. The latter, after several attacks and counter-attacks, were repulsed. The Americans lost sixty-eight killed and 267 wounded, the British, 138 killed and 365 wounded.

Battle of Lundy's Lane.—Fought near Niagara Falls, July 25, 1814, between 3,000 Americans under Generals Brown and Scott, and a larger force of British under General Riall. The battle began about sunset, and continued until after dark with great severity. The British battery of nine guns was captured, and Riall's troops were driven off after three unsuccessful attempts to regain it. The Americans lost 743 men killed and wounded, and the British 878. Brown and Scott were both wounded.

Battle of Lake Champlain.—General Macdonell, with about 1,500 American troops, held possession of Plattsburgh, N. Y., on the western shore of Lake Champlain, in August, 1814, when the British General, Sir George Prevost, advanced upon the town with 12,000 men. On the lake the Americans had a fleet of fourteen vessels, carrying eighty-six guns and 860 men, under Captain McDonough, while the British squadron, under Captain Downie, numbered sixteen vessels, ninety-five guns and about 1,000 men. September 11, 1814, early in the morning, the naval battle began, lasting with severity for several hours, and resulting in a total victory for the Americans, the British hauling down their flags and surrendering. The land attack of the British soldiers was abandoned when the result of the naval fight was

learned. The Americans lost 112 killed and wounded. The British loss was estimated at about 200, exclusive of prisoners, and seventy-five cannon, beside their gunboats.

Washington Burned.—August 24, 1814, an army of 5,000 British, under General Ross, who had landed in Chesapeake Bay, marched on the national capital, took possession of the city and burned the public buildings, including the capitol and the President's house. They met with but little opposition.

The British at Baltimore.—After burn-

ing Washington, Ross re-embarked his army and assaulted the city of Baltimore, Md., September 12 and 13, but was repulsed by the citizens. General Ross was killed.

Naval Operations.—Peace was consummated about Christmas, 1814, but the news did not reach America for some time afterward, and fighting continued on land and sea. Additional naval captures by the Americans comprised seven British war vessels, and the British captured two American frigates and two or three smaller craft.

Battle of New Orleans.—Fought January 8, 1815, four miles from the city, between 4,000 Americans, under General Andrew Jackson, and a British army under Sir Edward Pakenham, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men. Jackson occupied a strong position, well fortified, with twelve cannon. The severity of the fight, which resulted in the repulse of the British, is shown in the loss of the latter—something over 2,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The American loss was very slight. On the 18th the British retreated, leaving eighty wounded men in the hands of the Americans. This closed the war.

Leading Officers in the Wars of 1812 and Mexico.

DAIR, JOHN—An American General; born in Chester county, S. C., in 1759; fought in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815; commanded Kentucky militia, and was a member of Congress from Kentucky; died in 1840.

Black Hawk—A British Indian Chief; born near the mouth of Rock river, Ill., about 1768; fought in Illinois and Wisconsin, in 1832, against Generals Scott, Atkinson and Dodge; was finally captured and imprisoned; died near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1838.

Brock, Isaac—A British General; born in England, in 1769; served at Detroit and Queenstown heights, near Niagara, N. Y., August 16, 1812.

Brown, Jacob—An American General; born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1775; served at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Chippewa, Niagara Falls and Fort Erie, in the war of 1812; was chief Major-General of the United States army in 1821; died at Washington, D. C., in 1828.

Chandler, John—An American General; born in Massachusetts, year unknown; served in the war of 1812; was United States Senator from Maine; died at Augusta, Me., in 1844.

Clarke, William—An American General; born in Virginia, in 1770; served in the exploring expedition to Oregon, in 1804; was Governor of Missouri Territory in 1813-1821, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1822; died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1838.

Croghan, George—United States Inspector-General of the Army; born near Louisville, Ky., in 1791; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; was at the battle of Tippecanoe, Ind., in 1811; died at New Orleans, in 1849.

Dix, John A.—An American Officer and Statesman; born at Boscawen, N. H., in 1798; was an Adjutant in the war of 1812, and prominently served in the war of the Rebellion; was Governor of the State of New York; died in New York city, in 1879.

Gaines, Edmund P.—An American General; born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1777; served at Chrysler's Field and Fort Erie, in the war of 1812; was instrumental in procuring the arrest of Aaron Burr for treason; died at New Orleans, in 1849.

Grant, Ulysses S.—An American General; born at Point Pleasant, O., in 1822; fought in Mexico, under Generals Scott and Taylor; a hero of the war of the Rebellion, and eighteenth President of the United States. Died July 23, 1885.

Harmar, Josiah—General-in-Chief of the United States army; born in Pennsylvania, in 1753; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug., 1813.

Harrison, William H.—An American General; born at Berkeley, Va., in 1773; fought the Indians at Tippecanoe, Ind., in 1811, and at the battle of the Thames, in Canada; was a member of Congress from Ohio, and ninth President of the United States; died at Washington, D. C., in April, 1841.

Harney, William S.—An American General; born in Louisiana, in 1798; is (1880) still living, and has probably been in the army service longer than any other officer,—with an honorable record.

Hull, William—An American General; born at Derby, Conn., in 1753; served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812; in the latter he surrendered Detroit to the British; was Governor of Michigan in 1805; died at Newton, Mass., in 1825.

Jackson, Andrew—An American General; born at Waxhaw settlement, in North Carolina, in 1767; fought the Creek Indians in 1813; defeated the British General Pakenham at New Orleans, La., January 8, 1815; was seventh President of the United States for two terms, from 1829 to 1837; suppressed the South Carolina "nullifiers;" died near Nashville, Tenn., in 1845.

Kearny, Stephen W.—An American General; born at Newark, N. J., in 1794; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; was Governor of California in 1847; died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1848.

Macomb, Alexander—An American General; born at Detroit, Mich., in 1782; served at Niagara, Fort George and Plattsburg, in 1813 and 1814; was Commander-in-Chief of the army; died at Washington, D. C., in 1841.

Pakenham, Sir Edward—A British General; place and date of birth unknown; fought the Americans under General Jackson at New Orleans, January 8, 1815; was defeated and slain in that conflict.

Pike, Zebulon M.—An American General; born at Lamberton, N. J., in 1779; explored the sources of the Mississippi; served in the American besiegement of York, Can., in 1813, at which time and place he was killed.

Porter, Peter B.—An American General; born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1773; served in the battles of Black Rock, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie; was Secretary of War under President John Q. Adams; died at Niagara Falls, in 1844.

Quitman, John A.—An American General; born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1799; served under General Taylor, in Mexico, 1846-1848; was Governor of Mississippi, and a member of Congress from that State; died at Natchez, Miss., in 1858.

Ripley, Roswell S.—An American officer; born in Ohio, about 1823; served in the war with

Mexico, against the Indians in Florida, and as a Confederate in the war of the Rebellion; was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and died at Charleston, S. C., in 1863.

Ripley, Eleazer W.—An American General; born at Hanover, N. H., in 1782; served at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort Erie; died at West Feliciana, La., in 1859.

Shelby, Isaac—An American commander; born near Hagerstown, Md., in 1750; served in the American wars with the Indians, the war of the Revolution, and the war of 1812; was Governor of Kentucky eight years; died in Lincoln county, that State, in 1826.

Shields, James—An American Brigadier-General of volunteers; born at Dungannon, Ireland, in 1810; served in the war with Mexico and the Rebellion; was United States Senator, respectively, from the States of Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri; died in 1879.

Taylor, Zachary—An American General; born in Orange county, Va., in 1784; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; was twelfth President of the United States; died at Washington, D. C., in 1850.

Tecumseh—A famous chief of the Shawnee Indians; born in Ohio, about 1768; operated against the whites in Ohio and Indiana; was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, as is supposed by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of the Kentucky militia.

Twiggs, David E.—An American General; born in Richmond county, Ga., in 1790; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; joined the Confederates in the war of the Rebellion; died at Augusta, Ga., in 1862.

Van Rensselaer, Solomon—An American officer; born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1774; served in the battle of the Miami, in 1792, and in the battle of Queenstown heights, in 1812; was a member of Congress from the State of New York, 1819-1822; died at Albany, N. Y., in 1852.

Winder, William H.—An American General; born in Maryland, in 1775; served at Bladensburg, and other places in the war of 1812; was a successful lawyer in Baltimore; died in 1824.

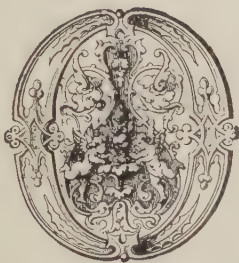
Wool, John E.—An American General; born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1789; served in the wars of 1812, Mexico, and the Rebellion, and among the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories; died at Troy, N. Y., in 1869.

Worth, William J.—An American General, born at Hudson, N. Y., in 1794; served in the war of 1812, against the Indians in Florida, and in the war with Mexico; died at San Antonio, Texas, in 1849; was buried in New York city.



WINFIELD SCOTT.

Outline Sketch of a Long, Eventful and Busy Life.



ONE OF THE MOST prominent of American military heroes was General Winfield Scott, whose life-history is a succession of distinguished events. His birth occurred at Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786.

After receiving an education at William and Mary College, near Williamsburg, Va., he studied law and was admitted to its practice in 1806.

In 1808 he joined the army as a Captain of light artillery, being stationed at Baton Rouge, La. In 1809 he was brought before a court-martial and suspended for a year, because of criticising the conduct of his superior officer. During the time of his suspension he studied military tactics.

Being restored to duty, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel at the beginning of the war of 1812, and sent to the Canadian frontier. There he participated in the battle of Queenstown heights, rendering efficient service, but on being promptly reinforced, he and his whole command were captured by the British. Having been exchanged, early in 1813, he joined the army under General Dearborn as an Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.

In May of that year, at Fort George, he was severely wounded by the explosion of a powder magazine. He held a commanding position in General Wilkinson's proposed expedition against Montreal, which was abandoned, however, in the autumn of 1813.

In March of the following year he was appointed to the position of Brigadier-General, and soon afterwards he established a camp, at Buffalo, for the purpose of giving military instruction.

July, 1814, was an eventful month in the career of the General. On the 3d he participated in the successful attack on Fort Erie, on the Niagara river, which, with part of its garrison, was captured. The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th, resulting in the success of the Americans. On the 25th occurred the short and bloody conflict of Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, in which Scott won a hard-fought victory, having two horses shot under him and receiving two severe wounds, one of which partially disabled his left arm.

When the war was over, President Madison tendered Scott the position of Secretary of War in his Cabinet, but this he declined. He was then promoted to the rank of Major-General, receiving also a gold medal and the thanks of Congress for his military services.

After assisting in reorganizing the army on a peace footing, General Scott visited Europe on a military and diplomatic mission for the Government.

Returning to the United States in 1816, he was married to Miss Mayo, of Richmond, Va., and prepared several works on military tactics and regulations.

In 1832 he visited Illinois, to participate in the war against the Sacs and Fox Indians; but before he could take the field the capture of the famous chief Black-Hawk rendered his services unnecessary.

In the same year, when the South Carolinians threatened to nullify certain provisions of the Federal Constitution, General Scott commanded the military forces at Charleston with good effect in suppressing the rebellious spirit of the citizens.

From 1835 to 1837 General Scott was engaged in the war against the hostile Indians in Florida and in the Creek country, but his mili-

tary conduct in these campaigns subjected him to trial by a court-martial, in which, however, he was triumphantly acquitted.

In 1838 he efficiently assisted in removing the Georgia Indians to a new reservation west of the Mississippi river; and in the following year he was active in suppressing the difficulties arising from the unsettled boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. This trouble was not, however, permanently settled with Great Britain until 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was signed.

General Scott, in 1841, after the death of General Macomb, was made Commander-in-Chief of the army; and in 1847 he assumed command of the troops ordered to take part in the war with Mexico.

The events of that campaign were brilliant and successful. Vera Cruz was invested on the 9th of March, and on the 26th the castle of San Juan de Ulua capitulated, the garrison of 5,000 Mexicans laying down their arms outside of the city on the 9th. On the 18th of April the battle of Cerro Gordo was fought, Santa Anna being driven from his strong position, and on the following day General Scott captured Jalapa, taking Perote on the 22d, and Puebla on May 15. Here he rested, awaiting reinforcements, until August 7, when the advance of the army upon the city of Mexico began.

On the 10th of August, at the head of nearly 11,000 men, in front of the city, General Scott encountered opposition from about 19,000 Mexicans under Generals Valencia and Santa Anna. The severe battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which these opposing forces were engaged, occurred on the 20th of August, the Americans being victorious. The capital was now at the mercy of General Scott, but



WINFIELD SCOTT.

an armistice was agreed upon until September 7, in order, if possible, to negotiate a peace.

The negotiations, however, were unsuccessful, and the attack upon the city began by besieging the strong fortifications of Chapultepec, at the southwest entrance to the city, which were defended by 14,000 Mexicans. On the 8th General Worth, with 3,500 American soldiers, carried a portion of this stronghold, capturing more than 800 prisoners and a considerable quantity of the enemy's munitions of war, but with the loss of about one-fourth of his own officers and men. The remaining fortifications at Chapultepec were carried by storm on the 13th, and on the following day General Scott entered the city of Mexico and raised the American flag over the far-famed "halls of the Montezumas," meeting with but slight opposition. Order was soon established, and a levy of \$150,000 was made upon the city, two-thirds of which amount General Scott sent to Washington for the purpose of founding military asylums. The Americans retained possession of the city until peace was concluded, in February, 1848, governing it judiciously and successfully.

Returning to the United States, General Scott was subjected to a

formal investigation of his conduct in the Mexican war, and was triumphantly vindicated.

In 1852 the General was nominated for President of the United States by the Whig party; but, although popular as a military hero, he failed in his election, General Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, receiving a majority of the electoral vote.

A dispute having arisen between Great Britain and the United States as to the boundary line of British America in the Straits of Fuca, General Scott was appointed a commissioner, in 1859, to investigate the trouble, and succeeded in amicably and satisfactorily adjusting the matter.

When the Southern Rebellion was inaugurated, in 1861, General Scott, although bowed down by the weight of years, was very zealous as a loyal military chieftain, but too infirm to participate actively in the succeeding campaigns; and he retired from the army in October, retaining his rank and pay, and making room for younger and more energetic military commanders. After a brief visit to Europe, he passed the remainder of his life at West Point, N. Y., where he died May 29, 1866, full of honors, and where his remains were buried.

PROMINENT NAVAL COMMANDERS.

Allen, William H.—Commander; born at Providence, R. I., in 1784; entered the navy in 1800, as a midshipman; distinguished himself in the fight between the American frigate *United States*, of which he was First Lieutenant, and the British frigate *Macedonian*, in 1812, the latter being captured; in 1813 he commanded the brig *Argus*, capturing British property, in English waters, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000; the same year, in a fight with the British brig *Pelican*, he lost his vessel and his life, dying at Plymouth, Eng., on the following day.

Bailey, Theodorus—Rear-Admiral; born in New York, in 1805; operated at Pensacola, 1861, and in contests with Mississippi forts, 1862, etc.; placed on the retired list in 1866, and died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1877.

Bainbridge, William—A successful Commander; born at Princeton, N. J., in 1774; served in the war between the United States and Tripoli, in 1803; in 1812, in the frigate *Constitution*, captured the British frigate *Java*, killing and wounding 174 of the British, and losing thirty-three of his own officers and men; was President of the board of naval commissioners of the United States; died at Philadelphia, in 1833.

Barney, Joshua—Commodore; born at Baltimore, Md., in 1759; served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812; was severely wounded at the battle of Bladensburg; died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1818.

Barron, James—Commodore; born in Virginia, in 1768, distinguished for skillful seamanship and scientific acquirements; was made a Captain in 1799; served in the Mediterranean; encountered, in 1807, in the frigate *Chesapeake*, the British ship *Leopard*, to which he surrendered. Barron being wounded, the succeeding court-martial vindicated his firmness and courage, but suspended him for his mismanagement in the fight; entered the merchant service; an attempt to restore him to the navy brought about a duel, in 1820, between him and Commodore Decatur, who was killed, Barron being severely wounded, subsequently he held several important naval positions on shore; died in 1851.

Barron, Samuel—Commodore; born at Hampton, Va., about 1763; appointed to defend Norfolk, Va., against the French, in 1798; served in the war with Tripoli, commanding a squadron in 1805; captured the town of Derne, in Tripoli; resigned on account of ill-health; commanded the navy-yard at Gosport, Va.; died in 1810.

Barron, Samuel—Captain; born in Virginia place and date unknown, entered the navy as a midshipman; was attached to the frigate *Brandywine* when she conveyed Lafayette from the United States to France, in 1825; rose to be a Captain in 1855; joined the Confederates in the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, commanded the naval defenses of North Carolina and Virginia; surrendered, at Hatteras inlet, in 1861, to the Union forces; was exchanged in 1862; went to England and fitted out blockade-runners and privateers, and after the war returned to Virginia and engaged in farming.

Barry, John—Commodore; born at Tacumshane, Ireland, in 1745; served in the war of the Revolution, died at Philadelphia, in 1803.

Biddle, Nicholas—Commander; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1750; entered the British navy in 1770; joined the colonists at the beginning of the war of the Revolution, doing good service at sea in capturing British prizes; while in command of his ship, the *Randolph*, in 1778, he was wounded in an action with a British vessel, and a few days afterward at sea the magazine of the *Randolph* exploded, destroying himself and 310 of his men with the vessel.

Boggs, Charles S.—Rear-Admiral; born at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1811; entered the navy in 1826; served in various parts of the world, becoming a commander in 1855; in 1858 was light-house inspector on the Pacific coast; was with Farragut's Gulf squadron in 1862, and fought with distinguished bravery; in 1866 he became a Commodore; in 1867 and 1868 was in the Atlantic squadron; became Rear-Admiral in 1870, and commanded the European fleet in 1871.

Channey, Isaac—Commodore; born at Black Rock, Conn., in 1772; joined the navy in 1799; was made a commander in 1802; served in the war with Tripoli, and in the war of 1812 conducted many successful operations against the British fleet on the great American lakes; subsequently commanded the New York navy-yard; died at Washington, in 1840.

Dahlgren, John A.—Rear-Admiral and inventor of the Dahlgren shell-gun; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1809; was employed in Brazil and Mediterranean squadrons, in navy-yard duty, the coast survey, etc.; attempted, unsuccessfully, in 1863, to retake Fort Sumter from the Confederates, was appointed chief of the ordnance bureau in 1867, and died at Washington, in 1870.

Dale, Richard—Commander; born at Norfolk, Va., in 1756; entered the British navy, afterward joining the Federal service; was taken prisoner, escaped and was recaptured by the British; escaping again, he joined the squadron of Paul

Jones, becoming Lieutenant of Jones' own ship, and continued with him through several conflicts, afterwards entered the regular American navy, in 1781; after many vicissitudes he commanded a squadron during the war with Tripoli in the Mediterranean sea; resigned in 1802, and retired to private life, dying in 1826, at Philadelphia.

Decatur, Stephen—Commodore; born at Newport, R. I., in 1751; entered the merchant service early in life, soon commanding a vessel; in the war of the Revolution he also commanded several Federal privateers, capturing British ships, which gave him distinction; during the hostilities between the Americans and France, in 1798, he rendered efficient service, and in 1800 he commanded a squadron on the Guadeloupe station; retired from the navy in 1801, and died near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1808.

Decatur, Stephen, Jr.—Commodore; born at Singersport, Md., in 1779; son of the above-named; entered the navy in 1798; served during the war with Tripoli, in which he distinguished himself by his intrepid conduct in recapturing the United States frigate *Philadelphia* from the Tripolitans; for this he was made a Captain; gained further distinction in that war by his subsequent acts; in 1812, during the war with England, while commanding the frigate *United States*, he gallantly captured the British frigate *Macedonian*; in 1815, in a fight with the British frigate *Endymion*, Decatur surrendered his flag-ship, the President, and was carried a prisoner to Bermuda; the same year he captured two Algerine war vessels, with many prisoners, and was appointed a navy commissioner—a position he held until his death, which resulted from a duel, at Bladensburg, Md., in 1820, with Commodore James Barron.

Dupont, Samuel F.—Rear-Admiral; born at Bergen Point, N. J., in 1808; served in the war with Mexico and the war of the Rebellion, commanding, in the latter, the South Atlantic blockading squadron, performing efficient service in the Union cause; was made a Rear-Admiral in 1862, and was relieved from active duty in 1863, dying at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866, from a disease contracted before the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion. He was the author of a highly-commended treatise on the use of floating-batteries for coast defenses.

Elliott, Jesse D.—Commodore; born in Maryland, in 1782; entered the navy in 1804; in the war of 1812, served actively on the northern frontier and the great lakes; was second in command at Perry's fight on Lake Erie, in 1813, succeeding that officer in command the same year; became a Captain in 1818; was for several years in command of the West India squadron, and after-

wards of the Mediterranean squadron; was suspended, in 1840, for four years, for inefficiency, and after his restoration was placed in command of the Philadelphia navy-yard; died at Philadelphia, in 1845.

Farragut, David G.—Admiral; born at Campbell's Station, Tenn., in 1810; entered the navy at the age of eleven, serving bravely in the war of 1812; for nearly forty years he cruised about the globe in naval vessels; was made a Captain in 1855; commanded the Mare Island navy-yard, in California, from 1854 to 1858; in 1862 he assumed command of the Federal naval expedition to capture New Orleans and open the Mississippi river to navigation; his success was brilliant, and his services in the Union cause were very valuable all through the civil contest; Congress bestowed upon him repeated thanks, and created for him, successively, the high offices of Vice-Admiral, and Admiral, the latter in 1866; in 1867 and 1868 he commanded the European squadron, receiving distinguished honors from the potentates and people of the countries which he visited; returning home, he died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1870, greatly esteemed.

Footle, Andrew H.—Rear-Admiral; born at New Haven, Conn., in 1806; circumnavigated the globe in 1838; wrote several books; served in Mediterranean and African squadrons, in China, and in the war of the Rebellion on the Mississippi river, rendering distinguished services; died in New York, in 1863, while preparing to take command of the South Atlantic squadron.

Goldsborough, Louis M.—Rear-Admiral; born at Washington, D. C., in 1805; served in the Florida and Mexican wars; on the Pacific coast in the war of the Rebellion, assisting in Burnside's expedition to North Carolina; after the war commanded the European squadron and the Washington navy-yard. Died Feb. 20, 1877.

Hollins, George N.—Captain; born at Baltimore, Md., in 1799; served in the war with Tripoli and the war of 1812; commanded the navy-yard at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; joined the Confederate navy in the war of the Rebellion, operating against the Federal blockading squadron at the passes of the Mississippi river. Died Jan. 18, 1878.

Hopkins, Esck—The first Commodore of the United States navy; born at Scituate, R. I., in 1718; served in the Bahama islands in 1776; was dismissed from the service in 1877, for neglect of duty; died at New Providence, R. I., in 1802.

Hull, Isaac—Commodore; born at Derby, Conn., in 1753; served in the war with France and Tripoli, and of 1812; commanded the frigate Constitution, and captured the British man-of-war Guerriere, in 1812, for which service Congress voted him a gold medal; after the war he commanded two navy-yards and squadrons on the Pacific coast and in the Mediterranean, and was, also one of the navy commissioners; died at Philadelphia, in 1843.

Jones, Jacob—Post-Captain; born at Smyrna, Del., in 1770; served in the war with Tripoli and in that of 1812; in the latter he commanded the sloop-of-war Wasp, with which he captured the British war-vessel Frolic, in 1812; for this Congress voted him a gold medal; in 1813 he was promoted, and commanded the frigate Macedonian, under Decatur; he died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850.

Jones, John Paul—Commander; born at Arbroath, Scotland, in 1747; entered the merchant service at an early age; joined the colonists at the beginning of the war of the Revolution as a naval Lieutenant, operating at sea with great success; was made a Captain in 1776; in the Ranger did efficient naval service on the coast of Scotland; in 1779, off the coast of England, in a fight between his vessel, the Bon Homme Richard (named thus in honor of Benjamin Franklin), and the British man-of-war Serapis, the former was sunk; but one of Jones' four other vessels, during the contest succeeded in capturing one of the British ships accompanying the Serapis; for his gallantry in this affair, Jones received the most distinguished honors in France, including a sword presented by King Louis XVI., and on his return to the United States, in 1781, Congress voted him a gold medal, and Washington addressed to him a highly complimentary letter; he subsequently entered the Russian service as a Rear-Admiral; but fell into poverty, and retired to Paris, France, where he died in poverty, in 1792.

Kearny, Lawrence—Commodore; born at Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1739; served in the war of 1812; destroyed many Greek pirates in 1827; served in East India in 1841, greatly promoting American interests in China; died at his birthplace in 1868.

Lynch, William F.—Captain; born in Virginia, in 1801; distinguished for his valuable explorations during his expedition to the Dead sea and the river Jordan, in Palestine, in 1847 and 1848; became a Commodore in the Confederate navy in 1861; was defeated by Union Flag-Officer Goldsborough, on the coast of North Carolina, in 1862; afterwards commanded at Smithville, N. C.; died at Baltimore, Md., in 1865.

McDonough, Thomas—Commander; born in New Castle county, Del., in 1783; served in the war with Tripoli and in the war of 1812; in the latter distinguished himself by his gallantry and victory over the British on Lake Champlain, at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814, for which he received a gold medal from Congress; was made a Captain; was presented with an estate by the legislature of Vermont, and was a subject of numerous civic honors from several towns and cities; afterward he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, and died on his passage home, in 1825.

Morris, Charles—Captain; born at Woodstock, Conn., in 1784; served in the war with Tripoli and in that of 1812; in the latter year participated as First Lieutenant in the sea-fight between the Constitution and Guerriere, and performed other important services; was afterwards chief of ordnance, at Washington, D. C., where he died in 1856, having been in the service of his country about fifty-six years.

Paulding, Hiram—Rear-Admiral; born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1797; served in the battle of Lake Champlain, in 1814; in the expedition to Nicaragua against Walker's filibusters, in 1857; in command of the navy-yard at New York; was governor of the Philadelphia naval asylum, and Port-Admiral at Boston; died at Huntington, N. Y., in 1878.

Perry, Christopher R.—Father of Oliver H. and Matthew C. Perry; born at South Kingston, R. I., in 1761; went to sea when a boy; served in privateers during the war of the Revolution; was for months an inmate of the Jersey prison-ship; afterwards entered the merchant service; in 1798 was made a Post-Captain in the United States navy; in 1801 was appointed Collector at Newport, R. I., where he died in 1818.

Perry, Oliver Hazard—Commodore; born at Newport, R. I., in 1785; entered the navy in 1799 as a midshipman; was with his father in naval service in the West Indies; in 1807 was made a Lieutenant, and in 1809 commanded a war-vessel; in 1812 he commanded gunboats at Newport; in 1813 served under Commodore Chauncey, on Lake Erie; co-operated in the attack on Fort George, at the head of his seamen, and in September of that year won his famous victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie; subsequently he aided General Harrison in regaining possession of Detroit, Mich., and otherwise, resigning his command at a later date, for his gallantry he received a gold medal from Congress and was made a Captain. In 1814 he commanded the frigate Java, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore; in 1819, in command of a squadron, he sailed for the coast of Columbia, S. A., but died in August of yellow fever at Port Spain, in the island of Trinidad, his remains afterward being brought home and buried at Newport, R. I.

Perry, Matthew C.—Brother of Oliver H., a Commodore, born at South Kingston, R. I., in 1795; served under Commodores Decatur and Rodgers as a midshipman; became a Captain in 1837; commanded the Brooklyn navy-yard, the African squadron, and the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war; in 1852 he commanded the United States expedition to Japan, which resulted in the treaty with that empire, in 1854; died at New York, in 1858.

Porter, David—Commodore; born at Boston, Mass., in 1780; served in the wars with France and Tripoli, and of 1812; made an active cruise to Brazil and the Pacific, in 1812 and 1813, capturing British whale and other ships; fought pirates in the West Indies in 1823; served in the Mexican navy until 1829; was appointed Consul-General to the Barbary States, and afterwards Minister to Turkey; died at Pera, Turkey, in 1843.

Porter, David D.—Admiral, son of the above named officer; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1813; served in the war with Mexico and the war of the Rebellion; also in the Mediterranean, the coast survey and the naval observatory; for distinguished services in the civil war he was made a Rear-Admiral in 1863; was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1866, and succeeded Farragut as Admiral in 1870.

Preble, Edward—Commodore; born at Falmouth Neck, Me., in 1761; rendered distinguished services in the war of the Revolution and the war with Tripoli, for the latter of which he received a gold medal and a vote of thanks from Congress, in 1805; died at Portland, Me., in 1807.

Preble, George H.—Captain; nephew of the foregoing officer; born at Portland, Me., in 1816; served in the Mexican and Chinese squadrons, and in the war of the Rebellion; is the author of the "History of the American Flag."

Reld, Samuel C.—Captain; born in 1783, place unknown; served in the war of 1812, in Fayal Roads, where he gallantly defended his vessel, the brig General Armstrong, against a superior British force, in 1814; designed the present American flag, in 1818; died in 1861.

Rodgers, John—Commodore; born in Hart-

ford county, Md., in 1771; served effectively in the wars with France and Tripoli, and in the war of 1812; died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1838, being, at that time, the senior officer of the navy.

Rodgers, John (2)—Rear-Admiral; born in Maryland, in 1812; served in the Mississippi and Southwestern campaigns in the war of the Rebellion. Died, May 5, 1882.

Semmes, Raphael—Commodore; born in Charles county, Md., in 1809; served in the war with Mexico, under General Worth; was a Confederate naval cruiser in the war of the Rebellion, and distinguished for his many and successful raids on United States merchant vessels in his steamship Alabama, in 1862 and 1863; wrote several books; died in 1877.

Shubrick, John T.—Rear-Admiral; born in South Carolina, in 1778; entered the navy in 1806; served in the Chesapeake, as a subordinate, in her fight with the Leopard, in 1807; was a Lieutenant in the Constitution when she captured the Guerriere, in 1812; was in the Hornet when she fought the Peacock, in 1813, and in the President when she was captured by a British squadron, in 1815; in the Guerriere, he participated in the naval operations against Algiers, in 1815, and was drowned in that year while conveying the Tripolitan treaty to the United States.

Shubrick, William B.—Rear-Admiral; brother of John T.; born in South Carolina in 1790; entered the navy in 1806, and was actively engaged in several vessels during the war of 1812; subsequently served in various foreign squadrons and in the war of the Rebellion, being made a Rear-Admiral in 1862; died at Washington in 1874.

Stewart, Charles—Rear-Admiral; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1778; served in the wars with France and Tripoli, and in the war of 1812; commanded the Constitution when she captured the British war-vessels Cyane and Levant, February, 1815; subsequently commanded squadrons in the Mediterranean and Pacific oceans; was afterwards a navy commissioner, and commanded the home squadron and the Philadelphia navy-yard; died at Bordentown, N. J., in 1869.

Stockton, Robert F.—Commodore; born at Princeton, N. J., in 1796; entered the navy in 1810; was a Lieutenant in 1814; in 1821 aided in founding the colony of Liberia, in Africa; subsequently fought pirates in the West Indies; in 1833 was a flag-officer in the Mediterranean; was made a Captain in 1839; returned to the United States and advocated the advantages of a steam navy; in 1845 went to the Pacific coast, and in 1846 conquered California for the United States; resigned in 1849, and in 1851 was elected United States Senator from New Jersey; died in 1866, at Princeton, N. J.

Stringham, Silas H.—Rear-Admiral; born at Middleton, N. Y., in 1810; entered the navy in 1809; served in the war with Tripoli; was engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa; served actively in the war with Mexico and the war of the Rebellion; commanded the Charleston navy-yard, and was Port-Admiral at New York; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1876.

Truxton, Thomas—Commander; born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1755; served in privateers during the war of the Revolution, making many valuable captures; was commissioned a Captain in the navy in 1795; commanded the frigate Constitution, with which, in 1799, he captured the French frigate L'Insurgente, and in 1800 disabled, with heavy loss to the French in killed and wounded, the frigate La Vengeance, receiving for this action a gold medal from Congress; in 1802 he was discharged from the navy; was afterwards a sheriff of Philadelphia, Pa., where he died in 1822.

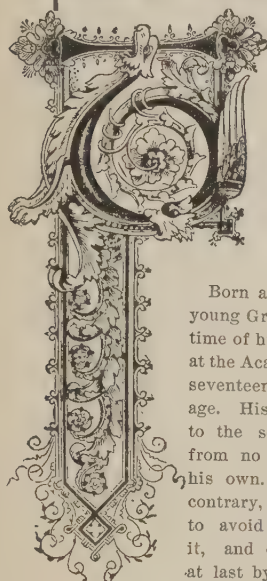
Whipple, Abraham—Commodore; born at Providence, R. I., in 1733; served with admirable strategy and skill in the French and Indian war; participated in the war of the Revolution; commanded the first vessel that showed the American flag in the river Thames, Eng., in 1784; died near Marietta, O., in 1819.

Warrington, Lewis—Commodore; born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1782; entered the navy in 1800, and served under Commodore Preble in the war with Tripoli; in 1807 participated, on the Chesapeake, in the capture of the British war-vessel Leopard; in 1814 commanded the Peacock, and that year captured fourteen British merchant vessels, with valuable results; after the war he commanded a West India squadron; was subsequently a navy commissioner and chief of ordnance at Washington, where he died in 1851.

Winslow, John A.—Rear-Admiral; born at Wilmington, N. C., in 1811; served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the Rebellion; in 1861 and 1862 he was attached to the Mississippi flotilla; in 1864, while commanding the steam-sloop Kearsarge, he sunk the Confederate cruiser Alabama, off Cherbourg, France; subsequently commanded the Gulf squadron and the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; died at Boston, Mass., in 1873.

U. S. Grant.

His Boyhood, Military Education and Subsequent Successes.



THROUGH the influence of the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, a member of Congress, Hiram Ulysses Grant, then a youth, in 1839, was admitted to the West Point Military Academy. By a mistake his name went upon the records at the Academy as Ulysses S., and in the military annals from that time remained so.

Born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822, young Grant, at the time of his entrance at the Academy, was seventeen years of age. His admission to the school was from no choice of his own. On the contrary, he sought to avoid attending it, and only went at last by command of his father.

Remaining in the Military Academy four years, he graduated in 1843. Receiving an appointment as Lieutenant by brevet, he proceeded to Missouri, and from thence the regiment to which he belonged was called to the army of General Taylor, in Texas, where, in 1845, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, being then twenty-three years of age. In the following year he participated with his regiment in several of the battles fought in Mexico, where he received honorable mention for his bravery, and was promoted to a Captaincy by brevet. At the close of the Mexican war he came northward with his regiment, being stationed for a time at Detroit, and afterwards at Sackett's Harbor, in the State of New York.

In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis. Four years afterwards, in 1852, he was with his regiment in California and Oregon, when, tiring of his inactivity and absence from home, he resigned his commission, being then at Vancouver, and returned to St. Louis, fully resolved upon leading the quiet life of a civilian.

Naturally averse to warfare, he never desired to enter military service again.

He settled upon a corner of the Dent farm, some miles out of St. Louis, and among his other labors he drew wood to the St. Louis markets in the morning, sold it, smoked his cigar quietly, and returned to his home in the evening. Tiring of this quietude, he sought greater activity in the business of a real estate agency in St. Louis, but the fates were against his pecuniary prosperity. In vain he sought to obtain an appointment to a petty office in that city, but failing in that, he entered into business with his father, at Galena,

Ill., the sign upon the store reading, in 1859, "Grant & Son, Leather-Dealers."

There he was in 1861, when the news flashed over the wires of the assault upon Fort Sumter. He immediately, through a sense of duty, offered his services to the country, recruited and drilled a company in the streets of Galena, which he took to Springfield, Ill., and tendered to Governor Yates. Here he remained five weeks, assisting in drilling troops, when, receiving the appointment of Colonel of the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers, he was stationed first at Mexico, Mo., from which point he went as a Brigadier-General, by appointment, to Cairo, Ill.

The capture of Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, was one of his first notable achievements, for which he was made a Major-General. Following came the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Vicksburg, where he captured at the latter place, July 4, 1863, over 27,000 prisoners, twenty generals, and a large quantity of munitions of war. Succeeding came the battle and victory at Lookout Mountain,

Nov. 25, 1863. Up to that time he had taken possession of all the strongholds in the Mississippi river valley and the Southwest, had opened the Mississippi to navigation, and had taken 90,000 prisoners and 100,000 stand of arms.

In March, 1864, he was made a Lieutenant-General, to command the armies of the United States, and, taking command of the forces on the Potomac, he defeated Lee, and took possession of Richmond, the last struggle of the Rebellion, the terms of surrender being



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made between Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

During the following summer he visited various cities in the North, among them his home at Galena, in each of which he was welcomed with the warmest expressions of esteem. In the winter of the same year he made a tour of inspection through several of the Southern states.

Desirous still further of testifying their appreciation of the great service he had rendered the country, he was unanimously nominated, at the Republican National Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, as a candidate for the Presidency, to which position he was twice elected.

Grant's Trip Around the World.

Having been in the service of his country for sixteen years, during which time he had often been invited to visit foreign countries, he resolved, upon the close of his official career, to make an extended journey abroad.

In accordance with that determination, he left Philadelphia on the steamer "Indiana," of the American Line, departing on the 17th of May, 1877, being accompanied by

Burtpoore, Delhi, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong-Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Pekin, Tokio, Yokohama, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York.

Many and wonderful were the sights they saw on the eventful travels. In England they tarried a day and a night with Queen Victoria at Windsor castle; they lingered for a time at the tomb of Shakspeare, and looked in upon the cottage of Anne Hathaway at Stratford-upon-Avon.

They peered into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and wandered among the excavations of Pompeii. They looked over the ruins of Thebes, studied the hieroglyphics on the old obelisks up the Nile; wondered at ruins of immense size, the pyramids, and the relics of mighty edifices that existed when Egypt was in her glory, 5,000 years ago.

They stood in Jerusalem at the point where Christ bore the cross; saw the place of crucifixion, the tomb, and the rock that was rent in twain at the time of the Savior's death.

They examined St. Peter's church in Rome, 430 feet in height, with its capacity for sheltering 50,000 people, which took 176 years to build, going through the reign of twenty popes, and employing the services of



Mrs. Grant, his son Jesse and a few intimate friends.

Countries Visited — The following were the principal countries visited by the Grant party in their tour around the world: England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Prussia, Poland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, India, Siam, China and Japan.

Cities Visited — The most prominent cities where the party halted on their journey were: Liverpool, Manchester, London, Brussels, Cologne, Frankfurt, Geneva, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Sheffield, Stratford-on-Avon, Birmingham, Paris, Naples, Pompeii, Palermo, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berlin, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Gottenburg, Christiana, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw in Poland, Vienna, Munich, Vichy, Bordeaux, Madrid, Lisbon, Dublin, Belfast, Bombay, Jeypoor,

twelve architects, among them Michael Angelo. They viewed the ruins of the Coliseum that once accommodated 100,000 people; they sailed in beautiful gondolas through the streets of water in Venice, and looked with admiration on that most beautiful church edifice in the world, with its 100 pinnacles and 5,000 statues, the Cathedral of Milan.

They studied the dykes in Holland and the canals of Amsterdam. They dined with Bismarck in Berlin, and looked with curiosity upon the sixty bridges that cross the canals, within the confines of the city of Hamburg.

They rode in the old two-wheeled vehicles in Stockholm. They visited with the Emperor Alexander in the winter palace at St. Petersburg, the largest royal edifice in the world, capable of accommodating within its walls six thousand persons. They looked in upon the Imperial Library, which contains 500,000 printed volumes, and saw many other great things in this city of 700,000 people which

BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL GRANT.
At Point Pleasant, Ohio, on the Banks of the Ohio River.

stands where there was a swamp in 1700, when Peter the Great determined to found a city here.

They went into the Kremlin in Moscow, a group of huge religious edifices, surrounded by an immense wall twelve feet thick and forty feet in height; and gazed at the cathedral of St. Stephen, in Vienna, founded in the fourteenth century and completed in the fifteenth, the steeple of which is 444 feet in height, being fourteen feet higher than St. Peter's in Rome.

The beautiful specimens of lithography were examined at Munich, which is the center of this art in Europe. They quenched their thirst with the waters at Vichy, the celebrated watering-place in France; and they drank of the wines at Bordeaux, which is in the center of the wine-producing interest in Southern France.

They saw the summer residence, the "Villa Eugenia," of Napoleon Third, as they crossed the Pyrenees, at Biarritz; they looked with interest upon the Escorial, twenty-five miles from Madrid, the former residence of the Spanish kings, and their last resting place, which cost \$15,000,000.

The castle of St. George, which crowns the highest point in the city of Lisbon, was studied. So were curiosities inspected with interest on the journey through to Ireland, which country they left to visit India—their first prominent stopping place being Bombay—a city of a million people, where the immense number of Hindoo servants, that hovered about them like phantoms by day and spirits by night, was one of the curiosities. The singular manner of disposing of the dead here, by placing the corpse above a grating on the top of a high tower, where the vultures pick the flesh, leaving the bones to drop into a promiscuous pile below, arrested their attention.

They crossed the river Ganges at Allahabad, where 200,000 people come annually, and millions come every twelfth year, to bathe in the supposed sacred waters of what is really a turbid, muddy river. Here, formerly the first-born child was drowned, and to show their devotion many drown themselves at the present time. The mausoleum in the Pearl mosque at Agra, erected by the emperor two hundred years ago in memory of his former wife, at an estimated cost to-day of \$50,000,000, was a sight not to be forgotten.

At Amber, General Grant rode an elephant and the remainder of the party were carried in sedan-chairs. A tiger that had killed twenty-five men before he was captured; a dance by girls who attend the king in Central India; the scattering of a great profusion of flowers and scented water upon the party—were also among the attractions here. They passed through Benares, a sacred city, where thousands are brought to die, the belief being that if one dies within ten miles of the city, though the vilest sinner, he is sure of passing into everlasting bliss. When dead, the bodies are burned and the ashes are cast into the Ganges. Sacred bulls, not a hair of

which was to be injured; beggars, mosques, and idols—surrounded them here on every side.

Splendid Arabian horses and the Peacock throne, valued at \$30,000,000, were among the curiosities at Delhi. They shook hands with Lord Lytton at Calcutta, and passed into Southern Asia by way of Singapore, where they have perpetual summer. There they saw the first Chinese pagoda, and with the temperature never higher than 90 degrees and never lower than 70, with frequent rains, they found the plantations of pine-apple, bread-fruit, orange, mango, coffee, chocolate, cassia, clove, apple and palm-trees, in abundance.

Through Bangkok, Cochinchina, Hong-Kong and Canton, the party passed into China, where they were carried on chairs; where thousands of stolid, solemn-faced natives would gather in every city to look upon the visitors in the day-time, and rockets would testify the respect of the people at night.

The excursionists spent weeks amid the groves and beautiful landscape scenes of Japan, which country they declared to be one of the most beautiful they had seen; and finally reluctantly departed for America, arriving in San Francisco September 20, 1879, where, twenty-five years before, General Grant, a young man, comparatively unknown, had passed through the streets as one of the pioneers.

They partook of the hospitalities of the Palace hotel, the largest on the American continent; were feted at the residences of several of the millionaires; they made a hurried visit to Oregon, and then passed into Nevada, where, at Virginia City, in company with J. W. Mackey, J. G. Fair, and others, they went into the California silver mine, twenty-three hundred feet underground. There they crossed streams of water that would boil eggs, in a temperature so warm that miners can work only thirty minutes, when they must retire to the air-shafts for a cooler temperature.

Over the Rockies, the party passed eastward; tarried for a little time at Galena, and then went forward to Chicago, where a grand reception awaited the General.

A journey to Cuba, Mexico, and other points of interest, occupied the time for months; and when the Republican Convention assembled at Chicago in June, 1880, so firm was General Grant's hold upon the affections of the people as to make him one of the strongest candidates before the Convention, as a nominee for the third presidential term. Many friends, however, preferring that he be no more the target for party spite, he was not selected as a candidate in the presidential race,—the feeling being that the grand honors he had earned should not be jeopardized by party struggle again in official life.

General Grant and family selected New York as their place of residence, where until the summer of 1885 he enjoyed the honors which he so grandly won. He died of a cancer, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885, deeply lamented by the whole nation.

Principal Battles in which General Grant Commanded During the Civil War.

Seizure of Paducah, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861.

Battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, between 2,850 Unionists, under General Grant, and about 6,000 Confederates, under General Polk. After a sharp engagement, the Confederates were reinforced, and the Unionists retired, with a loss of 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing. The Confederates probably lost 1,000 men.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., Siege and capture of, Feb. 13-16, 1862. The Confederates, 20,000 in number, under Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner, held the fort until the 16th, when they unconditionally surrendered to General Grant and his 20,000 Unionists. The Confederates lost 13,500 prisoners, 40 cannon and a large quantity of stores. The Union loss was 321 killed, 1,046 wounded, and 150 missing.

Battle of Shiloh (or Pittsburg Landing), Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862, between 45,000 troops under General Grant, and 40,000 Confederates, under Generals A. S. Johnston and Beauregard. Grant, being reinforced by Buell, the Confederates retired to Corinth, Miss., having lost General Johnston and 1,727 others killed, 8,012 wounded, and 950 missing. The Union losses were 1,700 killed, 7,495 wounded and 3,022 prisoners.

Capture of Jackson, Miss., May 13, 1863—Occupied by General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate troops, who were driven out by General Grant's army, with a loss of 7 cannon, 400 prisoners and a large quantity of military stores.

Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863—Grant, with about 25,000 men, fought Pemberton, with about the same number of troops, defeating the latter, who lost 2,600 killed, 2,000 prisoners and 29 cannon.

Battle of Big Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863, between Grant's and Pemberton's forces, the latter being again defeated, with the loss of 2,600 men and 17 cannon.

Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18, 1863, by Grant, was begun. **Vicksburg Surrendered,** July 4, 1863—Pemberton yielded to Grant, with 27,000 prisoners, 132 cannon and 50,000 stand of arms.

Battles of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, to 31, 1864, between Grant, with about 130,000 men, and Lee, with 60,000 men. Union losses in 27 days: 5,584 killed; 28,364 wounded; 7,450 missing. Confederate losses—estimated—20,000.

Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, between Grant and Meade, with about 150,000 men, and Lee and Longstreet, with about 50,000 troops. The Union army was repulsed with the loss of about 7,000 men, Lee losing about 3,500.

Battle of Petersburg, Va., June 15, 16, 1864, between Grant, with about 100,000 men, and Lee, with about 70,000. Grant was repulsed with the loss of 10,000 men, killed, wounded and missing.

Siege of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, begun by Grant.

Fall of Petersburg, April 1, 2, 1865—Outer lines carried by Grant. **Surrender of Lee,** April 9, 1865, with his entire army to Grant. This ended the war.

DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS

IN



THE UNION ARMY.

Well-Known Officers in the Union Service During the Civil War.



ANDERSON, Robert—A Major-General; born near Louisville, Ky., in 1805; served in the Black-Hawk war, 1832, and in the war with Mexico; defended Fort Sumter at Charleston, S.C., against Beauregard, in April, 1861; retired from the army soon afterwards; translated and wrote military manuals of evolution, etc., died in France, in 1871.

Baker, Edward D.—A Colonel of volunteers; born in London, Eng., in 1811; served in the war with Mexico; at Ball's Bluff, Va., in 1861, where he was slain in battle; had been a member of Congress from Illinois, a United States Senator from Oregon, and resided in California.

Belknap, William W.—A brevet Major-General of volunteers; born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1822; entered the service from Iowa, and was assigned to the army of the Tennessee, participating in its brilliant career; was appointed Secretary of War by President Grant, but resigned that position and retired to private life.

Buell, Don Carlos—A Major-General; born near Marietta, O., in 1818; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1841; served in the Florida war; in frontier duty; the Mexican war; the Adjutant-General's office at Washington; was Adjutant-General's assistant in several military divisions of the country; served near Washington; at Shiloh; in the district of the Ohio; at Perryville; was tried by a court of inquiry; was mustered out, injured, 1864; since the war has been the president of iron-works in Kentucky.

Burnside, Ambrose E.—A Major-General; born at Liberty, Ind., in 1824; fields of operation: New Mexico, boundary commission (1851-2); first Bull Run battle, 1861; in North Carolina, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, etc.; was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1866, 1867 and 1868; was a member of Congress from that State; invented a breech-loading gun. Died Sept. 13, 1881.

Butler, Benjamin F.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Deerfield, N. H., in 1818; fields of operation: Eastern Virginia; captured Forts Clark and Hatteras, N. C.; New Orleans; army of the James; Petersburg, etc.; was member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Governor.

Canby, Edward R. S.—A Brigadier-General; born in Kentucky, in 1819; fields of operation: Florida, Indian and Mexican wars; New Mexico, 1861-2, draft riots in New York, 1863; captured Mobile, 1865; Modoc Indian troubles, 1872-3; was shot down in California, while under a flag of truce, in 1873, by the Modoc chief "Captain Jack."

Dahlgren, Ulric—A Colonel of volunteers; born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1842; served at Hagarstown, Md., and near Richmond, Va., and was killed in battle near King and Queen's Court-House, Va., March 4, 1864.

Fremont, John C.—A Major-General; born at Savannah, Ga., in 1813; fields of operation;

Teacher of mathematics in the navy, railroad surveyor and engineer; exploration of mountain passes between North Carolina and Tennessee; expedition in the mountainous Cherokee country of Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee; exploration between the Missouri river and the British boundary; survey of the Des Moines river and the western frontier; exploration of South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, to the Columbia river in Oregon; exploration of Oregon and California; expedition across the continent by way of the Rio Grande; settled in California; purchased the immensely wealthy Mariposa estate in California; United States Senator from California; visited Europe; made another exploration across the continent; settled in New York; ran for President in 1866; beaten by Buchanan; in the Rebellion commanded the western district and the mountain district of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, but soon retired from the army; since 1864 he has, for a time, been Governor of Arizona.

Davis, Jefferson C.—A brevet Major-General; born in Clark county, Ind., in 1828; fields of operation: Mexican war; Fort Sumter, 1861; Milford, Mo.; Pea Ridge, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga; Atlanta campaign; Alaska and Modoc war; shot General Nelson at Louisville, Ky., in 1862, and died in Indiana, in 1879.

Franklin, William B.—A brevet Major-General; born at York, Pa., in 1823; fields of operation: Government surveys, 1843-46; Mexican war, under Taylor; professor of philosophy and civil engineer; army of the Potomac; Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sabine Cross-Roads, etc.; since the war has been Vice-President of the Colt's Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Conn.

Gillmore, Quincy A.—A Major of Engineers; born at Black River, O., in 1825; fields of operation: engineer corps; Hilton Head; Fort Pulaski, and Forts Sumter and Wagner; was engineer in charge of the Atlantic coast defenses, in 1864.

Halleck, Henry W.—General-in-Chief of the United States army; born at Waterville, N. Y., in 1815; fields of operation: Military engineer; director of Almaden quick-silver mines; lawyer; president of a railroad; Major-General, 1861; Corinth; army of the James; the Pacific, and the South; author of several mining, military and international law-books; died at Louisville, Ky., in 1872.

Hancock, Winfield S.—A Major-General; born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1824; fields of operation: Frontier duty; Mexican war; Williamsburg; Frazer's farm; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; the Wilderness and ensuing battles; after the war commanded several military departments; was nominated for President of the United States by the Democrats, and defeated, in 1880, by General Garfield. Died, Feb. 9, 1886.

Hooker, Joseph—A brevet Major-General; born at Hadley, Mass., in 1815; fields of operation: Florida; Mexican war; California; Oregon; Peninsular campaign; in 1862; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Chattanooga; Lookout Mountain, and about Atlanta; holding afterwards three military departments; retired in 1868; died in 1879.

Howard, Oliver O.—A brevet Major-General; born at Leeds, Me.; fields of operation: Bull Run; lost an arm at Fair Oaks; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Chattanooga; Atlanta campaign; Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, and trustee of Howard University; also special commissioner to the Indians, 1872, in Arizona and New Mexico; afterward appointed superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

Kearny, Philip—A Major-General of volunteers; born in New York city, in 1815; fields of operation: Algeria; Mexican war, where he lost an arm; Indians in Oregon; Italian war of 1859, winning the French cross of Honor; Williamsburg; Seven Pines; Frazer's Farm; second Bull Run; Chantilly, where he was mortally wounded, dying near that place in 1862.

Logan, John A.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in Jackson county, Ill., in 1826; fields of operation: Mexican war; Illinois Legislature, 1852-53; Presidential elector, 1856; member of Congress four terms; union officer at Bull Run, Belmont, Fort Donelson, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Kennesaw Mountain and commander of the army of the Tennessee. U. S. Senator from Ill. Died at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886.

Lyon, Nathaniel—A Brigadier-General of volunteers; born at Ashford, Conn., in 1819; fields of operation: Florida and Mexican wars; California and Oregon, 1848 to 1853; Kansas and Missouri, 1854 to 1861; St. Louis; Boonesville, Mo.; Dry Spring, Mo.; Wilson's Creek, Mo.; where he was slain, in 1861.

McClellan, George B.—General-in-Chief of the United States army; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826; fields of operation: Mexican war; surveys of Texas coast and Pacific railroad; officially visited the Crimean war; chief engineer of Illinois Central railroad; president St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad; department of the Ohio; Western Va.; army of the Potomac; superseded by Burnside, and retired from the war, 1862; was nominated for President by the Democrats in 1864; was defeated; went to Europe, returning in 1868; followed civil engineering; and was four terms Governor of New Jersey. Died, Oct. 29, 1885.

McDowell, Irvin—A Major-General; born at Franklinton, O., in 1818; fields of operation: Mexican war; Assistant Adjutant-General; organizer of troops at Washington; department of N. E. Virginia; army of the Potomac; Second Bull Run; department of the Pacific, and departments of the East and South. Died, May 4, 1865.

McPherson, James B.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Clyde, O., in 1825; fields of operation: Military engineer, 1853 to '61, on the east and west coasts; military railroads in Tennessee; Corinth; Vicksburg; Resaca, Dallas, Allatoona, Kulp House and Kennesaw; before Atlanta, where he was killed, in 1864.

Meade, George G.—A Major-General; born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1815; fields of operation: Florida war; Government surveys; Mexican war; lake surveys; Dranesville; Mechanicsville; Cold Harbor; Frazier's farm; second Bull Run; Maryland campaign; South Mountain and Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; in command of the army of the Potomac to the surrender of Lee, and afterwards of several military districts; died in 1872, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Meagher, Thomas F.—An Irish political refugee and a Brigadier-General of volunteers; born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1823; fields of operation: Colonel 69th New York regiment; first Bull Run; formed the Irish brigade; battles before Richmond; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; military district of the Etowah; mustered out in 1865; Secretary of Montana Territory; acting Governor; accidentally drowned, in 1867, near Fort Benton, Mont.

McCall, George A.—A Brigadier-General; born at Philadelphia, in 1802; served in the war of the Rebellion, and died, in 1868, at West Chester, Pa.

McClernand, John A.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in Brockenridge county, Ky.; served in the war of the Rebellion; has been a member of Congress.

McCook, Alexander D.—A brevet Major-General, in the war of the Rebellion; one of the family of "fighting McCooks."

Mitchell, Ormsby M.—A Major-General; born in Union county, Ky., in 1810; fields of operation: Scientific astronomer; in charge of Cincinnati and Dudley observatories; Brigadier-General of volunteers, 1861; department of Ohio; near Bridgeport, Ala.; seized the Corinth and Chattanooga railroad; took charge of the department of the south and died of yellow fever, at Beaufort, S. C., in 1862. He was popular as a lecturer on astronomy; skillful in preparing astronomical machinery, and distinguished by his additions to his favorite science.

Oglesby, Richard J.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in Oldham county, Ky., in 1824; field of operation: Mexican war and in the Rebellion at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Corinth; at the latter battle was wounded and resigned; Governor of Illinois, and United States Senator from that State.

Ord, Edward O. C.—A Brigadier-General; born at Cumberland, Md., in 1818; served in the war of the Rebellion, and afterwards in the Indian department of the Northwest. Died, 1883.

Pleasanton, Alfred—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion, and author of a treatise on the healing effects of sunlight passing through blue glass; was born at Washington, D. C., in 1824.

Pope, John—A Major-General; born at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1823; fields of operation: Topographical engineer in Florida, Minnesota, New Mexico, etc.; on lighthouse duty; army of the Mississippi, 1862; New Madrid; Island No. 10; army of Virginia; Cedar Mountain; Second Bull Run; department of the Northwest, and department of Missouri.

Porter, Fitz John—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1823; fields of operation: War in Mexico; instructor at West Point; defense of Washington in 1861; army of the Potomac; Hanover Court House; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; Pope's campaign in Northern Virginia; Second Bull Run; campaign of

Maryland; Antietam; dismissed for alleged misconduct 1863; restored to rank July 1, 1866.

Ransom, Thomas E. G.—A Brigadier-General; born in 1834; made a good record in the war of the Rebellion, and died at Chicago, Ill., in 1864.

Rosecrans, William S.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Kingstons, O., in 1819; fields of operation: Civil engineer; professor at West Point; engaged in business at Cincinnati; in 1861 joined McClellan; took part in the operations in Western Virginia; army of the Mississippi; Iuka and Corinth; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; department of the Missouri in 1864; mustered out of volunteer service, 1866, and resigned his position of Brigadier-General in the regular army in 1867; Minister to Mexico in 1868-1869.

Schenck, Robert C.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Franklin, O., in 1809; entered the war of the Rebellion in 1861; was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August, 1862; was previously an attorney at Dayton, O.; a member of the Ohio Legislature, and went to Congress from that State from 1843 to 1851, afterward again a member of Congress from 1853 to 1871; subsequently United States Minister to both Brazil and England.

Sigel, Franz—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Zinsheim, Baden, Germany; was a German refugee; a teacher in New York city and St. Louis, Mo.; entered the war of the Rebellion as Colonel of the 3d Missouri volunteers, serving in the campaign in Southwestern Missouri; battle of Wilson's Creek; at Pea Ridge; in Virginia, under Fremont and Pope, and second Bull Run.

Schofield, John M.—A Major-General; born in Chautauque county, N. Y., in 1831; fields of operation: Professor of physics in Washington University, St. Louis; Major-General of volunteers, 1861; Atlanta campaign; battle of Franklin, Tenn.; fights before Nashville; pursued Hood's army; operated in North Carolina, joining Sherman; department of the Missouri, and division of the Pacific; Secretary of War in 1868.

Sedgwick, John—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Cornwall, Conn., in 1813; fields of operation: Florida and Mexican wars; army of the Potomac; Antietam; near Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; the Rapidan campaign; Rappahannock; Mine Run; Richmond campaign, 1864; battle of the Wilderness; Spotsylvania, Va., where he was slain, in 1864.

Sheridan, Philip H.—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion, and the present Lieutenant-General of the U. S. army; born at Somerset, O., in 1831; fields of operation: Texas; Pacific coast; Mississippi campaign, 1862; Booneville; Perryville; Tennessee campaign; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; Missionary Ridge; army of the Potomac; the Wilderness and Richmond campaign; Cold Harbor; army of the Shenandoah; the Opequan; Fisher's Hill; Cedar creek; from Winchester to Petersburg; important raids; second Richmond campaign; Five Forks; siege of Petersburg; advance on Richmond; pur-

suit of Lee; various military departments; Lieutenant-General in 1869; General in 1883.

Sherman, William T.—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion, and present General of the U. S. army; born at Lancaster, O., in 1820; fields of operation: Florida; California; St. Louis; New Orleans; banker in San Francisco and New York; lawyer at Leavenworth; superintendent of Louisiana military school; rejoined the army in 1861; first Bull Run; camp of instruction at St. Louis; Tennessee and Mississippi campaign; Shiloh; Corinth; Vicksburg, 1863; Arkansas Post; Vicksburg, 1863; Chattanooga; Knoxville; Meridian, Miss.; invaded Georgia; Dalton; Resaca; Cassville; Dallas; Kennesaw; Marietta; siege of Atlanta; Jonesboro; occupation of Atlanta; march to Savannah; occupied the city; Columbia, S. C.; Cheraw; Fayetteville, N. C.; Averysboro; Bentonville; Goldsboro; Raleigh; advance to Richmond and Washington; Military division of the Mississippi and Missouri; Lieutenant-General of the U. S. army, 1866; special mission to Mexico; visited Europe; published his own memoirs, 1875.

Sickles, Daniel E.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in New York city, in 1822; fields of operation: Lawyer in New York; member of Legislature; Secretary of Legation to England, Buchanan's administration; State Senator; three terms in Congress, killed Key for seducing his wife; was tried for the murder of Key and acquitted; raised a brigade in 1861; Chickamauga campaign; succeeded in command of Hooker's division; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg, where he lost a leg; appointed Colonel in the regular army; Military district of North and South Carolina; Minister to Spain in 1869.

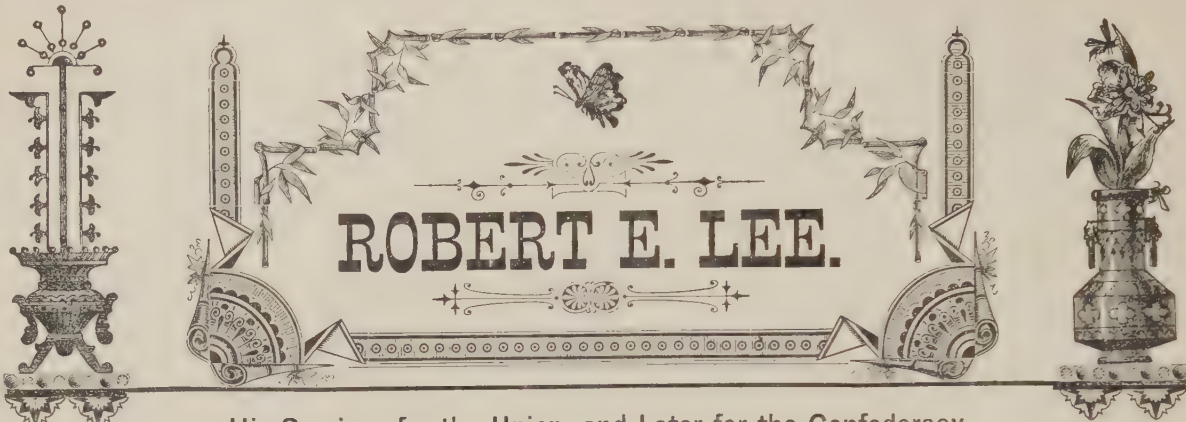
Sumner, Edwin V.—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion; born at Boston, Mass., in 1796; died at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1863.

Terry, Alfred H.—A Brigadier-General in the war of the Rebellion; born at Hartford, Conn., in 1827; since the war has been operating in the Indian department of the Northwest, under General Ord.

Thomas, George H.—A Major-General; born in South county, Va., in 1816; fields of operation: Florida war; Mexican war; Seminole Indian war; instructor at West Point; California; Texas; Valley of the Shenandoah, 1861; Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi, 1861 and '62; army of the Cumberland; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; Missionary Ridge; Sherman's Atlanta campaign; Nashville, where he defeated Hood; commanded several military divisions; made a valuable report relating to the Territory of Alaska, where he was stationed during the latter portion of his life; died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1870.

Weitzel, Godfrey—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Cincinnati, O., in 1835; fields of operation: Last Richmond campaign in the war of the Rebellion; first to enter the Confederate capital, April 3, 1865. Died March 19, 1884.





ROBERT E. LEE.

His Services for the Union, and Later for the Confederacy.

N ELDOM DOES HISTORY record the career of a braver man than Robert E. Lee, whose name is so closely allied with the heroism of the South. Born in Stafford, Va., Jan. 19, 1807, the son of a distinguished officer of the war of the Revolution, Colonel Henry Lee, he inherited much of the military spirit, energy and talent that marked his own career.

Entering the West Point Military Academy, in 1825, when eighteen years old, he graduated from it, second in his class, four years later, without having received either a reprimand or a mark of demerit during his studies.

Having been appointed a Lieutenant in the engineers corps of the army in 1829, he passed five years in assisting to build Forts Monroe and Calhoun, in Virginia; three more as assist-

ant to the chief engineer of the army at Washington, and, in 1835, served as assistant astronomer in determining the western boundary of Ohio.

His duties from 1837 to 1842 included the superintendence of the government's improvement of the harbor at St. Louis, Mo., and rendering the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers more navigable.

Between 1841 and 1845, having previously been promoted to a captaincy, he was assistant to the chief engineer and member of the board of Atlantic coast defenses, superintending, among other public works, the construction and repair of the fortifications at the entrance to New York harbor.

At the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1845, he was appointed chief engineer of the army under General Scott. In the succeeding contest he greatly distinguished himself by his gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras,

Cherubusco and Chapultepec, being wounded in the latter conflict, and receiving, successively, promotion as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel.

After the war he continued to serve his country in various departments, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. In the latter year he became Lieutenant-Colonel of a new regiment of cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was the colonel, serving with it in Texas for about two years, when he returned to Virginia on leave of absence.

In 1857, by his wife's inheritance, he came into possession of the estates of Arlington House, on the Potomac, and the White House, on the Pamunky river in Virginia. This lady, whom he married in 1832, was the daughter of Mr. Custis, the grandson of the widow who became the wife of George Washington.

Colonel Lee, in October, 1859, commanded the detachment of troops sent by the government to suppress the famous raid of John Brown into Virginia, for the purpose of freeing the slaves in that State.

During nearly the whole of the year 1860 he commanded the military department of Texas, returning home in December on leave of absence.

Virginia seceded from the Union on the 17th of April, 1861, and three days later Colonel Lee resigned his command in the army, saying, in his letter to General Scott: "Save in the defense of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword."

Immediately reparing to Richmond, Va., he was appointed Major-General of the Confederate forces of the State.

Early in May, Virginia joined the Southern Confederacy, the capital of which was then established at Richmond; but owing to a contention for commanding positions in the Confederate army, which

arose between several officers who had ranked high in the United States army and withdrawn therefrom, General Lee was not called into important service for more than a year. In the meantime he superintended the fortifications at Richmond and other places, and acted, also, as the adviser of President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States, performing many of the duties pertaining to a secretary of war.



ROBERT E. LEE.

General Joseph E. Johnston having been wounded in battle and General Albert S. Johnston having been killed in the fight at Shiloh, General Lee assumed command of the Confederate army June 3, 1862.

June 26, he entered with his command upon that series of conflicts in Virginia known as "the Seven-days' battles," which resulted in the retirement of the Federal army under McClellan to Harrison's landing, after the struggle at Malvern Hill. By this act Richmond was relieved from the siege which it had undergone.

August 29 and 30, 1862, General Lee and his forces encountered the Union army under General Pope, and fought the second battle of Bull Run, defeating his antagonists.

General Lee immediately followed up this victory with an attempt to invade Maryland, which resulted in the indecisive battle of Antietam, September 16 and 17.

Recrossing the Potomac into Virginia, Lee took a strong position near Culpeper Court House. Early in November he massed his forces on the Fredericksburg bank of the Rappahannock river to resist the attempt of the Union army under Burnside to cross that stream. Lee successfully held this position, and on December 13, having been attacked by Burnside, signally defeated the Union forces.

Burnside was succeeded in his command by General Joseph Hooker, who, in 1863, attacked Lee in front, turned his left flank and gained the rear of his army. Then followed the conflict at Chancellorsville, May 2-4, in which General Lee was victorious.

Lee next invaded Pennsylvania with a large army. The Union army of the Potomac was at this time commanded by General Meade, who encountered Lee's troops at Gettysburg, Pa., where, July 1-3, 1863, was fought one of the most bloody and decisive battles of the war. On the third day of the contest, Lee, being repulsed, retired in good order to the northern bank of the Potomac, which a heavy flood prevented his crossing, into Virginia, and strongly intrenched his forces. Meade, by a circuitous march, had reached that vicinity, and intended to give Lee battle, but before his intention could be carried out Lee had safely forded the river and fallen back to the Rapidan, followed closely and threatened by Meade's troops; but no important conflict ensued.

The operations of both armies were neither decisive nor of special importance during the fall and winter of 1863-'64. In the spring of 1864, in camp on the banks of the Rapidan, Lee, with some 60,000 men, found himself opposed to General Grant, who commanded a Union army numbering about 140,000. On the 4th of May, Grant endeavored to turn the Confederate troops by the right, crossing the

Rapidan river without opposition, and marching through the western verge of the Wilderness. At this juncture, by a bold and skillful movement, Lee attacked him, and thus began the bloody but undecisive battle of the Wilderness, which continued May 5 and 6. After the fight both armies intrenched opposite each other, but neither commander seemed willing to attack the other. A movement by Grant to outflank Lee led to the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, which, although severe, did not prove victorious for either army. Another attempt by Grant, May 18, to turn Lee's flank and compel him to fall back on Richmond, resulted in a slow and partial success, until at the end of that month, the two armies confronted each other at the Chickahominy river. An attack was made by Grant, June 3, but he was signally repulsed. Both parties remained there, strongly intrenched, neither venturing an attack, until June 12, when Grant moved out of his intrenchments, crossed the Chickahominy, and took up his position at Petersburg, Va., twenty-two miles south of Richmond. Lee, finding the Confederate capital in danger of capture by this movement of Grant's, also crossed the Chickahominy and James rivers, in order to defend Petersburg. If that stronghold could be retained by the Confederates, the Union armies could not take Richmond, which was strongly fortified, by any direct assault. The siege and defense of Petersburg, therefore, occupied the attention of the contending forces until April, 1865, when Grant passed around the defenses and broke through the Confederate lines. On the 2d, Lee abandoned his further defense of Petersburg and Richmond, having suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. His hope, now, was to reach the mountainous region of the valley of Virginia with his remaining force of about 40,000 men. But they were short of provisions, and obliged to scour the country in squads in search of food, many throwing away their arms, although pursued vigorously by Grant. At Appomattox Court House, Lee's army found themselves barred by a superior Union force which had reached there before them.

Correspondence between Grant and Lee as to terms preceded the final surrender of the latter to the Union Army on the 9th of April, 1865, closing the civil war, Richmond having already been captured by the Unionists.

After the war General Lee retired to a strictly private life, almost entirely stripped of his former fortune.

In October, 1865, he became President of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., which flourished under his supervision.

His death occurred October 12, 1870, the result of a stroke of paralysis. His wife died three years later.

General Lee was the father of three sons, all of whom were in the Confederate army.



LEADING

For
Officers

-IN-



THE

For
Southern

SERVICE.

Prominent Men that Took Part in Behalf of the South.

FAUREGARD, Peter G. T.—A General; born at New Orleans, La., in 1818; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1838; was in the Mexican war, engineering operations at New Orleans and on the Gulf, with the charge of constructing public buildings; superintendent of West Point Military academy; joined the Confederate army in 1861; conducted the attack on Fort Sumter; at first Bull Run; department of the Tennessee; Shiloh; Corinth; Charleston; Petersburg; since the war, has been engaged in railroad operations in the South.

Bragg, Braxton—A Major-General; born in Warren county, N. C., about 1815; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1837; war in Florida; Mexican war; Western frontier service; resigned his position in the army in 1855; State officer in Louisiana; joined the Confederacy in 1861; Pensacola; Shiloh; department of the Mississippi; in 1862, retreated from Kentucky; was removed from his command, but soon restored; opposed Rosecrans in the department of Tennessee; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; Richmond; and in Georgia, opposing Sherman; died at Galveston, Tex., in 1875.

Davis, Jefferson—Colonel; born in Christian county, Ky., in 1808; served in the Black Hawk war, 1831-2; in the war with Mexico, under Taylor; was United States Senator from Mississippi, 1848-1857; Secretary of War under President Pierce; President of the Southern Confederacy; was captured by Union soldiers in Georgia, in 1865; was imprisoned for two years by the Union authorities, and then released.

Early, Jubal A.—A Major-General; born in Virginia, about 1815; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1837; Lieutenant of Artillery; lawyer; Mexican war; joined the Confederates, 1861; Bull Run; Cedar Mountain; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg; Shenandoah Valley; threatened Washington; invaded Pennsylvania; burned Chambersburg; defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan, at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; routed at Waynesboro. After the war, he visited Europe; returning, practiced law at Richmond, Virginia.

Ewell, Richard S.—A Lieutenant-General; born in the district of Columbia, in 1820; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1840; Mexican war; Apache Indians, 1859; joined the Confederates, May 1861; first Bull Run; Gaines' Mill; Malvern Hill; Cedar Mountain; Bristol Station; second Bull Run, where he lost a leg; Gettysburg; the Wilderness; Spottsylvania Court House; Richmond; surrendered to Sheridan at Sailor's Creek. After the war, was a stock-raiser in Tennessee; died at Spring Hill, Tenn., in 1872.

Hampton, Wade, Jr.—A Lieutenant-General; born at Columbia, S. C., in 1818; fields of operation: Studied law; member of South Carolina Legislature and State Senate; commanded a legion of cavalry at first Bull Run; Chickahominy campaign; Seven Pines; Gettysburg; Columbia, S. C., when Sherman captured it; since the war, has been Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator; accidentally lost a leg.

Hardee, William J.—A Brigadier-General; born at Savannah, Ga., in 1818; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1838; Florida

and Mexican wars; frontier duty; instructor at West Point; compiled "Hardee's Military Tactics;" Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; resigned and joined the Confederacy in 1861; was at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Savannah and Charleston, and surrendered in North Carolina; died at Wytheville, Va., in 1873.

Hill, Ambrose P.—A Major-General; born in Culpeper county, Va., about 1825; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1847; Mexican war; Florida; coast survey, 1855 to 1860; resigned his army commission and joined the Confederates in 1861; campaigns in Northern Virginia; Bull Run; Williamsburg; the seven days' battles of the Peninsula; Cedar Mountain; Groveton; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; the Wilderness, and the siege of Petersburg, Va., in which he was killed, in 1865.

Hill, Daniel H.—A General; born in South Carolina, about 1822; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1842; Mexican war; resigned his commission in the army in 1849; was professor in two Southern colleges; superintendent of the North Carolina military institute; published a work on algebra and two religious volumes; wrote essays for periodicals; joined the Confederate army in 1861; commanded at Big Bethel; Yorktown; Mechanicsville; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; on the James; second Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg; department of North and South Carolina; since the war, has published *The Field and Farm*, in North Carolina.

Hood, John B.—A Lieutenant-General; born in Bath county, Ky., about 1830; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1853; frontier service in Texas; fought Lipan and Comanche Indians, 1857; resigned his commission and joined the Confederacy, in 1861; Chickahominy campaign; second Bull Run; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg, where he lost an arm; Chickamauga, where he lost a leg; succeeded Johnston in 1864; operated against Sherman in Georgia; Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville; relieved from his command. Died Aug. 30, 1879.

Huger, Benjamin—A Major-General; born at Charleston, S. C., in 1806; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1825; commanded at Fortress Monroe, 1841 to '46; chief of ordnance in Mexican war; in charge of arsenal at Pikesville, Md.; joined the Confederacy in 1861; operated on the Peninsula so badly that he was dismissed from the service. Died in Dec., 1877.

Jackson, Thomas J. ("Stonewall")—A Lieutenant-General; born at Clarksburg, Va., in 1824; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1846; Mexican war; New York harbor; Florida war; resigned, 1852; professor and instructor in Virginia military academy at Lexington; joined the Confederate army in 1861; Harper's Ferry; first Bull Run; Shenandoah Valley; Cross Keys; seven days' battles of the Peninsula; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; Cedar Mountain; second Bull Run; Harper's Ferry, 1862; Antietam; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; mortally wounded, dying near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1863.

Johnston, Albert S.—A General; born in Mason county, Ky., in 1803; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1826; frontier duty; Black Hawk war; resigned his commission; joined the Texan army, and succeeded General Houston in chief command; Texan secretary of war;

Mexican war, under General W. O. Butler; farmer in Mexico; re-entered the United States army; Paymaster; Colonel of Cavalry, in command of the department of Texas; expedition to Utah; brevetted Brigadier-General; department of the Pacific, 1861; resigned and joined the Confederate army, 1861; commanded division of the West, and was slain at Shiloh, Tenn., in 1862.

Johnston, Joseph E.—A Major-General; born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1807; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1829; garrison duty; Florida war; resigned, 1837; became a civil engineer; re-entered the army, 1838, as topographical engineer; survey of British boundaries, in 1843; coast survey; Mexican war; in charge of Western river improvements; Utah expedition, 1858; Quartermaster-General, 1860; resigned, and joined the Confederates in 1861; first Bull Run; Yorktown; Fair Oaks; departments of Tennessee and Mississippi; Jackson, Tenn.; Dalton, Ga.; Resaca; Allatoona Pass; Kennesaw Mountain; Atlanta; turned over his command to Hood; concentrated armies against Sherman, to whom he surrendered, in 1865. Since the war, he has been engaged in promoting the agricultural, commercial and railroad interests of the South, residing in Georgia.

Lee, George W. C.—Son of Robert E. Lee; a General; born in Virginia, about 1833; graduated at West Point in 1854; Lieutenant of Engineers; resigned, 1861, and joined the Confederacy; Aid-de-camp to Jefferson Davis, and General of infantry; succeeded his father as president of Washington college, at Lexington, Virginia.

Lee, Fitzhugh—A nephew of Robert E. Lee; a General; born in Virginia, about 1835; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1856; Lieutenant of cavalry, mainly in Texas; resigned his commission and joined the Confederate army in 1861, and became a General of cavalry.

Longstreet, James—A Lieutenant-General; born in South Carolina, about 1820; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1842; Mexican war; frontier duty in Texas; resigned his commission and joined the Confederacy, in 1861; first Bull Run; Yorktown; Williamsburg; Seven Pines; Cold Harbor; Frazier's Farm; second Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Chickamauga; near Knoxville; battles of the Wilderness; on the James River; Petersburg; after the war, he engaged in civil pursuits in New Orleans, La.

McCulloch, Benjamin—A Major-General; born in Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1814; participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., where he was killed, March 7, 1862.

Magruder, John B.—A Major-General; born in Virginia, about 1810; was active in the war; died at Houston, Tex., in 1871.

Polk, Leonidas—A Major-General; born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point; was Episcopal bishop of Louisiana; joined the Confederate army early in the Rebellion; district of the Mississippi; constructed fortifications; Shiloh; Perryville; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; department of the Mississippi; Atlanta campaign; never resigned his bishopric; killed at the battle of Pine Mountain, near Marietta, Ga., by a cannon-ball, in 1864.

Pillow, Gideon J.—A General; born in Williamson county, Tenn., in 1806; fields of operation: Practiced law; Mexican war; tried for

Insubordination, and acquitted; battle of Belmont, Mo., 1861; Fort Donelson, 1862; in the Southwest, under Beauregard; died in October, 1878.

Price, Sterling—A Major-General; born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1809, participated in operations in Missouri and Arkansas; Wilson's Creek, Lexington; was a member of Congress from Missouri and Governor of that State; died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1867.

Smith, Kirby E.—A Major-General; born at St. Augustine, Fla., about 1825; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1845; Mexican war; instructor at West Point; appointed Major of cavalry; resigned, and joined the Confederate army; was at first Bull Run; invaded Tennessee; sent to the trans-Mississippi department; Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Red River operations, and Banks' retreat; surrendered to Canby, May, 1865.

Stuart, James E. B.—A Major-General; born in Patrick county, Va., in 1832; was in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Va., and was slain while fighting near Richmond, Va., in 1864.

Van Dorn, Earl—A Major-General; born in Mississippi, in 1821; participated in the fights at Hunt's Cross Roads and Franklin, Tenn.; died at Spring Hill, Tenn., in 1863.

Definition of Military Terms.



ARMS—Large branches of trees, having one end sharpened, laid in rows with the points outward, in front of a fortification, to prevent the approach of an enemy. The large ends are fastened to the ground.

About—To change front; infantry turn to the left; so do artillery, but cavalry either right or left.

Accoutrements—The trappings of a soldier exclusive of his arms and dress.

Action—Active hostilities; an "affair" is a fight of less importance.

Adjutant—A staff officer in a regiment, ranking as First Lieutenant, appointed by the Colonel to aid him in performing his regimental or garrison duties. The Adjutant-General of a State has charge of all matters pertaining to the militia of that State. The "Adjutant-General" of the United States is the principal staff officer of the army, and assists the General of the Army.

Advice-boat—A vessel employed to carry dispatches.

Advance—That part of an army in front of the remainder.

Aid, or Aide-de-camp—An officer chosen by a General to convey orders to subordinates, aid him in his correspondence and assist in military movements.

Aiguillette—A braid or cord on a military uniform, extending from one shoulder across the breast; a point or tag at the end of a fringe or lace.

Aim—Directing any weapon toward an enemy, as a gun, pistol, or sword.

Alarm-gun—A gun fired for the purpose of creating an alarm, or rousing soldiers to arms.

Alarm-post—The place where soldiers gather when an alarm is made.

Align—To form soldiers or cannon in line for parade or battle.

Allonge—A thrust with a sword, made by stepping forward and extending the arm.

Ambulance—A vehicle on wheels for conveying wounded soldiers from the battle-field to hospitals or elsewhere.

Ambush, or Ambuscade—The place in which troops are hidden preparatory to making a sudden and unexpected attack upon an enemy.

Ammunition—Material for charging firearms—balls, powder, bomb-shells, etc.

Appointments—The accoutrements of military officers, their sashes, belts, plumes, etc.

Approaches—Works carried on toward besieged works.

Arm—To provide with weapons; arms—the weapons employed in warfare, small arms—muskets, rifles, and revolvers, side-arms—swords and bayonets, a stand of arms—a complete set for each soldier; a particular branch of the army.

Armor—Any clothing, especially of metal, worn in warfare to protect the body.

Armstrong gun—A breech-loading cannon, having a rifle-bore, and made of wrought iron, named after its inventor.

Army—An organized body of soldiers commanded by a General.

Arquebuse—An old-fashioned gun like a musket, very heavy, and fired from a rest.

Arsenal—A place of deposit for arms.

Artillery—Usually applied to cannons, mortars and howitzers, with their carriages and equipments, ammunition, balls, bomb-shells, etc.

Artillerist—A soldier attached to the artillery branch of the military service.

Avant-guard—The advanced portion of an army; that force in the front.

Articles of War—National rules governing the army.

Assault—A furious effort to carry any fortified place.

Assembly—The signal to form in line by companies.

Attack—An onset on the enemy, either to seize his position or break his ranks.

Ball—A spherical shot for use in cannon, muskets, rifles or pistols; applied to an indefinite quantity of musket balls.

Band—The musicians of an army.

Barbican—An outer fortification defending the entrance to a city or castle.

Barbette—A hill, or mound, on which cannon are arranged so as to shoot over the wall of a fort or city, instead of through an embrasure, or opening; a barbette gun, or a barbette battery, is that thus mounted.

Barrack—A house for the use of soldiers in a fort.

Barricade—A temporary or hasty fortification, constructed of earth, trees, wagons or other material that will serve to obstruct the advance of an army, or defend those inside of the barricade.

Barrier—A sort of fence to prevent an enemy using a certain passage.

Bar-shot—Two cannon-balls, or half-balls, united by a strong bar between them; fired from a cannon for the purpose of destroying masts and rigging on board of vessels.

Bastard-gun—A cannon of unusual make or proportions, whether long or short.

Bastion—That part of the interior of a fortification which projects toward the outside, consisting of the "faces" and the "flanks." The "curtain" is that part between and connecting two bastions.

Batardeau—A wall built across a fortification, or military ditch, arranged with a gate by which the amount of water in the ditch may be regulated.

Battalion—Battalia—The disposition of troops in the order of battle; a battalion is a force of infantry, formed of from two to ten companies; in England it means about 800 men, under a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Battering-ram—A machine used to beat down the walls of fortified places.

Battery—Any place where cannon or mortars are stationed for attacking an enemy or fortification, also a collection of cannon at one point.

Battery-wagon—A wagon used for transporting the tools and equipments of a battery from place to place.

Battle—An organized contest between two opposing armies; called, also, a combat, fight or engagement; a skirmish is a conflict of arms of a briefer, less organized character. In a "drawn battle," neither side is the victor; a "pitched battle" is one systematically entered into when both sides are well prepared; to "give battle" is to attack.

Battle-array—An army prepared for battle.

Battle-axe—Formerly an axe used as a weapon of attack.

Battlement—That part of a castle or fortification on which soldiers may stand and shoot at the enemy from behind defenses.

Bayonet—A short, sharp steel weapon attached to the muzzle of a musket; used for charging upon the enemy.

Besiege—See **SIEGE**.

Bivouac—A camp without tents, but around fires.

Block-house—A house made of strong timber or logs, and used as a military defense; having no windows; but only small apertures through which guns may be fired from inside.

Body—Any number of men under one commander.

Bomb—A hollow iron ball, or "shell," filled with powder or other explosive material, with a fuse attached, which is fired from a mortar or howitzer, and explodes in its descent, scattering death and destruction all around it.

Bombard—To attack with bombs.

Bombardment—The act of attacking a ship, town, or fort, with bombs.

Bomb-proof—Able to withstand a bombardment.

Bonnet—Part of a parapet in a fortification sufficiently elevated to screen its other part during an attack.

Bore—The hollow part or cavity of a gun.

Breastwork—A temporary defense, as high as the breast of a man, hastily formed of earth or other material.

Breach—An opening in the walls of a fortified place, made by artillery.

Breech—The hinder part of a cannon or other gun.

Breech-loader—A gun that receives its charge of ammunition at the breech instead of its muzzle.

Breech-pin, or Breech-screw—A stout iron plug screwed into the breech of a gun.

Brigade—Two or more regiments of soldiers, either infantry, cavalry, artillery, or mixed, commanded by a Brigadier-General; a "division" is composed of two or more brigades, and is commanded by a Major-General; and an "army corps" comprises two or more divisions, and forms the largest body of troops in the organization of the army. The "Brigade-Inspector" inspects companies of soldiers before they are mustered into the service.

Brigadier-general—An army officer in command of a brigade, whose rank is lower than that of a Major-General, but above that of a Colonel. A "Brigade-Major" is an officer who may be attached to a brigade to assist the General.

Broad-sword—A sword with a broad blade and sharp edge.

Brush—A slight encounter; a skirmish.

Buckler—An ancient shield, often four feet long, used to protect the whole body.

Bullet—A small ball for muskets, rifles or pistols, usually made of lead.

Bullet-proof—Incapable of being pierced with bullets.

Bulwark—A mound of earth; an outwork, capable of resisting cannon-balls, and resembling a more elaborate fortification in its formation.

Busby—A high military cap, made of bearskin.

Cadet—A young man in the Military Academy at West Point, or in the Naval Academy at Annapolis; a student of naval or military science.

Caisson—A chest containing ammunition; in artillery, the wagon carrying the ammunition chest and military stores; also a chest of explosive material to be blown up under some of the enemy's works.

Calibre—The diameter of the bore or hollow of any gun.

Camp—The ground selected for the erection of tents and other shelter for soldiers or laborers; a collection of tents, huts, etc., arranged in an orderly manner, and also the whole body of persons occupying the camp; to "encamp" is to prepare a camp.

Campaign—A period occupied by a body of troops, either in action, marches or in camp.

Campaigner—An old soldier—a veteran.

Canister-shot—Small balls put into a canister and fired from a cannon.

Cannon—Guns of heavy calibre, comprising several varieties of form, for several purposes, and made of various metals.

Cannonading—Battering forts, towns or ships with cannon-shot.

Cannoniers—Soldiers who handle and use artillery.

Capitulation—Surrender of an enemy upon stipulated terms.

Captain—The commander of a military company, usually of about 100 men. A "Captain-General" is the commander-in-chief of the army, or (like the Governor of a State) of the militia.

Carbine—A fire-arm smaller than a musket or rifle, and larger than a horse-pistol, used by mounted troops.

Carronade—A short cannon used to throw a heavy shot with moderate force, in order to break, rather than pierce, any obstruction presented, like a ship's hull.

Cartel—An agreement between two contending countries for the exchange of prisoners.

Cartouch—A roll of paper holding a charge of powder and ball for a fire-arm; resembling the modern cartridge; a "blank cartridge" is one in which nothing but powder is used; a "cartridge-box" is the case in which soldiers carry a supply of prepared cartridges.

Cartridge—See CARTOUCH.

Casemate—A bomb-proof chamber in a fort, from which a cannon may be fired through an aperture in the side; or it may be used as a powder magazine, or soldiers' quarters.

Case-shot—Small balls encased in canisters or iron cases, and fired from cannon. See CANISTER.

Casque—Defensive armor to protect the head and neck.

Cavalry—That portion of an army which habitually fights on horseback; not to be confounded with mounted infantry.

Chapeau Bras—A military hat that can be flattened and so carried under the arm.

Charge—(1) The quantity of powder used to load a musket, etc. (2) The advance of infantry upon the enemy with bayonets fixed upon the muzzles of their muskets; or a rapid attack of cavalry.

Cheval-de-frise, or Chevaux-de-frise—A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach or make a retrenchment to stop an enemy. (Webster.)

Circumvallation, line of—An earth-work, with a parapet and trench, built around a place which it is intended to besiege.

Colonel—The chief commander of a regiment of soldiers; the next in rank below a Brigadier-General.

Colors—The silken flag of a regiment, or any military or naval ensign. "Camp-colors" are small flags (eighteen inches square), used to mark points in the evolutions of troops, the color line, etc.; sometimes called "field-colors."

Color-guard—A detail of eight corporals, to whom is entrusted the protection of the colors of a regiment.

Combat—A battle; fight, or warlike engagement between opposing troops.

Commissary—An officer appointed to provide food for the army; called, also, a "commissary of subsistence."

Commissariat—The provision department of the army, at the head of which is a Commissary-General.

Company—A division of troops, comprising from fifty to 100 men, commanded by a Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and Corporal.

Convoy—Any number of troops appointed to perform guard service in transferring men, money, ammunition, provisions, etc., from place to place in time of war.

Corporal—A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade in a company, whose duty it is to place and relieve sentinels, etc.

Corps, army—The largest organization of troops in the United States army, consisting of two or more divisions, under the command of a Major-General. (See DIVISION.) A simple "corps" is a body of troops under one commander.

Countersign—A changeable and secret military pass-word, exchanged between guards and entrusted to those employed on duty in camp or garrison, in order to distinguish friends from enemies.

Court-martial—A tribunal composed of military officers for the trial of offenders against military laws, orders, etc.

Cuirassiers—Soldiers, usually in the cavalry service, who wear "cuirasses," or breastplates of metal, for protection.

Cul-de-sac—A position where a body of troops is so hedged in by enemies that the only way out is by an advance in front.

Curtain—That part of a fortification where contiguous bastions are connected with ramparts and parapets.

Dead-line—A line in a camp or military prison beyond which no prisoner may pass without being shot by a sentinel.

Defense—Any sort of fortification or work that serves to protect troops or places against the assaults of enemies, or ward off danger.

Defile—A narrow passage or road in which troops can march only a few abreast, or by flank; to "defile" is to raise the outer works of a fortification in order to protect the interior from the assaults of enemies occupying an elevated position outside.

Deploy—To display or spread a body of troops in forming a line of battle; also, the act of taking intervals as skirmishers. (Webster.)

Depot—A place where military stores or provisions are kept.

Detail, or Detachment—A body of troops detached from the main army to perform specific duty.

Discipline—The rules and regulations instructing and governing the army.

Dislodge—To force an enemy from his defenses.

Dismantle—To demolish the outworks of a town or fortification.

Ditch—A trench dug to prevent an enemy from approaching a town or fortress; called, also, a "moat" or "fosse," and it may be filled with water or not. The earth taken from the trench may also be used for forming a parapet or defense on its inner side.

Dragoons—Soldiers who are armed and trained to fight either on foot or on horseback.

Echelon—Military tactics, in which larger or smaller bodies of soldiers, divisions of battalions or brigades, follow each other on different lines, presenting the form of steps, and thus protect the front and one or both flanks of the army at once.

Elevation—In using a cannon, it means the angle included between the plane of the horizon and the line of the hollow of a gun.

Embrasure—The opening in the wall of a fortification occupied by the muzzle of a cannon pointing outward.

Enciente—The interior wall of a fortification that surrounds a place.

Encounter—A combat, fight, engagement, hostile collision, or skirmish.

Enemy—An opponent in war, national, sectional, or personal.

Enfilading—Firing shot along the whole length of an enemy's line.

Engineers—A department of the army engaged in devising and constructing defensive and offensive works, keeping them in repair, and sometimes in planning attacks upon, and defenses of, fortifications.

Enlist—To join the army as a common soldier.

Epaulement—A species of embankment or breastwork, made of wickerwork, or bags filled with earth, bundles of sticks, etc., or earth heaped up, used to afford a cover from the fire of an enemy to the side or flank of an army.

Epaulette—An ornamental badge, worn on the shoulder by officers of the army and navy, having peculiarities of form or size to indicate the rank of the wearer.

Eprouvette—A machine for testing the strength of gunpowder. (Brande.) A small mortar.

Equipage—Military furniture, comprising whatever is necessary for efficient service by any body of troops or a single soldier.

Establishment—The permanent military force of a nation; implying the quota of officers and men in an army, regiment, troop or company.

Evolution—The prescribed or uniform movements made by a body of troops in arranging or rearranging their position in the field.

Exempts—Citizens who from their sex, age, infirmities, or occupations, are not liable to be called upon to perform military duty.

Expedition—An armed excursion of troops against an enemy, or in an enemy's country for some specific and valuable military purpose.

Facing—Movements of soldiers when turning on their heels to the right or left in their places in line.

False attack—A movement in the nature of an advance intended to divert the attention of the enemy from the point at which the attack is to be made.

Fascines—Twigs of trees or bushes tied up in long, round bundles, used to support earth in forming embankments or parapets in field defenses, filling ditches, etc.

Feint—A mock attack upon any troops or place designed to conceal the true assault.

Field—Any open space of ground where a battle is fought; also applied to the action of the army while in the field.

Field-colors—See COLORS.

Field-day—A day set apart for instructing troops in field evolutions, the exercise of arms, etc.

Field-gun—Field-piece—A small cannon used on a battle-field.

Field-marshal—A military officer of high rank in Germany and France, and the highest in England, except the Captain-General.

Field-officers—The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of a regiment.

Field-work—A temporary earthwork or other fortification thrown up by troops in the field, for defense when besieging a fortress, or when defending a besieged point.

Fight—See COMBAT.

File—Soldiers marching in line, one behind another and not in ranks.

File-leader—The first soldier in file-marching.

Fire-arms—All weapons in which powder and ball, or shot, are used.

Flag—Colors, ensign or banner, having forms and hues indicating a difference of nationality, party, or opinion; the standard around which soldiers rally in a contest, as representing their country. A yellow flag designates a hospital; a red flag signifies defiance; a white flag, a desire for peaceful communication—a flag of truce; a black flag, no mercy; a flag half-mast, a sign of mourning; a flag wrong side up, distress; a flag hauled down in a fight, surrender; hauled down a few feet and immediately raised again, respect for a superior.

Flank—The side of any body of troops, large or small; the extreme right or left of an army. In a fortification, the flank is any part of a work by which another part is defended by firing guns along the outside of a parapet.

Flanker—A military force sent out to guard the flank of an army along its line of march. To "outflank" is to get the better of an army or body of troops by extending lines of soldiers beyond or around it.

Flash—The sudden burst of flame and light that accompanies the discharge of fire-arms.

Fugleman—A teacher of manual exercises, who stands before soldiers, and whose motions they imitate simultaneously; a fogleman.

Flying-artillery—Artillery-men trained to perform their evolutions with great rapidity, leaping on moving horses or ammunition carriages with agility.

Flying-camp—A body of troops trained to change their position from place to place with alacrity.

Foil—A blunt sword, used in fencing, having a metal button on its point.

Foot-soldier—See INFANTRY.

Forage—Ordinary food for horses; to forage is to send out a party of soldiers to gather feed for horses, called a "foraging party;" a "foraging-cap" is a military undress-cap for the head.

Force—Any body of troops assembled for military purposes.

Forlorn-hope—A desperate enterprise; to carry a town or fortification by storming its walls; a duty involving great peril.

Fort, Fortress, Fortification—A large or small space, surrounded by high embankments, or stone or wooden walls, of great thickness, and strongly prepared for offensive or defensive warfare, usually so built as to command some important approach to a city, town or inland stream, and of such form as to repel invaders at all points of its structure. From the walls protrude, at intervals, the muzzles of ponderous cannon, while inside a body of troops, with stores of provisions and ammunition, are expected to hold the fort against the assaults of their enemies. Outside of a fort is usually found a ditch, rampart and parapet, or else palisades, stockades, and other means of defense. A "fortalice" is a small outwork of a fortification. "Fortification" is the art or science of strengthening (or fortifying) places for defense. "Field-fortification" is the art of constructing all kinds of temporary works in the field. A "fortress" is a more permanent and larger structure than a fortification.

Front-face—An order requiring soldiers to turn their faces to the proper front of the force which they compose.

Front of Operations—The front formed by an army as it moves on its line of operation. (Hallock.)

Furlough—Leave granted to a soldier to be absent from the army for a longer or shorter period.

Fuse—A tube fixed in a bomb-shell or hand-grenade, filled with combustible materials, which burn and explode the shell at the proper time.

Gabion—A cylinder made of wicker-work, resembling a tall basket without a bottom, filled with earth, and used in connection with others like it for sheltering soldiers in the field from the enemy's fire; also used in throwing up an intrenchment called a "gabionnade."

Gallery—Any passage in a fortification that is covered overhead as well as having sides.

Garrison—A body of troops quartered in a fort or fortified town, to defend it, or to keep citizens in subjection to the laws; also the place where they are quartered.

General of the Army—An officer of the highest rank, commanding all the armies of the United States.

Generalissimo—The chief commander of an army or other military force, especially where the army is in two divisions under separate commanders.

General Officers—All officers above the rank of Colonel. (See GENERAL OF THE ARMY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MAJOR-GENERAL, and BRIGADIER-GENERAL.)

Glacis—That sloping embankment in a fortress which serves as a parapet to the covered way.

Grape-shot—See CANISTER and CASE-SHOT.

Grenade, or Hand-grenade—A small, explosive iron bomb-shell, thrown from the hand upon the enemy; used in defending a fortification. "Rampart Grenades" are of various sizes, and are rolled over the parapet upon the attacking force out of a trough.

Guard—A detachment of soldiers stationed to protect a position or a body of other troops against a surprise from the enemy; also to guard Generals, prisoners of war, public property, etc. "On Guard," serving as a guard. "Running the Guard," passing the guard or sentinel without leave. "Advance-guard," a military force of infantry or cavalry marching before a moving army or division, to prevent surprise, or to give notice of danger. "Rear-guard," a similar guard, to follow a moving army for the same purpose. "Guard-mounting," the ceremony of placing on guard. "Grand-guard," one of the posts of the second line belonging to a system of advance-posts of an army. (Mahan.) "Life-guard," soldiers selected to guard the persons of kings, queens, princes, etc. "Off the Guard," in a careless condition. "Van-guard," same as advance-guard.

Guidons—Small silk standards for cavalry, or to direct the movements of infantry. See COLORS.

Gunpowder—A mixture of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal—an important "sinew of war."

Harass—To perplex and hinder military movements, sieges, etc., by frequent attacks.

Haversack—The bag in which a soldier carries his provisions when marching.

Headquarters—The place occupied by the commanding-officer and his staff as a residence.

Hilt—The handle of a sword.

Holsters—Leather cases for pistols, attached to a horseman's saddle.

Hospital—Any place where the sick and wounded are attended to.

Hostilities—The condition of war between two nations.

Howitzer—A short, light cannon, for firing hollow-shot, canister-shot, etc.

Infantry—Soldiers who march on foot, carrying muskets or rifles, with bayonets.

Inroad—An irregular and sudden invasion.

Inspector-general—A staff-officer, whose duty it is to inspect the troops at stated times, and report as to their discipline, efficiency, instruction, and whatever else pertains to the army organization.

Intrenchment—See DITCH. It also means any sort of work intended to fortify a post against attack.

Invasion—The entrance of troops into a hostile country, for conquest or plunder.

Invest—To inclose, by seizing all avenues of approach to a town, so as to intercept aid or assistance from without, and prevent the escape of those within.

Knapsack—The leather or canvas bag carried by an infantry soldier on his back containing his clothing and other necessities.

Lieutenant-colonel—The second officer in command of a regiment.

Lieutenant—The second officer in command of a company; he is the lowest officer who receives a commission.

Line of Battle—Troops arrayed in readiness for active combat.

Litter—A sort of bed in which wounded officers and men are carried off the battle-field.

Lodgment—Gaining possession of an enemy's position and holding it.

Lunette—A small field-work, resembling the bastion of a fortification.

Magazine—That part of a fortification where powder is stored; a storehouse for army provisions, arms, etc.

Major—The third officer in command of a regiment, next in rank above a Captain, next below a Lieutenant-Colonel, and the lowest grade of field-officer.

Major-general—An officer who commands a division of the army.

Martial Law—An arbitrary law emanating from the principal military authorities, without reference to any immediate legislative or constitutional sanction. It is founded on paramount necessity, in times of rebellion, war, insurrection, etc., and, when instituted, extends to all the inhabitants of the prescribed district and all their actions.

Match—A substance used in war to convey fire to explosive or combustible material for the purpose of destroying it, exploding magazines, mines, etc. Two kinds are used—the "slow-match" and the "quick-match"—so called on account of their different peculiarities in point of time for effecting the desired object.

Mine—An excavation made under an enemy's fortification, in which powder is placed for the purpose of blowing up the works and their occupants; resorted to in sieges. A "counter-mine" is one made by the besieged under the fortification of the besieging party.

Mortar—A very short cannon, of large bore, and having a chamber; used for throwing bombs, stones, etc., into an enemy's camp.

Muster—A gathering of troops for parade, exercise, inspection, roll-call, etc. To "muster into service" is to inspect soldiers and place their names on the army pay-roll; to "muster out" is to formally dismiss soldiers from the service and strike their names from the army lists. To "pass muster" is to pass a proper examination without censure. A "muster-book" is the record of several military forces; a "muster-roll" is a similar record of separate companies, troops or regiments.

Mutiny—Open and violent opposition to lawful authority, or any refractory conduct among soldiers.

Needle-gun—A breech-loading fire-arm, the detonating powder in which is exploded by a slender pin or needle that passes in at the breech.

Non-commissioned Officers—All officers below the grade of a company Lieutenant.

Neutral—A person or nation that takes no part in the contests of others.

Orders—The lawful commands of an officer to his subordinate officers or men.

Ordnance—A term applied generally to all artillery, including cannon, howitzers and mortars.

Outposts—Troops stationed at points outside of a camp, to prevent surprises by an enemy; also the places where they are stationed.

Outrank—Having a higher degree of authority than another.

Outwork—An intrenchment or other defense beyond or outside of a fortification.

Palisades—Sharp-pointed, strong wooden stakes, set in the ground close together like a fence, around a fortification.

Parallels—Wide and covered trenches made by besieging troops between their various batteries and approaches, affording safe communication and passage from one to another.

Parapet—An elevation of earth, a wall, or rampart, in a fortification for the protection of soldiers from the enemy's fire; breast-high; hence a breastwork.

Park—A space of ground set apart in an encampment for the accumulation of animals, wagons, pontoons and other war material. Thus there is a "park of artillery," the space occupied by cannon; a "park of wagons," etc.

Parley—A conference with the enemy, usually conducted under a flag of truce.

Parole—The word of honor given by a prisoner of war that, if set at liberty, he will not take up arms again until exchanged, or that he will return to his captors at a certain time; a "parole" is also a word, like a countersign (which see), given out in orders for the purpose of distinguishing friends from foes in the dark.

Party—A small detachment of soldiers engaged in any duty; a "fatigue-party" is one employed in manual labor about the camp.

Patrol—A vigilance party, consisting of a few soldiers under control of a non-commissioned officer, moving from post to post, along roads or through streets, to maintain safety, order, attention to duty, etc.

Pay-master—An officer whose business it is to pay the soldiers and camp men their wages; the "pay-roll" is the list of men and the wages due to each.

Pickets—Guards stationed in front of an army, and between it and the outposts; when attacked, the outposts fall back on the pickets for support.

Pillage—Booty captured from an enemy's camp, town or country.

Pioneers—A party of soldiers armed with axes, saws and other tools, who go before an advancing army to clear the way, repair roads or bridges, and work on intrenchments.

Platoon—Half of a company of soldiers.

Pontoons—Light frames or boats, of wood or other material, placed in streams for supporting temporary bridges during the march of an army.

Port-fire—A mixture of combustible and explosive materials encased in cloth or paper; formerly used as a match for firing cannons, but now superseded by a patent primer.

Position—Ground occupied by an army encamped or in battle.

Priming—Powder or other combustible used to convey fire to the charge in a gun.

Private—A common soldier.

Projectile—A cannon-ball, bomb-shell, or other substance, projected by the force of powder or other explosive.

Provost-marshal—A military police officer, whose duty it is to arrest and retain deserters, prevent soldiers from pillaging, to indict criminals, and to see that sentences are executed upon offenders.

Put to the Sword—Slain with swords, as in ancient warfare.

Pyrotechny—The art of making fire-works for military signals or popular amusement.

Quadrangle—A fort having four sides and four corners.

Quadrant—An instrument used by gunners for regulating the elevation and pointing of cannon, mortars, etc.

Quarters—The station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodging for officers or men. "Quarters" the encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. (Webster.) To

"give quarter" is to show mercy to a vanquished foe. To "beat to quarters" is a signal for prompt readiness for duty.

Quartermaster—The officer whose business it is to provide quarters, provisions, clothing, fuel, storage, stationery, and transportation for the army, superintending all supplies. The chief officer in this department of the service is the "Quartermaster-General," assisted by a "Quartermaster-Sergeant."

Rally—To renew order and discipline among disordered or scattered soldiers.

Rampart—An earth embankment, or wall, surrounding a fortified place, to resist the enemy's shot, protect the barracks, etc. The strong works projecting outside the rampart or main wall are called bulwarks.

Range—Properly, the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be carried by the force of a gun; sometimes from the mouth of the gun to where the shot lodges, as at "short range" or "long range."

Rank—A line of soldiers standing or marching side by side; also the grade of an officer in authority.

Rank and File—That part of an army composed of non-commissioned officers and common soldiers.

Ration—The daily fixed allowance of food, drink and forage for each soldier.

Rear—The hindmost part of an army.

Rear-guard—A detachment of troops assigned to the rear of an army to protect it, prevent straggling, etc.

Reconnaissance, Reconnoitre—A preliminary survey of an enemy's country, the character of his operations, the approaches to his works, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining his position and strength. A "reconnaissance in force" is a demonstration of attack for the same purpose.

Recruit—A new and undisciplined soldier; one recently enlisted.

Redoubt—A small polygonal work in a fortification; an outwork within another outwork.

Regiment—A body of troops comprising ten or twelve companies, under the command of a Colonel.

Reserve—Troops not brought into action in a battle until towards its close or until actual necessity requires their presence on the field.

Retreat—The movement of retiring before an enemy, or of going back to a place recently occupied.

Retrenchment—An intrenchment thrown up to prolong the defense of another outside of it, when the latter is likely to be carried by the enemy.

Reveille—The morning beat of the drum to awaken soldiers in camp.

Ricochet—The skipping or rebounding of shot and shells after striking the ground, when fired from a gun.

Roster—The list of officers in any one army organization, containing their names, rank, corps, date of commission and other details, as the roster of a regiment.

Round—A general discharge of fire-arms or cannon, each piece being fired only once. Also, the walk of a guard or officer around the ramparts of a fort, to see if the sentinels are vigilant, or if all is safe. A "round of cartridge" is one cartridge to each soldier.

Roundel—A bastion of a circular form.

Rout—The confusion and dispersion of an enemy when badly defeated or panic-stricken.

Saber—A sword with a broad and heavy blade, having a curve toward its point; a weapon used by cavalry.

Saber-tasche—A small pendant pocket attached to the sword-belt of a cavalry officer.

Sack—To plunder or pillage a town or city.

Safe-conduct—A convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country, while going from place to place.

Safe-guard—A protection given by the General of an army to exempt an enemy's person or property from molestation or plunder.

Sally, or Sortie—The sudden issuing forth of a strong body of besieged troops upon the works of the besiegers, in order to destroy them.

Salute—To honor any day, person or nation by a discharge of fire-arms; also, the ceremony of presenting arms by a soldier on the approach of an officer; also, touching or lifting the cap by a subordinate officer on meeting his superior in rank. A "salvo" is a volley of fire-arms not intended as a salute.

Sand-bags—Sacks filled with earth, used to stop breaches in an intrenchment made by cannon-balls, shells, etc.

Scaling—Climbing walls for hostile purposes by means of ladders, etc.

Scouts—Persons employed in gaining information as to the movements and condition of an enemy; also, horsemen sent in advance, or on the right or left of an army, to discover the whereabouts of an enemy.

Sentry, or Sentinel—A private soldier placed on guard, to watch the enemy, prevent a surprise, and perform any special duty connected with his post.

Sergeant—A non-commissioned officer in a regiment, ranking just below a Lieutenant and next above a Corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form soldiers into ranks etc.

Sergeant-Major—A non-commissioned officer in a regiment, whose business it is to assist the Adjutant in his duties. (See ADJUTANT.)

Service—A general term for the army and its prescribed duties as a branch of the national defense; also the professional duty of any officer or soldier.

Shells—See BOMB and GRENADE.

Siege—Surrounding or investing any fortified town or fortress with an army and attacking it with batteries, mines and assaults until it capitulates or the besiegers are driven off.

Skirmish—An unorganized combat between detachments in the neighborhood of two contending armies.

Spherical-cone Shot—Thin shells filled with musket-balls and fired from a howitzer.

Storm—A violent assault of besiegers upon a fortified place by climbing its walls, breaking down its gates, etc.

Stratagem—A General's device to cover his designs during a campaign and to deceive the enemy.

Strategy—The science of conducting great military movements; also, the hostile movements of armies when beyond the reach of each other's cannon.

Stretcher—A litter, or frame, on which sick or wounded men are carried.

Surprise—An unexpected attack from an enemy.

Tamp—To pack earth or other materials around a mine so as to prevent an explosion in a wrong direction.

Tattoo—A drum-beat at night, warning soldiers to retire to rest, if in camp, or to retreat if on the battle-field.

Traverse—Parapets of earth raised to cover troops from the enfilading fire of an enemy.

Trench—See DITCH.

Troop—A company of cavalry.

Troops—A general term for a collection of soldiers.

Trophy—Anything captured from an enemy.

Tumbril—A two-wheeled vehicle accompanying troops or artillery, for conveying tools, cartridges, etc.

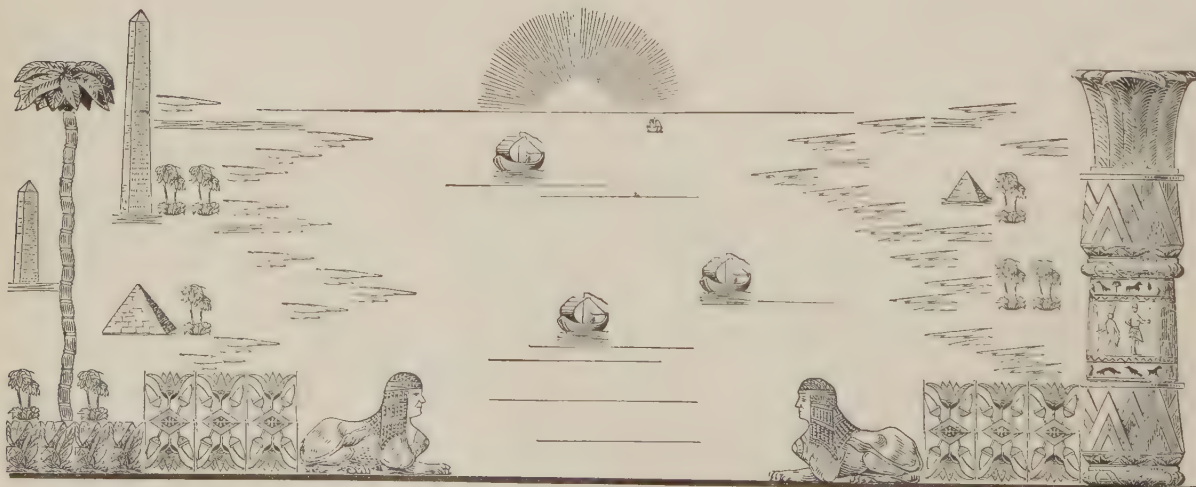
Vedettes—Mounted sentries at outposts.

Vent—The opening in fire-arms where fire is communicated to the charge.

Volley—A simultaneous discharge of numerous fire-arms at the funeral of a soldier or in a combat.

Wings—The right or left division of an army or battalion.

Works—Any of the military fortifications or intrenchments described in this lexicon.



Explorers and Navigators.

HENRY M. STANLEY, AFRICAN EXPLORER.

HENRY M. STANLEY came into notoriety in consequence of his discovery of Dr. David Livingstone, in Africa, who, when found, had been unheard from over two years.

Born near Denbigh, in Wales, in 1840, he was sent to an orphan asylum at Asaph, his name being John Rowlands. He remained at the asylum until he was thirteen years of age. Afterwards, as a cabin-boy, he shipped at Liverpool for New Orleans, where, with a merchant named Stanley, he got his present name. On the breaking out of the American rebellion, he went into the Confederate army, and afterwards, having been taken prisoner, he volunteered in the Union naval service, and became an acting ensign in the iron-clad *Ticonderoga*.

Succeeding the war, he traveled in Turkey, Asia Minor, and various parts of Europe. Taking the position of correspondent of the *New York Herald*, he accompanied the British expedition to Abyssinia, and afterwards went to Spain.

Commissioned by the proprietors of the *New York Herald* to find Livingstone, he spent some months in visiting Constantinople, Palestine, the Crimea, Persia, and India, when he sailed from Bombay, in the fall of 1870, and reached Zanzibar in January, 1871. With 192 men he went across the country in Africa, and succeeded in finding Livingstone at Ujiji, his journey to reach the object of his search having occupied eight months.

Remaining with Livingstone about half a year, during which time they made various explorations together, Stanley left for England in the middle of March, and reached his destination the last of July. At Brighton, England, he gave an account of his expedition before the British Association. A gold snuff-box, presented to him by the Queen, and a banquet given to him by the Royal Geographical Society, were among the incidents of his visit.

The record of his journey appeared under the title, "How I found Livingstone," and was published in London and New York.

Upon the death of Livingstone, he was employed by the *New York Herald* and the *London Telegraph* to continue the exploration of Africa, in the lake regions on the equator. With a company of 300 men he went from the coast into the Urimi country, in the latitude of Ujiji, where he found the waters flowing northward. One of the rivers, the Shemeeyu, he followed 350 miles to its mouth, on the Victoria N'yanza, losing on the journey 194 men by death and desertion. With a boat that had been transported in pieces, accompanied by twenty canoes lent to him by Mtesa, King of Uganda, he navigated this body of water and found it to be a great lake, with many islands, it being, with the lake Albert N'yanza, the headwaters of the Nile.

VITUS BEHRING,

A RUSSIAN navigator, who was born at Horsens, Denmark, in 1680. He joined the naval service of Russia in 1704, and was made a captain by Peter the Great. After serving with distinction in the war between Russia and Sweden, he was, in 1725, put in command of an expedition of discovery in the Arctic regions. This having been safely accomplished, he was again sent, in 1728, with another exploring expedition to the seas bordering on the northwestern coast of Siberia. His explorations continued for several years. A third expedition was made, with two vessels, 1741, which resulted in disaster and death; and stormy weather, dissatisfaction and sickness

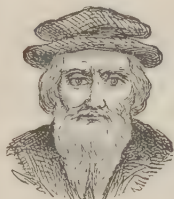
among his crews compelled him to return. On the voyage home his vessel was wrecked on a desolate island, where he died in 1741. During these several voyages Behring discovered the strait that bears his name, between the continents of Asia and America; the Behring sea, that part of the Pacific ocean that lies immediately south of Behring strait, and between the two continents which are separated by that strait. The southern limit of the sea is the circular line or range of the Aleutian island, also discovered by Behring, which, with Behring island, where he died, stretch across the Pacific from Alaska to Kamtschatka. Behring island is off the east coast of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, in latitude fifty-five degrees and twenty-two minutes north, and in longitude 166 degrees east. The island is barren, but abounds in fresh water and arctic animals.

JOHN CABOT,

KNOWN as "the discoverer of North America," whose place and date of birth are unknown, came from Venice, Italy, to England, in the fifteenth century, and, according to the best authority, made a westward voyage of discovery, under the patronage of King Henry VII., of England. The record preserved in the geographical cabinet of the Imperial library, at Paris, France, shows that on June 24 (St. John's Day), 1494, John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, at five o'clock in the morning, discovered land, to which he gave the name of "First Land Seen" (Newfoundland), on the northeastern coast of America, and a great island, near by, to which he gave the name of St. John, in honor of the day on which the discovery was made. He is represented by other authorities as having sailed along the coast of North America for about 900 miles. When he landed he found no inhabitants, and planted on the soil the national ensigns of England and Venice. Another expedition appears to have been authorized by the English Government afterwards, but Cabot does not seem to have made a second voyage. It is supposed that he died in 1498; but neither the place of his death, nor his age are known.

WILLIAM DAMPIER.

THIS eminent navigator was born at East Coker, England, in 1652, and entered upon a seafaring life at an early age. In 1673 he fought, under Sir Edward Spragge, against the Dutch. After that he became a cutter of logwood in the bay of Campeachy, Yucatan, and in 1683 he joined a party of buccaneers in an expedition to the South seas, where they robbed towns on the Peruvian coast and captured several Spanish vessels. In 1684 he joined another predatory expedition, under Captain John Cook, of Virginia, which cruised along the coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico, robbing the Spaniards. At a later period he embarked for the East Indies, touching at Australia and cruising in the Indian archipelago. Landing at Bencoolen (Sumatra), he became gunner in the English factory. In 1691, he returned to England, and published his "Voyage Around the World." As commander of a sloop of war, in 1699, he made a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, explored the west and northwest coast of Australia, the coasts of Papua, New Britain and New Ireland, gave his name to a small cluster of islands and the strait between Papua and New Britain, and, after making several other discoveries, returned to the Molucca islands by a new route. He reached England in 1701. He is known to have made sea voyages up to 1711, but his latter days and the date of his death are wrapt in obscurity. It is supposed that he died in 1712.



SEBASTIAN CABOT.



PAUL B. DU CHAILLY.



JAMES COOK.

African Explorer, Navigators and Discoverers.

SEBASTIAN CABOT,

ON OF the discoverer of Newfoundland, and himself the discoverer of Paraguay, in South America, was probably born at Venice, Italy, about 1476, but raised in England. Considerable obscurity surrounds both the time and place of his birth and death. In 1517 he made a fruitless attempt to reach the East Indies by a new route. Afterwards he entered the Spanish service, in which he remained for several years, and explored the river La Plata and part of the South American coast. In the reign of Edward VI., of Great Britain, he returned to England, was pensioned, was made Grand Pilot of England, and was consulted on all maritime and commercial affairs. It is stated that he died in 1557.

PAUL BELLONI DU CHAILLY,

FRENCH-AFRICAN explorer and discoverer of the gorilla, was born at Paris, July 31, 1835. At an early age he accompanied his father, who was a trader, to the West coast of Africa, where he studied the languages and characteristics of the natives, as well as the natural history of the country. In 1852 he brought to the United States a cargo of ebony, and published a series of papers relating to the Gaboon (Africa) country. In 1855 he sailed from New York with the design of exploring the then unknown region of Africa lying two degrees north and south of the equator. Four years were spent in this exploration, which extended inland to about longitude fourteen degrees and fifteen minutes east. The practical results were the gathering of more than 2,000 stuffed birds, of which sixty kinds were previously unknown to naturalists; the killing of 1,000 animals, including several gorillas (a creature until then a stranger to the civilized world), and twenty other kinds of animals not hitherto classified by scientists. In 1859 he returned to New York, bringing with him many interesting trophies of his African expedition, including native arms and implements and specimens of natural history, which were publicly exhibited, and many of which were subsequently purchased for the British Museum. He also published a history of this expedition, but the truth of some of his statements was so strongly controverted that he undertook a second expedition to the same region, in order to secure fresh evidences of his veracity. He left England in 1863, and in September, 1864, having been delayed by the accidental loss of his scientific outfit, he again struck into the interior of Africa, visiting the scenes of his former

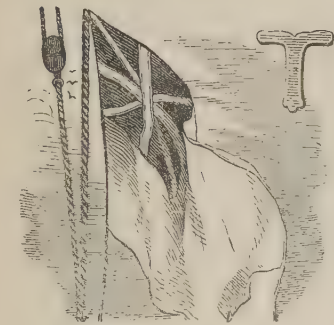
explorations and beyond, making new discoveries among tribes not until then described. In September, 1865, he was attacked by natives with such severity that he fled to the seacoast, having lost all the results of his explorations except his journals. An account of this expedition was published in 1867, as "A Journey to Ashango Land." After that he spent several years in the United States, lecturing in public and writing books for youth based on his African experiences. Subsequently he visited Sweden, Norway, Lapland and Finland, publishing a narrative of his journey.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

HIS EMINENT maritime explorer was born at Marton, Eng., Oct. 27, 1728, and received only the commonest rudimental education. Going to sea in a merchant vessel, he remained in that service for several years, but entered the British navy in 1755, and displayed so much competency and good character that he was soon promoted to a subordinate office on ship-board. His skillful preparation of several sea and harbor charts led to his further promotion as a marine surveyor. This position twice stationed him in Newfoundland for a considerable period, and it was while there that he sent to the British Royal Society an observation of a solar eclipse. This, and his evidences of nautical skill, induced the government to give him command of the ship Endeavor, with the rank of lieutenant. His vessel was selected to take to the Sandwich Islands a company of astronomers sent out to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. During this voyage, which was begun in 1768 and ended in 1771, he particularly explored the coasts of New Zealand and New Holland. On his return he was promoted to the rank of master and commander. In 1772, in company with Captain Furneaux, he sailed to discover, if possible, a southern polar continent. In latitude seventy-one degrees south their progress was stopped by ice. The voyage, however, was not terminated until in 1775, and, on his return, the precaution of Commander Cook in keeping his crew free from scurvy while so long at sea, was rewarded by his promotion as a post-captain, Captain of Greenwich Hospital and Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1776 he again sailed from England with two ships (Resolution and Discovery) to search for an arctic passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. On this voyage he touched at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 14th of February, 1776, where he was attacked and slain by the savage natives. His loss was regretted by foreign countries no less than by England.



The Distinguished Arctic Explorer.



THE SUBJECT of this sketch was born at Spilsby, England, April 16, 1786. The lad was intended for the clerical profession, but as he evinced great fondness for a seafaring life, his father procured for him admission into the navy as a midshipman, at the age of fourteen. When sixteen years of age, he formed one of the crew on the Investi-

gator, commanded by his cousin, Captain Flinders, who was commissioned by the English Government to explore the coasts of Australia.

When homeward bound on the ship *Porpoise*, the vessel was wrecked, and our youthful hero, after remaining with the other seamen fifty days on a sand-bank, was picked up by a relief-boat, taken to Canton, China, and there he took passage on an Indiaman for England.

Subsequently he served as a midshipman in the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, and afterwards he participated in naval warfare on the American coast against the United States, in 1812-1815.

In a gunboat fight at New Orleans, he boarded and captured one of the American boats, being wounded during the engagement. For his bravery exhibited on this occasion he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy.

In command of the *Trent*, on an exploring expedition, in the attempt to find the passage to India by crossing the Polar Sea to the north of Spitzbergen, Franklin acquired no little reputation as a thorough seaman, surveyor, and scientific observer.

In the following year he was appointed to the command of an expedition from Hudson Bay to the Arctic Ocean, to explore the western coast of America.

Returning to England, in 1822, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He made a second voyage to the Polar Sea, and at the conclusion of each journey he published the result of his discoveries.

In 1830 he commanded the *Rainbow*, in the Mediterranean sea, and, in 1836, he was made Governor of Tasmania and Van Diemen's Land, which position he held until 1843, universally beloved by the people for his kindness and public spirit. Among his other work was the founding of a college, to be conducted independently of sect, and the establishment of the Royal Scientific Society at Hobartton.

In 1845 he was selected to command an expedition to discover, if possible, the northwest passage from England to the Pacific ocean. The ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, with picked crews of 128 men, were selected and equipped in the most complete manner. From Sheerness, England, they sailed May 19, 1845, with orders to return in 1847, but fate had willed that these brave men should never more be seen again at their firesides in England.

A whaler had seen them in Baffin Bay, July 26, 1845, but that was the last seen of them alive by white men.

No tidings coming from them, in 1848 several expeditions were fitted out to go in search of the missing voyagers. That of McClintock, in 1859, satisfactorily settled the fact that Franklin had discovered the northwest passage; that the expedition had sailed up Lancaster Sound, and had explored Wellington Channel to a point further north than any navigator had hitherto reached. On Cape Herschel, and in the vicinity, were found skeletons with European clothing. Near Cape Felix were found the remains of a tenting party, and in a tin case, amid a pile of stones, was found a paper, which was dated April 25, 1848. On this it was stated that, for a year and six months, beset by ice, the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, numbering 105 souls, had deserted their boats, April 22, 1848; that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847, and that the total loss by deaths up to that time had been nine officers and fifteen men. The writing was signed by F. R. M. Crozier, Captain and senior officer, who added that the company would start on the next day, April 26, for Back's Fish river. While large quantities of clothing were found about here, and other relics of the party, no further evidences of the missing travelers were discovered. The journey to Back's Fish river leading over ice, the supposition is that the party perished, perhaps from cold, starvation, and the ice breaking up in the spring, the waters had received them, so that, along with the wreck of the vessels, their bodies had been washed into unknown regions.

This theory was accepted by Lady Franklin, who expended, in connection with the British Government, a large amount of money for the discovery of the missing voyagers.

Sir John Franklin was twice married. His second wife, Lady Jane Franklin, was born about 1805. She came into prominence from her persevering efforts to discover the fate of her husband and the expedition that accompanied him. Among her last works was the purchase of Franklin's house, in Lincolnshire, where many relics are collected of Sir John's expeditions. She died July 18, 1875. In 1860 Parliament voted \$10,000 for a monument to be erected in London to Sir John Franklin's memory.



Navigator and Discoverer of America.

GENOA, Italy, is the place where Columbus was born, about 1435. Early evincing an inclination for the sea, his education was conducted with a view to entering the maritime service. Aside from his studies, which, besides the ordinary branches, consisted of geometry, geography, Latin, drawing, astronomy, and navigation,

he assisted his father at wool-combing. He went to sea at the age of fourteen, his younger years being spent mostly on the Mediterranean in commercial voyages. He located for a time in Lisbon; engaged in the making of maps and charts, and afterwards lived on the island of Porto Santo, a dependency of Madeira, where he married and settled. Having inherited some property by his marriage, and having the time and opportunity to study navigation philosophically, he came to the conclusion that, the earth being a globe, by sailing due westward a voyage could be made entirely around the world. In the meantime, however, he believed that in the intervening space, after sailing westward for a time, the eastern regions of Asia would be reached. That there was an unknown country, partially and perhaps highly, civilized, lying in this direction, was evident from the fact that a Portuguese pilot had, 1,350 miles

west of Portugal, picked up a piece of curiously-carved wood. Canes of tropical growth had drifted from the westward, and drowned men, unlike Europeans, had been found, who had washed also from the same direction.

These evidences of land, inhabitants, and civilization of an unknown character existing in the western seas, caused him to resolve, about 1474, upon a voyage of exploration into the hitherto-unknown regions. With this end in view, he sought the aid of the sovereigns of Portugal and Italy, and many distinguished individuals;

but all deemed the expedition a visionary scheme, and refused to lend assistance. Leaving Porto Santo, where his wife had died, Columbus, with his son, went to Spain, where, after repeated attempts to get aid for the fitting-out of the expedition, he finally arranged with Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and Queen of Spain, in 1492, the terms by which such a fleet was to be supplied.

He had struggled with never-flagging effort for eighteen years, and it can well be imagined that he set about the work of preparation with enthusiasm. Three vessels were selected, of good size, having four sails and sixty-six seamen; the other vessels were of small size, supposed to be of advantage in the exploring of rivers, etc.

Columbus, who was a zealous Catholic, received, with most of his crew, the sacrament, and all being in readiness, the fleet left Palos, in Spain, Friday, August 3, 1492, there being on board ninety seamen, who, with physicians and adventurers, made, in all, 120 men, for whom provisions were provided for one year.

Sailing southward, they passed the Canary Islands, and thence driven by favoring breezes from the eastward, they sailed rapidly toward the west. During the journey Columbus had to resort to a great amount of strategy to quiet the fears of the seamen, who were disposed to mutiny at the thought of being taken from home with no destination and no apparent prospect of ever returning. He kept two records of the ship's progress: one for the crew to examine, which showed that the vessel made slow progress in getting from home; and the other for himself, that revealed the actual speed. When the needle no longer proved serviceable in pointing toward the pole, he quieted the fears of the pilots by the theory of the attraction of the polar star.

Frequent indications of land proved only to be clouds in the distance. When the illusion was proven, the crews were more and more disposed to rebel at being taken further, which required the greatest amount of firmness to overcome. Prayers were regularly had, which probably induced many to believe that Providence would protect them, and rewards were offered to those who might first discern land, which served somewhat to quell the turbulent spirit. Five weeks after commencing their journey, they saw, floating, a large tree. Two months out, they one day picked up a piece of rudely carved wood and the branch of a thorn, with berries. That night, at ten o'clock, Columbus saw a light, which was verified by others. No one slept during the night. The excitement was too intense to admit of rest. At two o'clock the next morning, Friday,

October 12, 1492, having been seventy-one days at sea, the cry of "Land!" went up, and a gun was fired, the signal of discovery. A sailor on one of the smaller boats was the first to discover it, but the prize was afterwards awarded to Columbus for having first discovered the light.

When morning came, a timbered island, six miles distant, appeared in sight, on which natives were seen running along the beach, astonished at the appearance of the vessels, which they supposed to be gods come down from heaven. At sunrise, boats were lowered, and Columbus, with the royal standard, accompanied by the commanders of the two smaller vessels, each bearing a green flag with a cross, were rowed to the shore, where Columbus first set foot on the land. All knelt down, kissed the soil, and rendered thanks to God. Drawing his sword and unfurling the royal banner, Columbus then took possession of the island (one of the Bahamas), and named it San Salvador.

With the natives an exchange was made of toys and trinkets for cotton yarn and cassava bread, and noticing that they wore trinkets made of gold, a voyage of exploration followed in search of the precious metal, which resulted in the discovery of several smaller islands, together with Cuba and Hayti. On the latter island, Columbus built a fort from the timbers of one of the vessels, Santa Maria, and left his brother in command, with thirty-nine men. The commander of one of the vessels left on a further voyage for gold, and Columbus, taking with him several of the natives, returned to Spain, where he was received with all the honors of a great discoverer. He was then placed in command of a second expedition, with seventeen vessels and 1,500 men; but while he discovered this time the islands of

Jamaica and Porto Rico, the crews, not finding the gold they sought, attempted to throw the blame on Columbus. He returned to Spain with much less honor than had been bestowed on him before. He sailed on a third voyage, to make further exploration, when he discovered the islands of Trinidad, Margarita, and Cubaqua. He then returned to the colony he had first founded on the Island of Hayti, which he found disorganized, and in the effort to restore it he became the victim of persecution. A commissioner, sent from Spain to inquire into the difficulties, put Columbus and his brother in chains and sent them to Spain. The offer of the masters of the vessel to liberate him, Columbus indignantly refused, saying that their majesties, having ordered the chains, he would wear them to Spain, and keep them as relics and memorials as a reward for his services. Great indignation was expressed throughout Spain at this conduct on the part of the authorities.

Columbus made a fourth voyage, with 150 men, to the Gulf of Mexico; but, suffering from hardship, returned in 1504, having been twelve years engaged in these voyages of discovery. The queen being

dead, his claims for services were denied by the king, though he lay sick for some time at Seville, now an old man. He died May 20, 1506, nearly seventy years old. Near seven years passed before a tomb was placed above his grave. This was then done by the king.

As the years went by, his services began to be appreciated. Remorse gradually impelled the people to do him honor. His remains were removed from the Convent of St. Francis, in 1513, to the Monastery of Las Cuevas. In 1536 they were taken to the cathedral in Santo Domingo, and thence they were conveyed in great pomp, in 1786, to the cathedral in Havana, where they now repose.



Columbus Taking Possession.

Amerigo



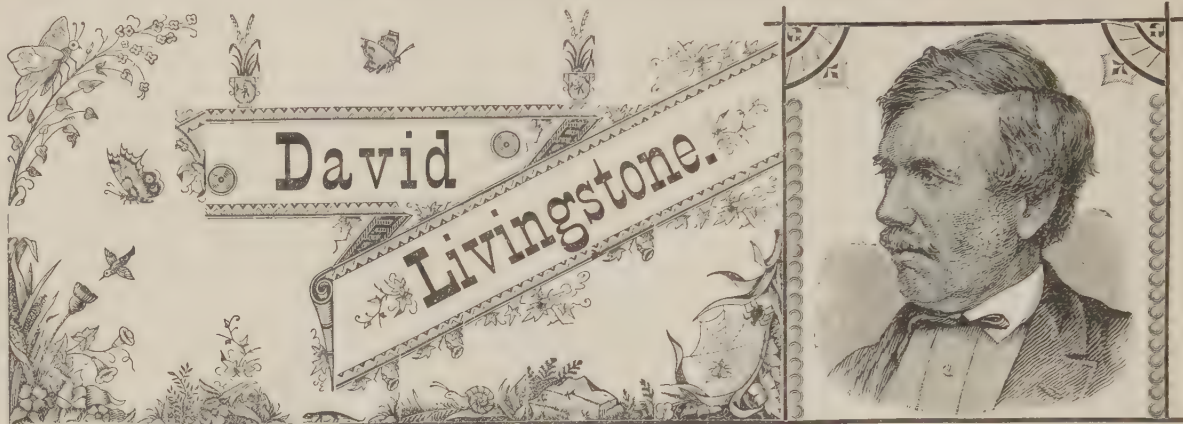
Vespucci.

The Individual After Whom America was Named.



AMERICA'S NAME was acquired through the discoveries of an Italian living in Seville, Spain, when Columbus returned from his first voyage, in 1493, named Amerigo Vespucci. Born in Florence, March 9, 1451, Vespucci was, at that time, forty-two years of age. Having conversed with Columbus relative to his exploration and discovery, he was induced to engage also in nautical adventure.

Accordingly, in 1499, he made a first voyage. In 1501, in the service of the King of Portugal, he accompanied an expedition to Brazil, an account of which he wrote, which was first published at Strasburg, Germany, in 1505. From this he was accredited with being the first discoverer of the mainland, and from him was America named. Vespucci died at Seville, February 22, 1512, having made four voyages to America. While credit was due to Vespucci for his discoveries, the fact must, nevertheless, be conceded that to the energy, determination, courage, and perseverance of Columbus, belong the honor of those explorations and discoveries which led to actual knowledge of the new world.



The Distinguished African Explorer.



DAVID LIVINGSTONE, famous as the British traveler and explorer in Africa, was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, on the 19th of March, 1813. He received a limited education as he labored in the cotton mills, and afterwards widened his educational experience by a study of medicine and theology at Glasgow. Being a rigid Presbyterian and strongly religiously inclined, he resolved upon entering missionary work in Africa. Offering his services to the London Missionary Society, they were accepted, and, later, being ordained, he left England, in 1840, for Port Natal. Here he married, and

soon afterwards located about 600 miles to the northeast of Cape Town, South Africa. In this vicinity he labored as a missionary and teacher during the succeeding nine years, in the meantime transmitting to England much valuable geographical and scientific information concerning the country.

In 1849 he made a journey in search of lake Ngami, which he found. Having acquired a fondness for exploration, he sent his family to England, in 1852, and commenced a long voyage of exploration, which continued four years, in which he passed from the West coast of Africa by lake Ngami to the river Zambesi, which he followed to its mouth, the whole reaching over an estimated distance of 11,600 miles.

Returning to England, in 1856, he was received with distinguished honors. In 1857 his first work was published under the title of "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa."

He returned to Southern Africa in 1858. Starting from Quilimane, he ascended the Zambesi river a few hundred miles, and thence went northward and discovered, in September, 1859, lake Nyassa. Sustained by government aid and private subscriptions, he continued his explorations, for five years, over a range of several hundred miles about the headwaters of the Zambesi. It was during this journey that Mrs. Livingstone, who had accompanied her husband, died at Shupanga, April 27, 1862. He went to England, in 1864, and again issued a volume relative to the explorations of the Zambesi and its tributaries.

He returned to the scene of his labors in 1865, and the only intelligence from him for two years was the report that he had been

killed by the natives in the vicinity of lake Nyassa. A variety of opinions existed as to the truth of this rumor, and the subject excited much comment in the papers throughout the world. In 1868 letters were received from Livingstone, clearly proving that he was alive, and stating that he was in good health. He was then several hundred miles westward of lake Nyassa, engaged in the effort to discover the source of the Nile. Again was he heard from, this time at Ujiji, his letter being dated May 13, 1869.

Then came another long silence for two years, in which rumors were current again that he was dead. To ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, the New York *Herald* sent Henry M. Stanley as a correspondent to Africa, his especial mission being to find Livingstone. In this he was successful, the lost explorer being found at Ujiji, in the fall of 1871, alive and well.

Livingstone and Stanley together explored and satisfied themselves that lake Tanganyika had no communication with the Nile. Remaining about six months, Stanley left Livingstone at Unyanyembe, in March, 1872, and returned to England. It was then Livingstone's intention to remain one or two years longer, and afterwards go to England for permanent settlement. Receiving men and supplies from Zanzibar, he started on an expedition to explore the lake Bangweolo and the reported headwaters of the Congo; but no communication was afterwards received from him.

Stanley's return to England aroused the Royal Geographical Society to send an expedition to assist Livingstone, under the command of Lieutenant Cameron. This party left Zanzibar for the interior in the spring of 1873, but had reached no further than Unyanyembe when intelligence was received, August 4, of the explorer's death, the circumstances of which were that, being compelled to cross a wet and swampy country, the hardships had been such as to cause the death of several of the exploring party. Livingstone himself had been taken with the dysentery, and had died May 4, 1873.

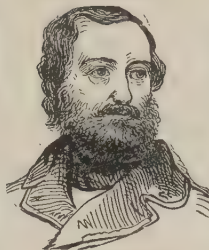
Embalming the body of the leader as best they could, the survivors of the party, numbering seventy-nine, had resolved upon carrying it to Zanzibar. Arriving at Unyanyembe in a famished condition, they received assistance from the Cameron party, and thence the body was taken to Zanzibar, from which point, by government vessel, it was transported to England, where, with distinguished honors, it was buried in Westminster Abbey, April 18, 1874.

Livingstone was the recipient of many medals and other tokens from various learned societies, in appreciation of a life devoted to research, exploration, and important discovery in a dangerous country, hitherto unknown to civilization.

ELISHA KENT KANE

AND

MUNGO PARK.



ELISHA KENT KANE.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN

AND

JOHN BYRON.

A Sketch of Explorations in the Arctic Seas and in Southern Africa.



THE arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane, was born Feb. 20, 1820, at Philadelphia. He partially qualified himself for a civil engineer at the Virginia University, which he entered in 1836, but left in 1838.

In 1839 he began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, and, in 1840, was elected resident physician in the Pennsylvania hospital. In 1843 he sailed as physician of the government embassy to China, and found opportunity, during his three years' absence, to visit the Philippine islands, Ceylon, India, Egypt and Greece. Subsequently he returned to Egypt and explored the river Nile as far as the borders of Nubia, and walked completely over Greece.

He returned to the United States for a brief season, and afterwards visited the slave markets at Whydah, in Africa, but was prostrated by fever and came home in feeble health. Taking part, in 1847, in the Mexican war, he served in the American army through the fatigues and dangers of the campaign, and was wounded and sent home as an invalid. When Mr. Grinnell, of New York, fitted out his expedition, in 1850, to search for Sir John Franklin in the arctic regions, Dr. Kane accompanied it, and, in 1853, when a second expedition for the same purpose—the first having failed—was sent out, he was placed in command of it. This voyage lasted about two years; was entirely unsuccessful, and very unfortunate, the expedition having to abandon their vessel in the ice, and travel eighty-four days in sledges and boats to the Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland, where they met the party that had been sent out for their relief. Dr. Kane wrote the history of both expeditions, which were respectively published in 1854 and 1856. He was also the recipient of gold medals from Congress, the New York Legislature, the Royal Geographical Society of England, and Queen Victoria. His health seriously failing, he went to London, and from there to Havana, in Cuba, where he died February 16, 1857.

MUNGO PARK.

THIS celebrated traveler in Africa, the son of a farmer, was born in Scotland, Sept. 10, 1771, and was educated for a physician. After he had made a voyage, as assistant surgeon of a ship, to the

Island of Sumatra, he was engaged by the African Society, in 1795, to penetrate into the interior of Africa and explore the course of the river Niger. He reached the Gambia region of Africa in June, and on the 2d of December started from Pisanía on his adventurous journey, accompanied by six negroes. Being obliged by the wars of the natives to turn out of his course, he passed through the country of the Moors, from whom he received no little ill-treatment, but was allowed to proceed. On the 20th of the following July he came in sight of the Niger, and traced its course to a considerable distance, but, owing to sickness and other hindrances, he was obliged to forego further explorations, and returned to Scotland. Here he married and resumed his business as a physician. In 1804, however, he undertook a second expedition to Africa, and again reached the Niger. Embarking upon it at Bammakoo, he proceeded upon his voyage to Houssa, but was attacked by the natives, and drowned by jumping from his canoe into the river. This was probably early in the year 1806.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN,

OTHERWISE known as Fernando Magalhaens, a distinguished Portuguese navigator, was born, it is supposed, at Oporto, about 1470. He fought under Albuquerque, in India, and obtained distinction at the siege of Malacca, but not receiving what he considered a suitable reward for his services from his own country, he offered his talents to King Charles V., of Spain. In 1519 the Spanish monarch intrusted him with the command of a fleet, with the design of determining a westward passage to the Molucca islands. On this voyage Magellan succeeded in discovering the straits at the southern extremity of South America, which now bear his name, together with the South American territory, known as Patagonia, of which he took possession in the name of the King of Spain, in 1520. Passing through the straits into the Pacific ocean, he reached the Philippine islands; but, in a skirmish with the natives, he was slain April 7, 1521.

JOHN BYRON,

THE grandfather of the celebrated poet, was born at Newstead Abbey, Eng., Nov. 8, 1723. He entered the British navy at an early age, and was wrecked on a desert island in one of the vessels of Lord Anson's unfortunate South sea expedition, in 1740. After suffering dreadfully from famine, the crew were rescued from the island by Spaniards, with whom they remained as captives for five years. From 1764 to 1766 Byron was employed as a captain in a voyage of discovery around the world, particularly between the Cape of Good Hope, in Southern Africa, and South America. On this voyage he discovered two islands, one of which still bears his name. He gained the rank of admiral, and commanded a British fleet in the West Indies, during the American revolution. In 1779 he fought the French squadron, under Count d'Estaing, the ally of the Americans, off Grenada. He died April 10, 1786.

Progress of Invention.



THE PROGRESS of civilization is marked by the introduction of appliances by which man may escape the necessity for severe toil.

Gradually the inventive genius of man has sought out means for performing labor more easily, and as improvements have come forward, the world has, intellectually and morally, correspondingly and rapidly advanced. History reveals how, step by step, mankind has improved. To the club and the stone with which the primitive man killed the animal and procured food, were added the spear, the bow and the arrow, with which the prey could be obtained more easily; and to these were added the powder and ball, which immensely lessened the labor and insured a certainty of obtaining the game.

To the knowledge that grain, if sown, would germinate and bring forth a harvest, came the rude implement, a crooked stick for stirring the soil. To that was added a sharpened iron, which, in time, has developed into the modern plow. To the husbandman who gathered his grain with a sickle has been given the reaper, which will do the work of forty men in the olden time.

To the masses that groped in ignorance has been given the art of printing. To the slow and expensive process by which literature was supplied at first has been added the power press, multiplying and distributing information so cheaply and so rapidly as to give all classes the opportunity of becoming intelligent. To the slow toiler in the mill came steam, that relieved him of his heavy labor. To the long-distant traveler came steam power, and distance was forgotten. To the absent one from whom intelligence could not be received for months came lightning, and he conversed with the distant friend as though seated at his side.

To the toiler has come the labor-saving machine in such manner and such quantity as to give him the privilege of possessing a home, in which he can have the necessities, the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The inference is that a corresponding advancement will continue to be made, and, as in the past, so in the future will the world be greatly indebted, in the march of improvement, to the inventor.



SAMUEL COLT.

The Founder of the Great Manufactory of Fire-Arms at Hartford, Conn.



HE INVENTOR of the revolver, Samuel Colt, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814. Averse to attending school, his father, in order to gratify the boy, allowed him to enter a factory at the age of ten years, where he remained until he was thirteen. Feeling that he ought not to grow to manhood without an education, his father sent him to a boarding-school at Amherst, Mass., from which place the lad ran away, and shipped as an assistant on a vessel bound for the East Indies.

During the leisure hours of this voyage, he whittled out a model for a revolving

pistol. Returning home, he entered his father's factory, at Ware, Mass., where he became, in the bleaching and dyeing department of the institution, very proficient in chemistry. He afterwards, when eighteen years of age, through the spirit of adventure, engaged in successful lecturing throughout the country, for two years, on the subject of chemistry, illustrating the same with interesting experiments. With the proceeds of these lectures he retained and carried to perfection the idea of the revolver that he had formed on his journey to the East Indies. In two years of experiment he had it so perfected as to obtain a patent for it in England, France and the United States, although he could not claim to be the originator of the idea of this kind of arms, as a model of the revolver is in the museum of the United States service institution, that dates back in the period of making it to the time of Charles I., in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

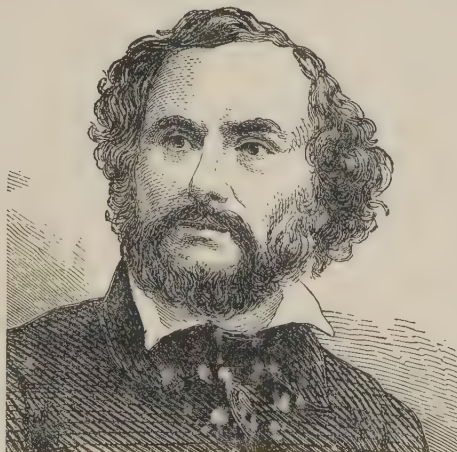
In 1835 the "Patent Arms Company," with a capital of \$300,000, was formed at Paterson, N. J., for the manufacture of this revolver. The next thing was to get the weapon introduced. The Government refused to use it for two years, and not until the Florida war, when engaged in a contest against the Seminoles, was it used. At that time a regiment, armed with this revolver, did such efficient ser-

vice by their rapid firing without reloading, as to quickly vanquish the enemy. That established the reputation of the revolver, but the war closing, there was no further demand for patent firearms, and the Arms Company, at Hartford, was compelled to wind up its affairs in 1842.

Five years afterwards, at the opening of the Mexican war, through the recommendation of General Taylor, the Government ordered a thousand revolvers, for which they agreed to pay \$28,000. Fitting up temporary shops at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Colonel Colt filled the order, the pistol giving such satisfaction as to make a rapid demand for more; whereupon he fitted up more extensive shops at Hartford, and laid the foundation for his subsequent business success, which, in a few years, made him a millionaire.

Though the war closed, the reputation of this weapon was now so established as to make a steady and growing demand for it, which was greatly increased by the discovery of gold in California, each emigrant taking a revolver as a part of his outfit.

The success of its manufacture was henceforward assured, the Crimean and Indian wars making an extraordinary demand. Feeling certain of future success, Colonel Colt, in 1851, purchased 250 acres of waste meadow, near Hartford, for a small sum, from the fact that it was flooded each spring by freshets. This meadow he surrounded by a strong dyke, and, having made the land dry, he erected the largest armory in the world upon the same, the capacity of which he doubled in 1861. He also erected many cottages for his workmen, making, in all, an expenditure on the property of nearly \$3,000,000.



SAMUEL COLT,

Inventor of Colt's Patent Revolving Pistol.

Colonel Colt's revolver was as well known in all portions of the Old World as in America, and from nearly all the European powers, and several of the Asiatic rulers, he received medals, orders of merit, diplomas and rings in token of appreciation of the great benefit that he had rendered the world by his improved firearms.

Although a man of great force of character, he had some very conspicuous faults, among them being a violent temper, and habits of intemperance, which doubtless greatly shortened his life. He died at Hartford, January 10, 1862, in the forty-eighth year of his age, leaving a fortune of several millions, and the largest armory in the world in its extent and perfection of machinery.

Thomas A. Edison.

A Sketch of Edison as Newsboy, Telegraph Operator and Inventor.



N 1746 Benjamin Franklin made an advance step in the knowledge of electricity, by demonstrating that it could be conducted from the air by mechanical appliance. The lightning-rod was the result of that discovery. For practical utilization of electric power, the world rested after Franklin's experiment eighty-six years.

In 1832 Samuel F. B. Morse, then a "Professor of the Literature of Fine Arts," in the University of the City of New York, invented an apparatus by which electricity could be made of valuable service to man. With his device he was able to send an electric current over a wire half a mile in length, making, by means of telegraphic characters, signals which could be read and understood. Five years afterwards he placed a duplicate machine at the end of the wire, by which intelligence could be returned for a distance of half a mile. Could intelligence be conveyed on a wire, by means of electricity, a longer distance? That theory was doubted by many. To test the matter, Congress, after much discouraging waiting on the part of Professor Morse, granted an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purpose of establishing an experimental line between Baltimore and Washington, a distance of over forty miles.

Sinking the wire in a lead pipe under ground was the first means tried. It was soon found that this mode of laying the wire would not serve the purpose. It was afterwards elevated on poles, and on the 27th of May, 1844, the line was complete, the experiment tried of sending and receiving messages between the two cities, and found to be a success.

Then came the vast net-work of telegraph lines extending throughout the world, the means of conveying intelligence by electricity being thus developed to a point where Professor Edison became interested in telegraphy, about 1866, when he was nineteen years of age.

In order to appreciate the zeal that has actuated the famous electrician in his work, the industry, enterprise and ambition that have impelled him forward, it is only necessary to recall some of the prominent incidents of his early life.

Born in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, February 11, 1847, Thomas A. Edison came with his parents to reside at Port Huron, Michigan, when he was eight years old. About that time he began to earn his own

living by selling newspapers, his budding ambition developing into his obtaining a contract, at twelve years of age, for the exclusive privilege of selling newspapers on the Detroit division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The less ambitious boy would have rested content to pass through the trains, and furnish the passengers and the people at the stations with their news, and the remainder of the time would have cracked jokes with brakemen and gossiped with the passengers in the smoking car. Not so with Edison. He fitted up a printing office in a corner of the coach, and printed a paper on the car, called *The Grand Trunk Herald*, which had a subscription list of 450 names. Probably no publisher ever more completely controlled his own paper than did this youthful journalist at that time. With the matter largely contributed by the employes of the road, he was his own editor, compositor, proof-reader and pressman. The son of Robert Stephenson, of England, who accompanied a commission sent over to inspect the Grand Trunk Railway, seeing an edition of the paper being "worked off," purchased 200 copies and sent them to England as a specimen of newspaper enterprise in America, and the only newspaper in the world printed on a railway train.

Having satisfied his ambition for editing and publishing a newspaper, he replaced the printing materials with a chest of chemicals, with which he experimented on the train. The spontaneous combustion of a quantity of phosphorus and the firing of the baggage-car caused the whole philosophical apparatus to be pitched out of the coach by the railway company, and this ended all further chemical experiments on the trains.

Suppressed here, the war news, exciting public attention at that time, enabled our enterprising newsboy to occupy his genius for invention in another direction. He had bulletin-boards constructed and placed in conspicuous positions at each station. He then arranged with the station-agent to post the headings of the news which he should send him by telegraph. With curiosity thus aroused, a large and expectant crowd of people awaited the arrival of the newsboy at each station, and the profits of the paper business rapidly increased. Using the telegraph thus caused our hero to become interested in its workings. With another boy he constructed a telegraph line, at his home, a mile in length, to supply power for which he at one time made a thorough experiment in obtaining electricity from the stroking of a cat.

Finding, however, that that battery would be inadequate to his wants, he resorted to other means, the whole making him so proficient and interesting him so much in the subject of electro-magnetism

that he entered a telegraph office, and very soon mastered the details of the subject.

From Port Huron he went successively to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and Boston, being known as one of the most expert operators in the United States.

At Cincinnati he conceived the idea of transmitting two messages over a single wire at the same time. His office became a laboratory of experiment. He attended to his duties at the appointed time, and thought and studied in the "wee sma' hours." The habits formed then cling to him yet. He delights in working while others sleep.

In 1869 he left the operating chair and went from Boston to New York, with inventions in duplex and printing telegraphs, which have since come largely into use. In New York he found an ample field for his genius, and the parties with wealth who could appreciate his industry, his genius and his great originating power. Through acquaintance thus formed he has so prospered as to establish himself, with his family, in a beautiful home at Menlo Park, New Jersey, where, with an ample laboratory for experiment, he has every means at command for the full exercise of his inventive talent.

The wonderful genius of this man for invention is shown in the fact that in 1878 he had already had granted to him for duplex, recording, repeating and various other improvements in

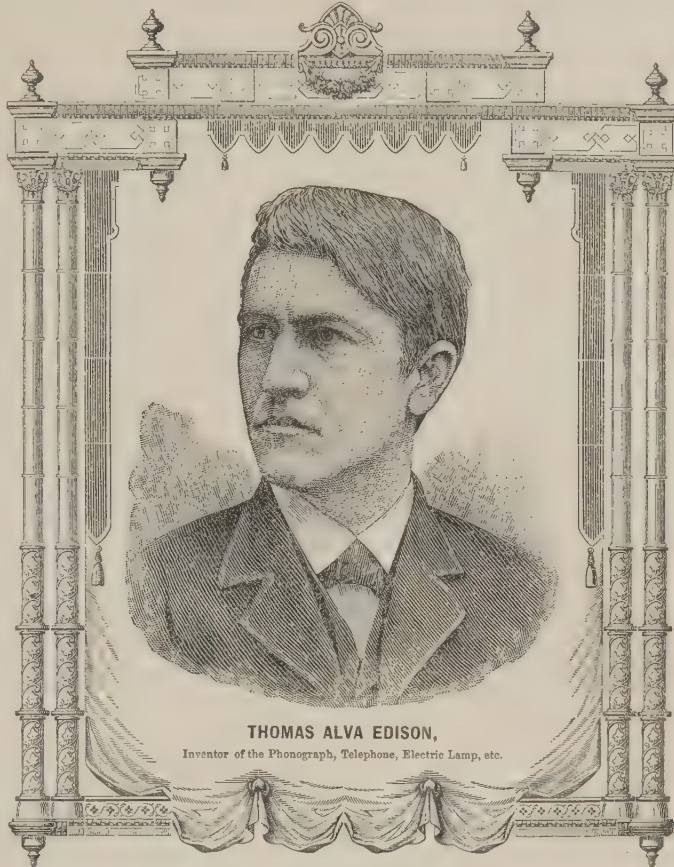
the telegraph, 139 patents and sixty-seven caveats—all taken out in eight years. Since then the phonograph, the telephone, the electric pen and other inventions have rapidly come from his hand.

Having for the time exhausted the field for the uses of electricity in transmitting characters and sound, he has turned his attention to this agent as a means of furnishing physical power and illumination. A late contrivance of his design is a locomotive propelled by electric power, upon a circular railway, in the vicinity of his home.

Another device, of very great importance, from the hand of this inventive genius is that by which the remaining gold and silver in refuse ore may be extracted. For the purpose of carrying this scheme into effect a company has been formed, whose agents visit the gold and silver mining camps of the country and arrange with the owners of mines to take the ore which has been already once worked, known as "tailings," and by this new process gather the precious metal which it has been heretofore impossible to save by the former methods of treating ore.

What Edison will accomplish in the field of electrical science remains yet to be seen. In the boundless, un-

explored region before him, however, with the ambition to achieve, and the power to perform, we may safely presume that the most startling and the most beneficial of his discoveries are yet to come.



ELI WHITNEY, INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN.

In 1792 Eli Whitney, a school-teacher in the South, from New England, had his attention called to the difficulty of separating the seed from cotton. Taking up his quarters in a basement of a house in the South, he labored a good share of one winter and produced a machine which, by means of teeth extending between slats, would draw the cotton away from the seed, thus enabling a man, in one day, to do as much as could have been done before by one person in three months. The simplicity of the machine, and the readiness by which his patent could be infringed, prevented him from realizing a profit

on the invention, although its introduction raised the price of all cotton lands, trebled the production of this staple in the South, and placed the Southern States in a more prosperous position.

Finding that no profit would accrue to him from this invention, he turned his attention to the improvement of firearms, establishing himself at Whitneyville, Conn., where he manufactured arms, which were afterwards materially improved by Colt and others.

He was born at Westborough, Mass., December 8, 1765, and died at New Haven, Conn., January 8, 1825, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Cyrus H. McCormick.

THE SUCCESSIVE STEPS FROM THE GRAIN-CRADLE TO THE REAPER.



IN THE 15th of February, 1809, at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., Cyrus H. McCormick was born. His parents, natives of that State, were of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, who was an extensive farmer, had all the appliances for keeping the farm machinery in order, in his shops for blacksmithing, carpentering and machinery. Possessed of an inventive

genius, he constructed several machines upon which he obtained patents, among them being threshing, hydraulic and hemp-breaking. In 1816 he had invented a reaping machine that served the purpose where grain was not lodged. For sixteen years he labored to perfect this machine, but at last abandoned it as impracticable.

The son, Cyrus H., took up the idea where his father left it and continued to experiment. He was possessed of an ordinary education, such as could be acquired in the common schools of that vicinity, and inventive genius such as had enabled him, at the age of fifteen, to perfect a cradle with which he worked with the men in the harvest field.

To the observer of a reaping machine it seems all simple enough that it should do its work as it does; but to get the forward and the side motions combined in such manner as to perfectly cut grain and clear itself, was a task that took a great amount of thought, and several years to accomplish. Step by step, however, it progressed toward perfection. The young man, himself, constructing cranks, drive-wheels, gear-wheels, dividers, cutting-blades, gathering-reels, etc., until the machine was so perfected as to cut grain passably well with a man walking beside it with a rake to draw the grain from the platform.

In 1831 Cyrus H. McCormick, then twenty-two years of age, had produced a machine which cut that spring a few acres of oats, and the next year it cut several fields of wheat. Although fairly successful, the inventor did not know its worth at that time, nor the future before him, but let the matter rest to engage, in 1836, in the smelting business, which proved a failure in the dull season of 1837.

Paying off the indebtedness of himself and partner in full, Mr. McCormick then turned his attention to his machine with a view to

perfecting it for public use. He had obtained a first patent in 1834, and in 1845 he secured another for valuable improvements. In the latter year he established himself in Cincinnati, as the center of the grain-growing region of the West. In 1847, during which year he took out patents on other improvements, he removed to Chicago. In 1848 seven hundred of the machines were made and scattered among the grain fields of the West. The next year fifteen hundred were made and sold, and so the work went forward until thousands took the place of hundreds.

In 1849 Leander J. came to the aid of his brother, and later W. S. McCormick became an assistant. In 1859 the brothers became

partners with Cyrus H., and so continued until the death of W. S., in 1865. The success of the McCormick reaper has been very great, as illustrated by the many premiums taken at various exhibitions held in all parts of the civilized world. Obed Hussey was his first competitor, having patented a reaper two years later than McCormick; and since then, building upon Mr. McCormick's ideas, many reapers of different make have come into the field, all tending to aid in the production of grain to that extent as to enable America to become the granary of the world.

In 1880 the McCormick Harvesting machine company, in Chicago, had a capital of near \$3,000,000 invested in their works, and with one thousand workmen employed in the active seasons turned out about 30,000 machines per year. With the aid of 2,000 agents these are distributed to all parts of the civilized earth.

In all the McCormicks have sold over 300,000 reaping and mowing machines, and, as each does the work of ten persons, an army of 3,000,000 of men,

it will be seen, would be necessary to do the work being done at this writing by the McCormick machines.

One of the most imposing residences in the northwest, and numerous large blocks in the business center of Chicago, aside from the extensive manufacturing works, all attest the active part Mr. McCormick took in the rebuilding of Chicago after the fire. At the same time he gave liberally in support of educational work, both in Chicago and elsewhere; principally in the Presbyterian denomination, of which he was a prominent member.

Mr. McCormick politically affiliated with the Democratic party, but was never elected to a public office. He was also the founder of the well-known Presbyterian journal, the *Interior*. He died May 13, 1884, having accumulated a fortune of \$20,000,000.



CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

Elias



Howe.

His Perseverance, Struggles and Final Triumph.



ONE DAY, in 1833, in a poorly furnished tenement in Boston, there sat a young man intently watching his wife as she engaged in sewing. This was Elias Howe, then determined upon inventing some means by which the drudgery of sewing could be dispensed with, and the labor performed by machinery.

Young Howe was naturally a mechanic. Born in the town of Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819, being one of eight children, he was put by his father, who was a farmer and miller, at the business of sticking wire teeth through leather straps for cotton-cards.

He assisted his father until sixteen years of age, when he went to Lowell, where he secured work in one of the cotton mills of that city, and there remained until thrown out of employment by the financial disasters of 1837. Thence he went to Cambridge, where he found work on hemp-carding machinery; boarding in the same house with him, and working in the same shop, was Nathaniel P. Banks, afterwards Governor of the State, a member of Congress and Major-General in the army.

From Cambridge he went to Boston, where, in the machine shop of Ari Davis, he obtained work. Married at the age of twenty-one, he soon had a family of three children dependent upon his labors, and his health, always frail, breaking down about this time, he was greatly depressed in mind, and discouraged, inasmuch as to his poor health was added extreme poverty.

It was at this time that he heard discussed the need of a sewing-machine, and driven to the necessity of procuring a subsistence for his family outside of manual labor, he began to ponder the subject, giving it his thought night and day. Here it was that we found him watching his wife as her needle went forward and back through the cloth while she sewed.

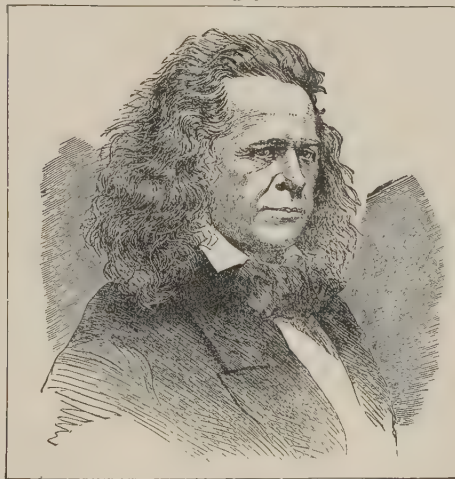
For a year he labored on the idea that the operation of the machine

should be similar to the work of hand. Finally he came to the conclusion that another stitch was needed, and a little later came the idea of using two threads, forming the stitch with the aid of a shuttle, and using a curved needle with the eye near the point. In this he had solved the problem, and in 1844 the sewing-machine was nearly invented.

Having abandoned the labor of the regular mechanic, he had removed to the garret of his father's house, in Cambridge, when, with his father's assistance, he was able to pursue his attempts at invention. His father suffering the loss of property about this time from fire, Elias was compelled to seek elsewhere for assistance, his effort being rewarded by Mr. George Fisher, a wood and coal dealer of Cambridge, who agreed to furnish \$500 for the purchase of materials with which to construct a model, in the meantime allowing Howe and his family to board at his house, while his garret was to be used as a shop for making the machine. In return, Fisher was to receive a half-interest in the patent, if one could be obtained.

During the winter of 1844 and '45, the inventor labored faithfully on his device, working all day, and often through the night. In April, 1845, the machine would sew a seam, and in July he sewed two woolen suits with it—one for Mr. Fisher, and the other for himself. Having his machine completed and patented, the next thing was to put it into use. Then came another and the most severe trial. Not a tailor would adopt it, for fear that it would ruin his business. Its ingenuity was commended and its utility admitted, but it was impossible to get anybody to purchase it.

About this time Fisher, becoming disgusted with the lack of success, refused to have further interest in the patent, and Howe and his family returned to his father's house.



ELIAS HOWE,
Original Inventor of the Sewing Machine.

Driven by poverty to the necessity of earning bread for his family, he secured a position as engineer on a railway locomotive.

His health at length breaking down, he concluded, as a last resort, to see if the people in England would adopt his machine. He sent the model over by his brother Amasa, who effected an engagement with a Mr. William Thomas, of Cheapside, London, a corset-maker, who promised to pay \$1,250 for the machine, provided Elias would enter his employ at \$15 per week and adapt the machine to his work.

The inventor accepted the proposition, and took his family to England; but after a time, finding it impossible to endure the exactions of his employer, he left the place and sent his family, in a nearly destitute condition, back to his father's, at Cambridge, in the United States, while he resolved to remain longer, to find employment, if possible, with his machine. In this effort he entirely failed. Seeing, at length, no hope for success in England, and being greatly impoverished, he pawned his model and patent-papers for a passage to America, where, upon his arrival, he learned that his wife was dying at Cambridge of consumption. Added to this sorrowful intelligence was the realization of the fact that his health would not permit him to walk to Massachusetts, and having no means to pay his passage he must wait the arrival of money from home before he could return there.

He reached Cambridge barely in time to see his wife die, and that, too, just as the cloud of despondency that had hung over them so long was about to break, allowing the light to pass through.

During his absence in England, his patent had created great interest in the United States. Acting on his ideas, unscrupulous mechanics had made other sewing-machines, which had been so well advertised as to make Elias Howe, the original inventor, one of the most famous names in the country. Friends came now, and, with money to assist him, he commenced, in 1844, a series of suits for

infringements of his patent, which the courts finally decided in his favor, in 1850.

He opened a manufactory for his machines in New York, in a small way, with a Mr. Bliss, which, on the death of his partner, he conducted himself. In time the profits of his business grew, with the royalties paid to him by other manufacturers, to \$200,000 per year, yielding him in all \$2,000,000—a sum which was lessened considerably, however, by litigation in defending his patent.

During the war he enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and performed the duties incident to the campaign until his health compelled him to resign. At one time the government being unable to pay the soldiers, Howe himself advanced the money to pay the regiment, greatly to the convenience and advantage of the men.

Elias Howe died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1867, being forty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

Though comparatively young when he died, he had lived to see the machine he had striven so hard to invent perfected, and appreciated as one of the greatest labor-savers in the world; while the making of it had become an immense industry, affording a livelihood to tens of thousands of mechanics, yielding fortunes to many manufacturers, and a revenue of many millions of dollars to the United States.

Chauncey

The Inventor of

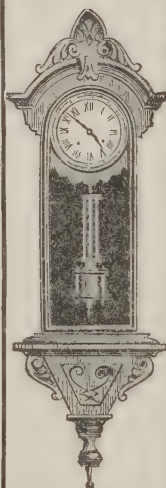
OR THE BRIGHT little brass clock that ticks so rapidly is the reader indebted to Chauncey Jerome, who was born at Canaan, in Connecticut, in 1793.

Reared on a farm, the death of his father caused him to be apprenticed to a carpenter at the age of fifteen, from whom he obtained permission to work for himself during the winter-time, on condition that he clothe himself. This arrangement being assented to, the young man proceeded to Waterbury, Conn., where he engaged himself to a clockmaker.

At that time the old-fashioned wooden clock, seven feet high, sold for \$40. By dint of economy, and working fifteen hours a day, he acquired a knowledge of clock-case making, and saved some money, with which he returned to his carpenter-shop in the spring.

He afterwards engaged with Eli Terry, who had invented a wooden clock which sold for \$15. This cheaper price enabled Mr. Terry to find sale for 6,000 clocks a year. Ere long Chauncey started business for himself, and soon, through the introduction of labor-saving machinery of his own invention, he was conducting an extensive clock manufactory. One difficulty stood all the time in the way, however, and that was the expansion and contraction of the wooden wheels when exposed to extremes of moisture or heat, thus causing his time-pieces, when shipped long distances by water, to get out of order.

There came, one day, a discouraging report of his clocks that were spoiled by the works swelling while they were being shipped to the



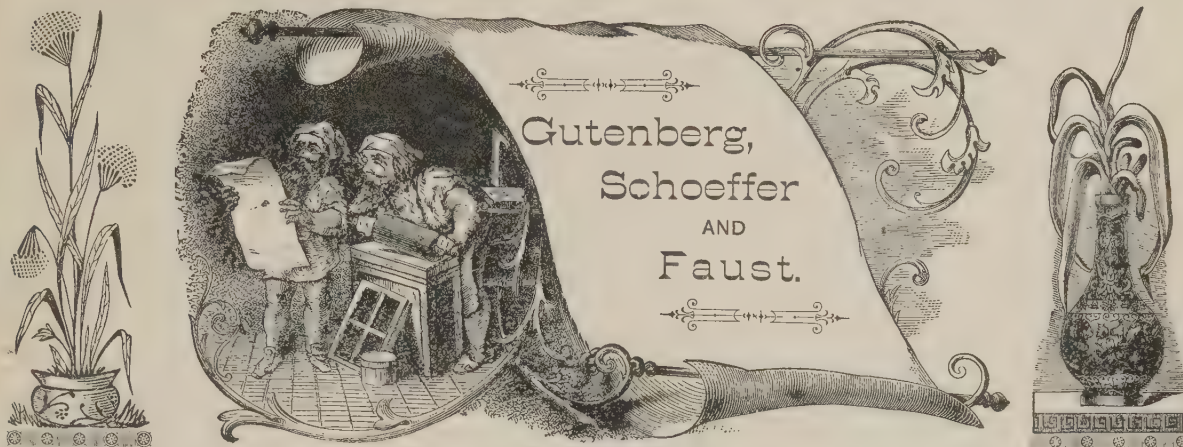
Jerome.

the Brass Clock.

South. There came, too, a temporary lull in the business. It was one of those dark days which, while they depress the mind, will turn thought into new channels from which sometimes grand things result. It was during one of these dark periods that he was pondering one night in his bed what could be done to obviate the difficulty which beset the wooden clock, when suddenly the thought came to him that brass might serve the purpose for wheels instead of wood. The idea came to him like a revelation. He arose, struck a light, and spent the remainder of the night in making his plans. It was necessary to construct machinery for the

cutting of the brass wheels, but it was all produced, and the time came, finally, through that invention, when a clock could be made for forty cents; but even at that cheap price the Jerome Clock Company, of New Haven, with orders for 200,000 clocks a year, flourished apace, and Mr. Jerome, as the president of the company, living in a beautiful residence in New Haven, was rich.

Times changed, however. The business of the concern Mr. Jerome had intrusted to other hands, and through bad management the concern was wrecked, and Mr. Jerome was left with no alternative but to move from his elegant and comfortable home into a hired cottage, completely impoverished at sixty-seven years of age. He accepted the superintendency of a new clock company, in Chicago, where he resided for a time, but returned to New Haven, soon afterwards, where he died; having lived sufficiently long, however, to see the product of his work distributed throughout all the civilized world.



THESSE THREE citizens of Germany belongs the honor of inventing and improving the art of printing with movable types. John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, was born at Mentz, in 1400. In 1424 he went to Strasburg, where he appears to have resided until 1444. About 1436 he first practiced the art of printing, and it is supposed that his original types were made of wood. In 1444 he removed to Mentz, where, in 1450, he entered into partnership with Faust. He died in 1468. Peter Schoeffer, another inventor of the art of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in Darmstadt, about 1430. He was originally a copyist at Paris, France, but about 1450, at Mentz, he became an assistant in the printing office of Gutenberg & Faust. The firm was dissolved, subsequently, and in 1455 Schoeffer became a partner in the business with Faust, and after-

wards married his daughter, Christine. On the death of Faust, in 1466, Schoeffer became sole proprietor, by inheritance, of the printing office. He invented the steel punches, or "matrices" (moulds) used in casting metal types. He died about 1503, and in 1836 a monument was erected to his memory at Gernsheim. John Faust, or Fust, was a native of Mentz, but the date of his birth is wrapped in obscurity. While he shares with Gutenberg and Schoeffer the honor of having invented printing, it is believed that he contributed little more than the money required to carry on the business. He was at one time a wealthy goldsmith. He died at Paris about 1466. Of the books printed by Gutenberg & Faust the only ones known are copies of two editions of an "indulgence" granted by Pope Nicholas V. to one Chappe, an ambassador of the King of Cyprus (1454 and 1455), and an "Appeal to Christendom Against the Turks;" a folio Latin Bible of the Mazarin library is also attributed to them. Faust & Schoeffer did a more extensive business, and numerous books of their production are in existence.

ROBERT

FULTON.



ROBERT FULTON, the third child of five children, was born in Little Britain (now called Fulton) in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1765. At Lancaster, where his father died when Robert was a mere child, he grew to young manhood, being known as a dull student in the ordinary studies of school, but was marked for aptitude in drawing and a fondness for invention.

At fourteen he invented a pair of paddles to attach to a row-boat. At seventeen his fondness for drawing led him to engage in the profession of portrait painting, at which time he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until his twenty-first year, succeeding so well pecuniarily as to be able to purchase a small farm for his mother, stock it and make her comfortable for life.

He afterwards went abroad, and through his fondness for mechanism, took up the work of civil engineering. Meeting Watt, who

had then just brought out the steam engine in England, he conceived the idea that this power could be attached to the paddle-wheels which he had invented years before; and thus was born in Fulton's mind the idea of steam navigation.

It was Monday, September 10, 1807, when Fulton's steamboat named the "Clermont," one hundred and thirty feet long, eighteen feet wide and seven feet deep, was first launched at New York; and on her first trip she reached Albany in thirty-two hours' running time, being a speed of five miles an hour. Though not the inventor of the first steamboat, to Fulton belongs the honor of first making water navigation by steam a success.

While attending a law-suit at Trenton, New Jersey, concerning his exclusive right to navigate the Hudson, which privilege had been granted him by the New York Legislature, Fulton caught a severe cold in the court-room, from the effects of which he died, on the 24th of February, 1815, being at the time fifty years of age.

George M. Pullman.

Health, Comfort and Luxury in Railway Traveling.

NOT MANY years back in the past was the time when, in addition to the discomfort of a long journey in a rail-car, the passenger occupied, during the entire distance, a seat which, while it might serve the purpose of rest for a time, afforded no opportunity for comfort while sleeping. Added to this was ill-health, engendered by improper ventilation and irregularity in eating.

True, as compared with the stage-coach, the railway-car, even at its worst, was an improvement; but, while it made traveling possible, it was without much comfort.

It was at this stage that George M. Pullman came to the front with the railway coach so remodeled as to give it the air of domestic enjoyment, containing the facilities for eating and sleeping with the same

was a woman of superior taste, from whom the future manufacturer of palace cars inherited his love of the artistic and the beautiful.

Receiving a fair education in the schools of that time, he commenced work in a furniture establishment, but was soon afterwards engaged as a contractor in raising buildings along the line of the Erie canal, at the time of its enlargement.

In 1859 he removed to Chicago and entered upon the work of elevating the buildings of the city to grade—an enterprise just being commenced at the time of his arrival.

Among the large edifices at that time raised were the Matteson House, the Tremont House, and the entire business block extending from Clark to LaSalle street. These great stone buildings and brick edifices were elevated several feet, complete, with scarcely a break,



Home Enjoyment and Social Life on the Journey.

regularity and pleasure that might be experienced in the parlor of the most luxurious home. Hundreds of thousands of people having enjoyed the comforts of the palace, sleeping and dining cars, it may safely be presumed that it will be interesting to know something of the inventor and the means by which this improvement was given to the world.

The subject of our sketch was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 3, 1831. His father, James L. Pullman, was an industrious mechanic, and his mother, Emily Caroline Pullman, we may presume,

business going forward in all of them without interruption.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago, his attention having been called to the necessity for better sleeping accommodations for people when traveling by rail, he obtained permission from the railway authorities of the Chicago and Alton railway, and fitted up with berths two old cars for use on that road. Although vastly inferior to the present palace car, these were so great an improvement on anything that had been seen before as to call forth the warmest commendations.

At the expiration of a year's residence in Chicago, Mr. Pullman

went to the mining regions of Colorado, where he remained three years, when he sold out his interest in that section and returned to Chicago, satisfied that the world needed and would appreciate greater comfort in traveling. With that idea firmly fixed in his mind, he fitted up a shop on the Chicago and Alton road, and built two cars, at an expense of about \$18,000 each, to run on that line. These cars excited a great deal of interest, and though regarded by many as a foolish extravagance, the managers of the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Great Western of Canada soon made contracts with Mr. Pullman for the placing of his sleeping-cars on their roads. From that time forward the success of the Pullman sleeping, parlor and dining cars was established. They came rapidly into notoriety, and as rapidly forward to popularity, benefiting the public and enriching the man whose enterprise and taste have made a journey by rail, apparently, as pleasant as traveling can be made.

Believing Chicago, in the near future, to be not only the centre of a growing population in the United States, but the leading railway centre of the country, Mr. Pullman, with his family, has made this city his permanent residence. His pecuniary interests, however, lie in various directions throughout the Union. He was a contractor

in building and a large stock-holder in the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, in New York; has been one of the largest owners of the

Eagleton wire-works, in New York, employing a thousand workmen, and is interested in car-works in various sections of the country, employing hundreds of men.

His latest enterprise, at this writing, is the establishment of extensive works for the manufacture of railway coaches in a new town a few miles southward from Chicago, at a place which has been named Pullman. Heretofore the palace cars have been made at various points, in different railroad shops, outside of Mr. Pullman's jurisdiction. In this new manufactory it is the design to gather the most skillful of artisans, and with the best of materials to construct sleeping, drawing-room and dining cars with every convenience which genius and cultured taste may suggest, all under the direct supervision of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Though not the originator of sleeping-cars, Mr. Pullman is the author of the improvements which have made the sleeping-car what it is to-day; and the success which has attended his efforts is gratifying evidence that the talent for invention and knowledge of business can be so combined as to give the inventor the reward of his thought and effort. In 1887 he was knighted by the king of Italy.



GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

RICHARD MARCH HOE.

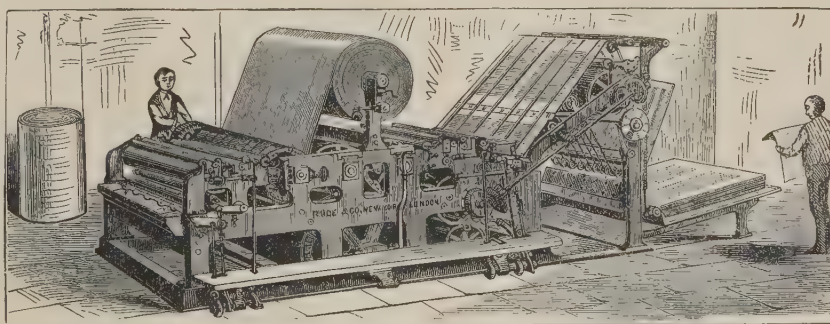
Inventor of Hoe's Lightning Printing Press.

R. M. Hoe was born in New York, September 12, 1812. Reared to the business of manufacturing printing presses, a work that his father had been in before him, he gave his attention to improving the presses in use, and in 1837 produced the machine known as Hoe's Double Cylinder Press, which could print about 6,000 copies an hour.

In December, 1848, he gave to the country what was known as the "Lightning" press, capable of throwing off 10,000, or more, copies per hour. In 1860 he had supplied the New York journals with fifteen of these presses, had

furnished the Boston publishers with several, had sent eighteen to Great Britain, four to France, and one to Australia. Mr. Hoe also

invented the Hoe "web perfecting press," which will print both sides of a continuous roll of paper, miles in length, cutting off and folding from 15,000 to 20,000 newspapers hourly. Amassing wealth, he continued his manufacturing enterprises both in this country and England, and developed, in a large



Hoe's Perfecting Newspaper Press.

measure, the means of improving the printing press. Mr. Hoe died at Florence, Italy, June 7, 1886.

JAMES

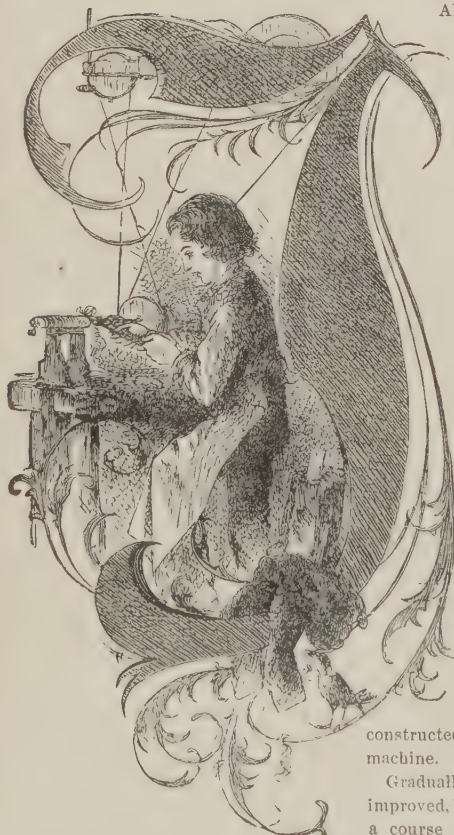
Born, January 19, 1736.

WATT.

Died, August 25, 1819.



Distinguished for Invention of Means by which to Utilize the Power of Steam.



JAMES WATT, born at Greenock, Scotland, January 19, 1736, was a sickly child, who, unable to attend school, was left to follow his own inclinations.

His father, who was a mathematical instrument maker, furnished the boy tools, and with them he found amusement and instruction. The child early evinced mechanical and inventive talent, and at fourteen had constructed an electrical machine.

Gradually as his health improved, he entered upon a course of study, from which, beside having a good knowledge of philosophy, he became very proficient as a mathematician. He went up to London when nineteen years of age and engaged with one Morgan as a mathematical instrument maker. He afterwards returned to Glasgow, and at twenty-three began to study the principles of the steam engine.

It is not claimed that he was the originator or discoverer of the

power of steam. The idea of the steam engine is said to have been conceived by Hero of Alexandria, who flourished 2,000 years ago, and it is said invented a rotary engine, since which time a long line of experimenters have followed.

In 1763 Watt commenced a series of experiments relating to the power of steam which finally resulted in his invention of the condensing engine. Nine years he struggled with poverty to make a practical application of this improvement. Difficulties rose up before him on every side. The necessary tools were not in existence, and he had no money with which to make them. Added to this perplexity, also, was his extreme aptitude for invention. No sooner had he determined upon perfecting an idea, and had commenced to carry it to fulfillment, than an improvement in another direction would take possession of his mind so firmly that he felt he must give it heed.

His want of executive talent was shown in his attempt to superintend the building of a canal, his poverty compelling him to accept the situation at a thousand dollars a year. Nervous and retiring, he shrank from giving orders to the workmen. He would go a long distance out of his way rather than make a close bargain, and the details of the business he greatly disliked. The result was that at the expiration of eighteen months of trial he abandoned the work, and retired very much discouraged; his misfortunes being augmented about this time by the death of his wife, who had done much to sustain him in his darkest hours.

It was at this period that an interest in his invention fell into the hands of Matthew Boulton, a large hardware manufacturer of Birmingham, who, having wealth and foresight to see the merit of the invention, joined heartily with Watt in his endeavors, and together, as partners, they carried the engine forward to such success that the great Birmingham manufactory, which employed, under Boulton, 1,000 workmen, was ultimately driven to its fullest capacity to supply the demand for steam engines.

Among the difficulties that Boulton and Watt had to contend with at first was an extreme jealousy among workmen from fear that the engine would deprive them of labor. Boulton was at various times threatened with personal injury, and the clamor against Watt was severe; but, as time passed on and new avenues of employment multiplied through this labor-saving device, the ill-feeling died away and Watt was declared a benefactor.

After-years brought other inventions of his, among them being house-warming by steam and the copying press. He died August 25, 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Charles Goodyear.

Discoverer of the Process of Vulcanizing Rubber.

PASSING A RUBBER store, one day, in New York, Charles Goodyear was attracted by the words "India Rubber" on the sign over the store of the Roxbury Rubber Company. Much had about that time been said concerning India-rubber life-preservers, and Goodyear was interested. This was in 1833, and Goodyear having been born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800, was consequently at this time about thirty-three years of age.

Having been associated with his father in the hardware trade at Philadelphia, and the business being insolvent, Goodyear was seeking a new employment, when the rubber sign attracting him, he entered the store. He made examination of the various goods for sale, and at last bought a life-preserver, which, in the admission of air, he afterwards discovered could be materially improved. Returning to the store to explain his improvement, the salesman dilated quite at length on the discouragements which the rubber trade was undergoing as a reason for not caring to purchase any invention

connected with the manufacture; that among the difficulties, especially, were rubber over-shoes, those of the rubber becoming as hard as flint in winter, and if exposed to a temperature of 100 degrees in summer, of melting and running together in a solid mass of gum. The representative of the rubber house also informed him that unless a method could be devised for obviating this difficulty the trade and manufacture of rubber goods would be a loss—a fact which proved true in the failure of this company a short time afterwards.

Returning to Philadelphia, Goodyear commenced to experiment with India rubber. The effort to make this discovery he steadily continued for six years, purchasing a few pounds at a time, melting it, and mixing with it various ingredients in order to prevent its becoming solid or adhesive. During these years Goodyear was most severely pressed for the means wherewith to support his family. He sold and pawned every available article that could possibly be spared about his household, to raise means to continue his experiments, and, even with these sacrifices, he was often in the debtor's prison.

At length, after three years of continued experiment, he discovered that the adhesiveness of the rubber could be destroyed by

dipping it in a preparation of nitric acid. This served the purpose with the exterior of shoes, but the interior was not yet improved.

He continued his trials, and at Woburn, Mass., six years after he commenced his attempts, he discovered that by sprinkling on the common sticky rubber powdered sulphur, and baking it for a short time in an oven heated to 275 degrees, it came out a new material, being an India rubber that would not harden in cold weather, nor melt in warm. He subsequently discovered that by varying the degrees of heat he could make the material as hard as flint or as soft as silk, as brittle as glass, or as elastic as a steel spring. A new material had been formed, adapted to a thousand purposes, which, in articles of use and ornament, are found to-day in the various avenues of trade.

The problem had been solved, and yet nobody but Charles Goodyear believed it. He was simply laughed at when he mentioned rubber to his friends, who considered him a monomaniac on the subject. Two years went by, in which he suffered the direst want before he could interest anybody in his work. At length an individual in New York went into partnership with him, and vulcanized rubber goods began to be made with success. The necessities of life were then obtained for his family, and had he rested his efforts there and engaged in manufacturing, he could have become wealthy. But, instead, he sold rights to manufacture, and continued his experiments. In the meantime he became involved in expensive litigation with parties who infringed on his patent, which prevented his accumulating. Though patented in France in 1844, through certain legal informalities he secured no benefit from his improvement in that country; and having negotiated with a firm in England to sell the right, a partner of the firm, discovering the process, took out a patent in his own name, so that the benefit to the right of its manufacture was lost to the original inventor in Great Britain.

Goodyear died July 1, 1860, in the sixty-first year of his age. The Goodyear patents now number over sixty. The discovery and adoption of his process have been of immense service to the world. The vulcanized India-rubber trade is one of the greatest industries of the land to-day; and yet, notwithstanding the perseverance which accomplished the final result, the sacrifices made to attain it, continued experiment, and expensive litigation, caused the inventor to die insolvent, leaving his family unprovided for. His only reward was that he lived to see large factories for its manufacture arise in the United States and Europe, which employed over 60,000 operatives, producing over 500 different articles, which sold to the value of \$8,000,000 annually, an amount which from that time to this has steadily increased, employing tens of thousands of workmen, and a capital embracing tens of millions of dollars.

George



Stephenson.



T WYLAM, about nine miles west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in a poor cottage, with a clay floor and unplastered walls, George Stephenson was born June 9, 1781.

The father of George was a fireman, whose wages brought him but three dollars a week. With a wife and six children to support from this sum, there was nothing to expend for education. To satisfy the cravings of hunger was the first impulse, and as soon as opportunity offered the children were put to earning the means of support.

Five cents a day were George's first earnings in looking after Widow Ainslie's cows. Later, he received fifty cents a week, when caring for horses. Afterwards he got a dollar a week as an assistant to his father; and, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed to work at a pumping-engine, at three dollars a week.

Receiving a man's wages, he was delighted, and in all his subsequent triumphs as a locomotive builder, it is doubtful if he was ever happier than when he was elevated to the position as an attendant upon the pump-engine.

At the age of eighteen, he could neither read nor write, but, possessed of a thoughtful, meditative mind, he then commenced attending a night-school, and a year afterwards could spell words, was able to write

his own name, and had begun to get an insight into arithmetic.

When not engaged in his labors throughout the day, he sought to improve his position by becoming proficient in his work. He took his engine to pieces and studied every part. He was never idle. The result of his spirit of inquiry and ambition was, that he was rapidly advanced through all the grades of engineering.

He married at twenty-one, and settled in a little cottage at Willington Quay. Here, in his home at evenings, he studied mechanics, the effort to get perpetual motion coming in for a share of his time. His clock subsequently getting out of order, he took the same to pieces, and out of the remnants of his machine for perpetual motion,

he put it in good order. He forthwith became the clock-repairer of the neighborhood.

From one position to another he advanced. It was in 1813, and he was thirty-two years old, when he told his employer, Lord Ravensworth, that he believed he could make a steam-engine that, placed on wheels over the tramways then in use, would profitably take the place of horses.

Steam-carriages were then a fact. Locomotive-engines had been actually then employed; therefore, Stephenson could in no sense be said to be the inventor of this means of locomotion. But, although the steam-engine on wheels was a reality, it had not yet been made practicable.

As Watt successfully applied steam as a power, so it was left for Stephenson to successfully put the steam-engine on wheels for the rapid transport of heavy burdens.

Lord Ravensworth furnished the money, and in the workshops at West Moor, Killingworth, Stephenson, with the aid of the colliery blacksmith, constructed a locomotive that would draw, at the rate of four miles an hour, eight loaded carriages of thirty tons each. The affair, although clumsy, was pronounced a success; and improvements went forward from that time until, in 1825, over the Stockton and Darlington railway, Stephenson drove an engine that drew ninety tons at



House Where George Stephenson was Born, at Wylam, England.

the rate of a little more than eight miles an hour.

The great engine works which he, with his son, established at Newcastle, and the network of railways throughout England and the world, stand as ever-living monuments of the perseverance and inventive genius of George Stephenson, who, in his sixty-seven years of life, had lived to see, through his own effort, the speed of travel increased from stage-coach pace to the velocity of the rapid-running locomotive.

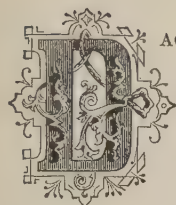
Stephenson died at Tipton house, near Chesterfield, August 12, 1848, leaving a great fortune, mostly to his only son Robert, who also became one of the most distinguished engineers in England.

Louis Jacques



M. Daguerre.

The Ingenious French Artist who Invented the Daguerreotype.



DAGUERRE, whose name was a familiar word in the beginning of the nineteenth century, was born at Cormeilles, France, in 1789. He was a scene painter by profession, in Paris, and one of the most skillful engaged in that art. Having assisted in painting the panoramas of several European cities, it occurred to him that their exhibition would be greatly improved by a reflection of various-colored lights upon them, which would produce the effect of summer, winter, sunset, storm, etc.

This invention, called the diorama, Daguerre, assisted by Bouton, carried to perfection in 1822. For some years afterwards the work of preparing pictures for exhibition absorbed Daguerre's time, until his establishment was burned in 1839.

Upon recovering from this misfortune, he began to experiment on brilliant surfaces, with a view to getting a permanent representation of objects through the aid of sunlight. About that time, Joseph Nicéphore Niepce commenced similar experiments, and discovered

the process by which partially satisfactory results were obtained.

Niepce and Daguerre united in their efforts to perfect the improvement, and labored together until the death of Niepce, in 1833, when Daguerre continued to experiment, and made such improvements and discoveries as to cause the credit of the invention to be given to him.

The announcement of this discovery, in 1839, created much interest, which was greatly increased by the exhibition of several pictures taken soon after. On consideration of his making his secrets relating to the diorama and daguerreotype known to the public, Daguerre was created an officer of the Legion of Honor and presented by the French government with 6,000 francs. His history and description of the diorama and the daguerreotype, published in 1840, passed through many editions, and had a very large sale.

Daguerre died July 12, 1851, leaving to the world the processes out of which have come photography, photo-lithography, photo-engraving, the Albert-type, and similar improvements in picture-making.

JOHN ERICSSON,

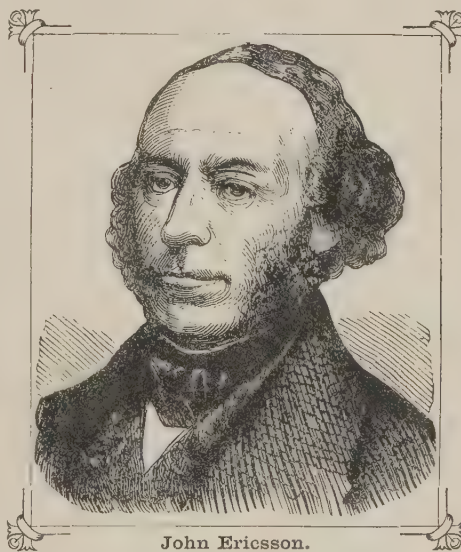


HE INVENTOR of the famous monitors which, during the war, came to the aid of the fleets on the Union side as they were engaged in naval warfare, was John Ericsson, a Swedish engineer, who was born, 1803, in the province of Wermeland.

At the age of thirteen he was employed as a leveler on the ship-canal between the Baltic and the North sea; was in the Swedish army at the age of seventeen, and for meritorious conduct attained to the rank of captain. Having a natural taste for mechanics, he resigned his commission in the army and gave his attention to invention.

His first improvement was the introduction of a steam-boiler that, by artificial draft, secured a great reduction of fuel, and did away with the necessity for the huge smoke stacks. This was adopted in London among the manufacturers, and was placed on the railway locomotives in England, in 1829. Near that time, Ericsson also constructed a locomotive that would run at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The aim of this inventor seemed to be to secure great strength and efficiency in as compact and small a space as possible. His improvement was made practicable on steam fire engines, and, in further-



John Ericsson.

SWEDISH ENGINEER.

ance of his idea, he made and perfected a caloric engine, in 1863, which created great interest in the scientific world.

The idea of propelling a vessel by the aid of a screw-paddle in the rear, was Ericsson's. The British did not take kindly to this improvement, and the inventor came to America, where his idea was adopted, and is largely in use upon the inland lakes of the United States.

The war steamship Princeton, made by him in 1841, was remarkable for having its propelling machinery under water, where it could not be injured by shot or shell.

Among his inventions have been an instrument for measuring distances at sea; for determining the volume of fluids under pressure; a meter for measuring the quantity of water which passes through pipes during certain definite periods; an alarm barometer; a sea-lead for taking sound-

ings; and an appliance for measuring temperature, from thirty-two up to 4,000 degrees.

This distinguished inventor came prominently before the world through the Monitor, a successful iron-clad war vessel, which he constructed for the United States government in 100 days. Ericsson has latterly resided in New York City.

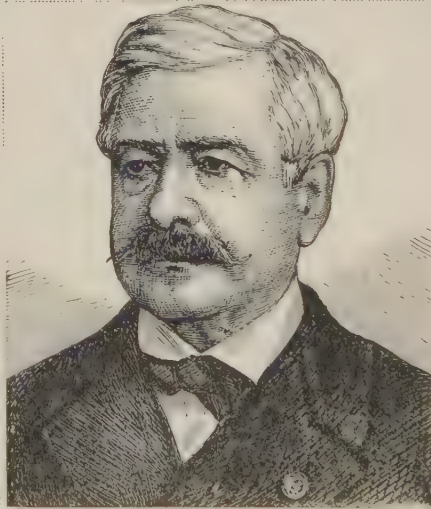


Engineer of the Suez Canal Across the Sandy, Egyptian Waste of About One Hundred Miles.

THE CELEBRATED French engineer, De Lesseps, derives his principal fame from his connection with the construction of the Suez canal, running across the isthmus of that name, which connects the continents of Asia and Africa. The isthmus is a sandy waste, between seventy and eighty miles wide. On its south side lies the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red sea, and on the north is the Mediterranean sea. The Suez canal begins at the Bay of Pelusium, in the Mediterranean, and runs southerly to the town of Suez, across the isthmus, a distance of about 100 miles, and has proved to be one of the most profitable and important artificial water-courses that the world has known. Its importance is derived from the fact that it saves voyages of more than 5,000 miles between England and Ceylon, around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa; and within a little more than five years after its opening in 1869, vessels to the number of 4,781 had passed through it, going north and south, with 278,231 passengers. The history of the canal begins in ancient times, when a water channel uniting the river Nile with the Red sea was proposed. In 1799 Napoleon had surveys for a canal made, but the engineer, La Pere, seriously erred in his report as to the levels of the two seas, which the canal now connects. In 1854 the idea of a canal across the isthmus was renewed, and by authority from the Pasha of Egypt, M. de Lesseps received permission to form the company which, in 1859, began the construction of the present canal. The capital of this company, at the start, was \$40,000,000, and was increased to \$80,000,000. Ten years after its commencement the canal was completed. In 1875 the British government purchased 177 of the canal shares, owned by the Khedive of Egypt, for \$20,000,000. The whole amount of shares issued was 400. The plan of De Lesseps not only comprised the cutting of the canal through ninety miles of sand from sea to sea; to build moles out into the Mediterranean, at Port Said, one of which is 6,940 feet long and the other 6,020 feet, made of concrete; to deepen the shallow waters by excavations; to create ports to receive ships from India and Australia, and to adapt the canal to purposes of irrigation and so

fertilize the adjacent country. Such is the capacity of the canal that steamships of 3,000 tons burthen pass readily through it. On the 17th of November, 1869, the canal was successfully opened in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, the Empress of the French, the Viceroy of Egypt, and others; and on July 4, 1870, De Lesseps was publicly entertained in London. He is now interested in the construction of a similar ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean.

M. De Lesseps was born at Versailles, France, in 1805. Early in life he developed the spirit and shrewdness which distinguished his after-career as a diplomatist. In 1825 he was attached to the French consulate at Lisbon, Portugal. In 1827 he was engaged in the commercial department of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1828 he was attached to the Consul-general's office at Tunis, and in 1831 he was sent as Consul to Alexandria, Egypt. Seven years afterwards he was Consul to Rotterdam, Holland. In 1839 he was sent to Malaga to negotiate in behalf of French commerce with the Spanish government, and was appointed Consul at Barcelona. In 1844 he was again Consul at Alexandria, returning soon to Barcelona. In 1848 he was appointed French Minister to Spain, remaining at Madrid about a year, and returning to Paris just after the revolution of 1848. In 1849 he was sent as envoy of the French republic to the Mazzini government at Rome, taking part in the negotiations previous to the restoration of the Pope by the French army.



FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

In 1854 he was commissioned by the society at Paris which contemplated the opening of the Suez canal, to negotiate with Said Pasha of Egypt for its construction. His mission was crowned with success, but it was not until 1856 that the fullest concession was granted, and the international company was completely organized. The result is described above, although the construction of the canal was not begun until 1859.

During the year 1880 De Lesseps visited the United States for the purpose of interesting the capitalists of America, in his Darien canal scheme. French capital, however, came to his aid, and at this writing the Panama canal is in process of construction.



At Different Periods of the World's History.



ACCORDIONS—Invented by Damian, of Vienna, Austria, 1829.

Aolian harp—First described by Kircher, a German, in 1653; but it was earlier known.

Air-brakes—Invented by George Westinghouse, in America, 1869; improved by J. W. Gardiner, 1872; by Henderson, 1872, and by Fogelburg, 1872.

Air-guns—Invented in Germany, by Guhr, 1656; in America, by Shaw, 1849.

Air-pumps—First made in Madgeburg, Germany, by Otto Guericke, 1650.

Alcohol—Was known in the thirteenth century, and manufactured in France in the fourteenth century.

Ale—Was known as a beverage 404 years before Christ.

Algebra—Is traced to Diophantus, a Greek, in the fourth century; known in Europe in 1300.

Almanacs—First printed in Hungary, by Hkus, in 1470; in England, 1673, and in Philadelphia, Pa., by William Bradford, 1686.

Alphabet (Ionic)—Introduced 339 years before Christ; Cadmus brought letters from Phoenicia into Greece 1493 years before Christ; Athotes is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written history with them 2123 years before Christ.

Amalgamator—Invented in America, by Varney; improved by Hill, 1861; Coleman, 1863; Wheeler, 1863; Heath, 1863; Dodge, 1864; Brodie, 1864; Moore, 1865; Peck, 1865; Charles, 1866; Staats, 1866.

Anchors—Were invented by the Tuscans; improved by Anacharsis in Scythia, 592 years before Christ.

Anemometer (wind-measure)—Invented by Wolfus, 1709; measures force and speed.

Apple-parer—Invented by Contes, 1803; improved by Gates, 1810; Mitchell, 1838; Pratt, 1853.

Aniline-colors—For dyeing, discovered by Unverdorben, 1826.

Areometer—For measuring liquid density and gravity, described by Baume, 1768.

Argand Lamp—Invented by Aime Argand, 1789.

Armstrong-gun—Invented by Armstrong, 1855.

Atmospheric railways—Atmospheric pressure discovered by Papin, 1680.

Backgammon—Invented in Greece, by Palamedes, about 1224.

Bagpipe—Invention traced to early Greece; probably 200 years or more before Christ.

Balloons—Invented by Montgolfier, France, 1782.

Banks—Known at Athens, Greece, 385-322 before Christ; at Rome, 352 before Christ; in Venice 1157; Bank of England established, 1695.

Barometers—Invented 1626.

Battery-gun—Invented by Gatling, 1861; by Hardy, 1862; Taylor, 1871; Dodge, 1856.

Bayonets—Invented at Bayonne, France, about 1647-1690.

Beer—First introduced into England, 1492; in Scotland as early as 1482. (See ALE.)

Bellows—Invented (it is claimed) by Anacharsis, in Scythia, about 569 years before Christ.

Bells—Invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, Campagna, about 400; first used in France, 550.

Bessemer-steel—Invented in England by H. Bessemer, 1856; improved by him, 1861 and 1862.

Billiards—Origin unknown; claimed to have been invented in France, by Devigne, about 1471.

Blankets—First made in England, in 1340.

Blast-furnace—Invented by Detmold, 1842; improved by Van Dyke, 1860.

Blood—Circulation discovered in England, by Dr. Harvey, 1617. Was known to the ancients.

Bombs—Alleged to have been invented at Venio, Holland, 1495.

Books—In their present form, invented by Attalus, King of Pergamus, 887; first printed in England, by Caxton, 1474.

Book-keeping—Double-entry originated in Venice, in the fifteenth century.

Boot-crimper—Invented by Moore, 1812.

Boots—Invented 907 years before Christ.

Bottles (glass)—Made at Pompeii, in the first century.

Bows and Arrows—Introduced in England, 1066.

Brandy—Made in France early in 1300.

Brass—Copper and zinc combined—known to early nations; patent to Emerson, in England, 1781.

Bread—Of great antiquity; first made with yeast in England, 1634.

Breech-loading Fire-arms—Invented by Thornton and Hall, 1811; improved by Ballard, 1851; Chassepot, 1867.

Bricks—First used in England by the Romans about A. D. 44; size fixed by King Charles I., 1625.

Bridge (stone)—Ancient in China; first built at Bow, England, 1087; first wooden one at Croyland Abbey, 943.

Buckles—Invented about 1680.

Bullets (stone)—Used in 1514; iron ones first mentioned, 1550; of lead, in the seventeenth century.

Calico-printing—The Dutch-loom engine used first in 1670; calicoes first made in Lancashire, England, 1771; brought to England from India, 1631.

Camera Obscura—Invention claimed for Roger Bacon, 1290, and for Baptista Porta, sixteenth century.

Candles (tallow)—Substituted for prepared wood-splinters, 1290.

Cannons—Invented in 1330; first used by the English, 1346; first made of iron in England, 1547.

Caps—First worn in 1449.

Cards (playing)—Invented for the amusement of King Charles VI., 1380.

Carriages—Introduced into England, 1580; in Vienna, Austria, 1515; in France, 1559.

Carpets—Introduced into France from the East, 1589-1610; made in France, 1664.

Carte-de-visite (photographic)—First made by Ferrier, in Paris, 1857.

Cast-iron pavement—First used in London, England, 1817.

Cast-iron plow—Invented by Newbold, 1797.

Chain-shot—Invented by De Witt, the Dutch Admiral, 1666.

Chess—Invented 608 years before Christ.

Chimes (on bells)—Invented, 1487.

Chimneys—Introduced into England in 1200.

China (earthenware)—Made at Chelsea, England, 1752-1760; by Wedgwood, 1759; at Dresden, Saxony, 1706.

Chloral—First obtained by Liebig, 1831.

Chloroform—Discovered by Samuel Guthrie, 1831; first used in surgical operation at Boston, 1846.

Circular-saw—Invented by Lentham, in England, 1790; improved by Trotter, 1804, and by Brunel, 1805 and 1809; first saw-laker's anvil brought to America, 1819.

Clarinet—Invention claimed for John C. Denner, of Leipsic, 1690.

Clocks (water)—First used in Rome 158 years before Christ; church clocks and dials, first put up in 913; clocks made to strike the hours, in Arabia, 801; clocks with pendulums, invented in England by Harris, about 1641; repeating clocks and watches, in England, by Barlow, 1676; brass clocks by Jerome, in America, about 1820-25.

Cloth (woolen)—Introduced into England 1191; first manufactured there, 1390.

Coal—Discovered in England, near Newcastle, 1234; sea-coal used for fuel, 1350.

Collodion—Used in photography; originated by F. S. Archer, 1851.

Coin (silver)—First made by Phidon, King of Argos, 869 years before Christ; in Rome, 269 before Christ; gold coin first used in the East; first coined in Venice, 1346; English guineas, 1673; coining with a die, invented 1617; copper money first legally coined in England, 1689; in Scotland, 1466.

Comets—Halley's identified, 1682; Encke's discovered, 1818; Biela's noted, 1826; Donati's, first observed at Florence, Italy, 1858.

Compass (seaman's)—Invented in China, 1120 years before Christ; "variation" discovered by the Chinese, and noticed by Columbus; the "dip" discovered 1756, by Robert Norman, of London.

Concrete pavement—Invented by Straub, 1863; improved by Prescott, 1872, and by Bellamy, 1875.

Copper—Its discovery is said to have preceded that of iron, and it was known to the ancients; the first copper cent was made at New Haven, Conn., 1687.

Corn-sheller—Invented by Phinney in 1815; improved by James, 1819.

Cotton-gin—Invented by Eli Whitney, 1793; improved by Whipple, 1840, and Parkhurst, 1845.

Curved Stereotype Plates—Invented by Cooper, 1815.

Cutting glass (by sand-blas)—Invented by Teghman, 1870.

Daguerreotype Miniature—Produced in France by M. Daguerre, 1838.

Dahlgren-gun (cannon)—Invented by Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N., 1861.

Dancing—Attributed first as a time-movement to the Curetes, 1534 years before Christ.

Davy Safety-lamp (for miners)—Invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, England, 1815.

Diamonds—First cut and polished at Bruges, Belgium, 1489.

Dice—Invented 1500 years before Christ.

Dictionary—The earliest known was in China, about 1100 years before Christ; the oldest Greek dictionary dates back to the days of Augustus; a Latin dictionary was compiled in the first Christian century.

Distilling—First practiced, 1150.

Diving-bell—Probably invented about 1509, and improved in Holland about 1670.

Dominoes—As a game, is traced to the Greeks, Hebrews and Chinese.

Draughts, or Checkers—Has been played in Egypt 4000 years; introduced into Europe three or four centuries ago.

Drummond-light—Invented by Lieutenant Drummond, 1826.

Drums—Invented in the East, and introduced by the Moors into Spain, 713.

Earth-closets—Invented by Moule & Girdlestone, 1860.

Ebonite-hard Rubber—Invented by Charles Goodyear, 1849.

Engraving on Metal—Invented, 1423; on copper, 1511; on wood, in Flanders, 1423, and revived by Albert Durer, 1511; on glass, at Paris, by Bondier, 1799; etching on copper with acid introduced, 1512.

Electric Light—Invented by Stalte & Petrie about 1846; improved by Dubosec, in 1855; Serrin, 1862; Holmes, 1858; Dumas and Benoit, 1862; Jablonsky, about 1878; Edison, 1879.

Electrical machine—Invented by Von Guericke, 1647; the Leyden jar, invented at Leyden, about 1745.

Electrotype—Invented by Spencer, 1837; improved by Jacobi, 1838; Robert Murray, 1840.

Elevated railway—Invented by Sargent, 1825; improved by Andrew, 1861.

Envelopes (for letters)—First used in 1839.

Fairbank's platform Scales—Invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks, 1831.

Fairs (or market fairs)—First instituted in England by King Alfred, 886; called fairs because they were first held on holidays.

False hair—Introduced by courtesans in Italy, and carried to England from France, 1572.

Fire-engines—Existed in ancient times; the modern style invented by Vanderheides, in Holland—time unknown; invented, also, at Augsburg, 1518; first known at Paris, 1699.

Flint gun-locks—Invented, 1630.

Forks—First known in Italy toward the close of the fifteenth century; introduced in England, 1608.

Galvanism—Investigated and results announced by Galvani, 1791; galvanic battery constructed by Volta, 1800.

Gas—First extracted from coal by Clayton, 1739; first used as an illuminator by Murdoch, in England, 1792; first used in Paris, 1802; in New York, 1834.

Gas-meter—Invented either by Clegg, 1815, or Robinson, 1831.

Geometry—Ascribed to early Egyptians; Euclid's elements compiled about 300 years before Christ.

Glass—Origin uncertain; introduced in England, 674; window-glass first made there, 1557.

Gold—A metal known in the remotest times; first discovered in California in 1848.

Gold-leaf gilding—Invented by Margaritone, 1273.

Grist-mills—Invented in Ireland, 214.

Guineas—First coined, 1673; so-called because made of gold brought from Guinea, Africa.

Guns—Invented, 1330; used by Moors in Spain, 1344; English guns made of iron, 1547; of brass, 1635; bombs and mortars invented, 1543.

Gun-cotton—Invented by Schonbein, 1845-'46.

Gunpowder—Known to Hindoos 355 years before Christ, but attributed to Roger Bacon, in England, who lived between 1214 and 1292.

Gutta-percha—Invented by Montgomery, 1843; its vulcanization invented by Goodyear, 1836.

Handkerchiefs—First manufactured at Paisley, Scotland, 1743.

Harvesters—Invented by Cyrus H. McCormick, 1831; improved by Palmer & Williams, 1851; by Wheeler, 1852; Densmore, 1852; Gove, 1859; Kirby, 1859; Mayall, 1859; Manny, 1875.

Hats—First made in London, 1510; at Paris, 1404.

High Towers—First erected on churches, 1000.

Horse-railroad—First built, 1826-'27.

Horse-shoes—Known to the ancients, but not brought into general use until the ninth century.

Hour-glasses—Invented in Alexandria, Egypt, 240.

Howitzer—Invented by Paixhans, 1822.

Ice-making machine—Invented by Carre, 1860; improved by Boyle, 1872; by Martin & Beath, 1872, and by Beath, 1875.

India-rubber manufacture—Invented by Chaffee, 1836; improved by Goodyear, 1844.

Inhalation of Ether (to prevent pain)—Discovered by Morton, 1846.

Iron-clad ships—Were used by the Normans in the twelfth century; the first iron steamship was built in 1830.

Jupiter's moons—Discovered by Galileo, 1610.

Kerosene—First used for illuminating, 1826.

Knitting machine—Invented by Hooton, 1776; improved by Lamb, 1865; knitting stockings by hand, invented in Spain about 1550.

Knives—First used in England, 1559; first made there, 1563.

Lace—Invented (it is claimed) by Barbara Uttmann, in Germany, about the middle of the sixteenth century; also, claimed by Italy and Flanders, about a century earlier.

Lanterns—Invented in England by Alfred the Great, 890.

Lamp-black manufacture—Invented by Mini, 1844.

Lathe (for turning irregular forms)—Invented by T. Blanchard, 1843—such as axe-helves, etc.

Lead water-pipes—First used in 1236; lead-pipe machine invented by Alderson, 1804; improved by Dobbs, 1820, and Hague, 1822.

Life-boat—Invented in England by Greathead, 1802.

Lightning-rods—Invented by Franklin, 1752.

Liquor-metre—Invented by Pontifex, 1824; improved by Tice.

Linen—Previously made on the continent of Europe; first manufactured in London, 1386.

Lithographic printing—Introduced into England, 1801.

Locomotives (for railroads)—Invented by Trevethick, 1802; first one in America, 1830; improved by scores of inventors.

Looms—An ancient invention; the Jacquard loom for figured fabrics, invented by Jacquard, in France, 1800.

Lucifer-matches—First made, 1839.

Magic Lantern—Invented in England, by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Magnifying-glasses—Invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Maps and Globes—Invented by Anaximander 600 years before Christ.

Matchlocks (for guns)—Invented, 1567; superseded by the flint-lock, about 1693.

Metallic Washboards—Invented by Rice, 1849.

Melodeons—Invented by Carhart, New York, 1836.

Microscopes—First used in Germany, 1621; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

Military School—Established in France, 1751; at West Point, N. Y., 1802.

Minie-rifle—Invented by Minie, a French officer, 1833.

Mirrors—Anciently made of polished metal; glass mirrors are mentioned in A. D. 23-79; not again until 1300, when they were made in Venice.

Mowers and Reapers—First mentioned by Pliny, A. D. 60. (See HARVESTERS.)

Musical Notes—Invented, 1070; improved, 1330; first printed, 1473.

Muskets—Were in use about 1521.

Nail machine—Invented by Wilkinson, 1775; improved by Gifford, 1790; Reed, 1786; Cochran, 1794; Haddock, 1870.

Navigable Canal—First built in England, 1134.

Needles—First made in England, 1545; improved by Greening, 1560.

Needle-gun—Invented by Blittkowskie and Hoffman, 1856.

Newspaper—First issued monthly at Venice, about 1536; first in England, 1622; first in America, 1704.

Newspaper Advertisements—First appeared, 1652.

Nickel—Was discovered by Cronstedt, 1751.

Normal Schools—First organized in Prussia, 1735; in Massachusetts, 1839.

Omnibuses—First appeared in Paris, 1825; in London, 1829, and in New York, 1830.

Organs—Invention ascribed to Archimedes 220 years before Christ; to Ctesibius, about 100 years before Christ, and to an unknown inventor, A. D. 758; the principle of the American reed-organ was discovered by Alexandre, in Paris, about 1835.

Padlock—Invented in Germany, 1540.

Paper-hangings—First known patent issued to Lanyer, an Englishman, in 1634, although it is asserted that they were introduced in France in 1620, by Francois.

Paper (cotton manufacture)—Was in use in the year 1000; linen manufacture, 1319; white paper made in England, 1690, and made from straw in 1800.

Paper-bag machine—Invented by Wolle, 1853; improved by Goodale, 1855; Rice, 1857; Armstrong, 1860.

Paper-money—First used in America in 1740.

Papier-mache—Invented by Lefevre, 1740.

Parlor-skates—Invented by Plympton, 1863; improved by Pollitt, 1870.

Parrott-gun—Invented by Parrott, 1862.

Paving (with stones)—First introduced in Paris in 1786.

Pearl-ashes—Manufactured in Ireland, 1783. The first recorded patent issued by the United States Government was, for pearl-ashes, July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins.

Pendulums (for clocks)—Invented, 1656.

Pens—Quills are stated to have been used A. D. 553, and others say not until 635; steel pens first produced by Wise, of Great Britain, 1803; improved by Gillott, 1822.

Penny-post—Introduced into London and suburbs by Murray, 1681; adopted by the government, 1711; made a twopenny-post, 1801.

Percussion-caps (for guns)—Came into use between 1820 and 1830; inventor unknown.

Phonography (short-hand writing)—Invented by Pitman, England, 1837.

Phosphorus—Discovered by Brandt, of Germany, 1669.

Photography—The action of light on chloride of silver, was known in the sixteenth century; the original Daguerreotype (which see) has been superseded by other processes; negative photographs date back to 1839 or beyond; collodion first used by Archer, 1851.

Pins—Were brought from France, 1543, and first used in England by Catharine, queen of Henry VIII.

Piano-forte—Invention claimed for Cristofali before 1711; for Marius, 1716, and for Schroter, 1717.

Pistols—Used by French cavalry as early as 1344.

Pitch and Tar—Made from coal in England, 1779.

Planing-machine—Invented by Woodworth, 1828; improved by Stover, 1861.

Plaster-casts (from faces)—Invented by Verocchio, 1470.

Pneumatic railway—Invented by Pinkus, 1834; improved by Henry, 1845.

Post-office—First established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; in English America, 1710; first mail by stage-coach started August 2, 1785.

Post-mark Stamp—Invented by M. P. Norton, 1859.

Power-loom—Invented by Cartwright, 1785; improved by Bigelow, 1857; by Marshall, 1848.

Printing—Practiced by the Chinese fifty years before Christ, and they are said to have used movable types in A. D. 900; about 1439 the art was re-invented in Germany by Gutenberg, Faust & Schoeffer; the latter invented matrices for casting separate letters; Caxton introduced printing into England between 1471 and 1474; the first press in America is traced to the city of Mexico, in the sixteenth century; first printing in New England, Cambridge, Mass., 1639.

Printing in Colors—First introduced in 1626.

Printing-presses—Inventor of hand-press unknown; improved by Earl Stanhope about 1800; cylinder-press patented about 1790; steam-power applied, 1811.

Pudding-furnace—Invented by Cort, 1781; improved by Dank, 1875.

Punctuation—Known to the ancients, the modern system is attributed to a grammarian named Aristophanes, at Alexandria, Egypt, and first systematically adopted at Venice about the close of the fifteenth century.

Quicksilver—First used for refining silver ore, 1540.

Quinine—Discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, 1820.

Railroads—Wooden rails used in England about 1602; cast-iron-edge rails, 1789, first wooden railroad in the United States, Pennsylvania, 1806; first iron-track road laid in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, 1827.

Railroad cars—Invented by Knight, 1829; improved by Winans, 1834; by Imlay, 1873.

Reaper—See HARVESTER.

Revolver—Invented by Colt, 1836; improved by Sharp, 1850; Smith and Wesson, 1863; Starr, 1864; White, 1875; several others, 1864, and by Remington, 1863.

Rifle (repeating)—Invented by Sharp, 1848; improved by Henry, 1852, Spencer, 1848.

Rifle (common)—Invented by Whitworth, about 1800.

Ruling-machines—Invented in London, 1793.

Sabbath schools—First introduced in England, by Robert Raikes, 1781; in America, at Ephrata, Pa., by Ludwig Hacker, between 1740 and 1747.

Saddles—Used in the third century; of leather, mentioned in 304; known in England about 600; side-saddles, 1380.

Saws—Invention claimed for Dædalus or Talus or Perdox, ancient Grecians; saw-mills in Madeira, 1420; in Norway, 1630; in England, 1663.

Savings-banks—Founded in Hamburg, Germany, 1778; in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816.

Scenes—First introduced in theaters, 1533.

Seeding-machine—Invented by Cahoon, 1857; improved by Brown, 1863.

Sewing-machine—Patent granted to Weisenthal, in England, 1755; improvement by Alsop in England, 1770; invention patented in England by Winter, 1807, invention by Thimmonier, 1834, first complete machine for general use patented by Elias Howe, Jr., of Massachusetts, September 10, 1846; improved by Singer, 1850; by Howe, 1846; by A. B. Wilson, 1851; Grover & Baker, 1851; T. E. Weed, 1854, Gibbs, 1857, and numerous others.

Ship-building—Attributed to the early Egyptians first treated as a science, 1696; ships first copper bottomed, 1837.

Silk—Supposed to have been first brought from China; silk worm raising and working the silk, practiced in Europe, about A. D. 555; first silk made by machinery in the United States, 1829, in Connecticut.

Shoes (modern styles)—First worn in England, 1633; sandals, or sole-shields, strapped to the foot, appear to have been the earliest form.

Shoe-pegging machine—Invented by Gallahue, 1858; latest improvement by Budlong, 1863.

Sleeping-cars—Invented by T. T. Woodruff, 1856; improved by Wheeler, 1859; by Field and Pullman, 1865; by Lucas, 1875.

Soda-water apparatus—Invented by North, 1775.

Soap—According to Pliny, was invented by the Gauls; first made in London, 1524.

Spectacles—Invented by Spina, at Pisa, Italy, 1299.

Spinning-jenny—Invented by Hargreaves, in England, 1767.

Spinning-mule—Invented by Crompton, in England, 1779.

Spinning-wheel—Invented by Jurgens, at Brunswick, 1530.

Square-hole auger—Invented by Branch, 1826.

Steamboats—Successfully tried at Barcelona, Spain, by De Garry, June 17, 1543, but abandoned as impracticable; ancient coins represent paddle-wheel boats before the Christian era; tried on the Conestoga river, by model, by William Henry, of Chester, Pa., 1763; tried on the Potomac river, Va., by Rumsey, at four miles an hour, 1786; in Scotland, on the Forth and Clyde canal, by Shynington, 1789; by John Fitch, on the Delaware river, 1790; and at New York in 1796; by John Stevens, 1804; Fulton's steamboat navigated the Hudson river, 1807; first steamboat from England to India, 1825; first from the United States to England, 1819; used on the Thames river, England, for passengers, 1816; screw-propellers invented by Ericsson and Smith, patented 1836.

Steam-carriage—Invented by T. Blanchard, 1825.

Steam-engines—Crudely developed about 120 years before Christ, by Hero, of Alexandria, Egypt; between A. D. 1580 and 1663 three persons conceived the idea of using steam to raise water; this principle patented by Captain Savery, in England, 1698; an engine worked by a piston moving in a cylinder was constructed at Dartmouth, England, 1705, by Newcomen; but James Watt made the first perfect engine in England, 1764; the first steam-engine in America, it is claimed, came from England, 1753.

Steam fire-engine—Invented by Captain Ericsson, 1830, and improved by him, 1842-'43.

Steam-hammer—Invented by James Nasmyth, 1838.

Steam printing-press (rotary)—Invented by Richard Hoe, 1842; improved by Gordon, 1850, and by Bullock, 1867, with reciprocating bed, by Seth Adams, 1830.

Steel cannon—First made by Krupp, in Germany, 1849.

Steel-pen—See PEN.

Stem-winding watch—Invented by Noel, 1851.

Stereoscope—Invented by Charles Wheatstone, 1838; but the principle was known to Euclid 300 years before Christ, and described by Galen, A. D. 174.

Stereotypes—Invented by Messrs. Didot, French printers, toward the close of the eighteenth century; introduced into America about 1813.

Stereotype printing—Invented by William Ged, of Scotland, 1735.

Stocking-frame—Invented by William Lee, in England, 1589. (See KNITTING MACHINE.)

Street-sweeper—Invented by R. A. Smith, 1855.

Sugar-cane—Originally from China and the East; was produced in Sicily, 1148; in Madeira, 1419; in the West Indies, 1510; in Barbadoes, 1641.

Sugar-refining—First successfully practiced by a Venetian, 1503, and in England, same process, 1569.

Sun-dials—Invented 558 before Christ; mentioned in Isaiah, Bible.

Swords—Made of iron by the Chinese, 1879 years before Christ.

Tack machine—Invented by Thomas Blanchard, 1806.

Tallow candles—See CANDLES.

Tea—Came into general use in China about A. D. 600; first taken to Europe by the Dutch, 1610.

Telegraph (mechanical)—Invented, 1687, first used by the French, 1794, and the English, 1796.

Telegraph (electric)—First established at Geneva, Switzerland, by Lesage, 1782; two by Baron von Schilling, made in 1832; one constructed in Germany by Gauss and Weber, 1838, Professor S. F. B. Morse exhibited his electromagnetic instrument in New York, 1837, and this was brought into practical use in May, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore; Edison invented his duplex transmitter, 1875.

Telegraph (submarine)—Proposed by Salva, 1797, for use between Barcelona and Palma, in the Island of Majorca; experiments in India, 1839; by

Professor Morse, in New York harbor, October, 1842; first successful attempt to lay a marine cable across the Atlantic ocean was made in 1858, but the cable soon became useless; the next successful attempt, which was a triumph for Morse and science, was in 1867.

Telegraph (fire alarm)—Invented by Farmer and Channing, about 1846; improved by Ganewell, 1871; Crane, 1875; Spang, 1875, and by McCulloch.

Telegraph (electric needle)—Invented by Cooke and Wheatstone, in England, 1837.

Telegraphing (musical notes)—Apparatus invented by E. Wilson, 1866; improved by Gray, 1875.

Telegraph (printing)—Invented by R. E. House, 1846, improved by Hughes, 1856.

Telephone (three methods)—Each invented by Bell, Gray and Edison.

Telescopes—Invented by Z. Jansen, 1590; manufactured in 1608, by Lippershey, of Holland; improved by Galileo; Gregory invented and described the reflecting telescope, 1663, and the first was made by Sir Isaac Newton, 1668; Herschel's great telescope was made in 1781; Rosse's, in 1844.

Theater—First built at Athens, Greece, by Philos, 420 years before Christ.

Theater scenery—Painted and introduced by Sienna, 1533.

Theater seats (turn up)—Invented by A. A. Allen, 1854.

Thermometer—Credited to Galileo, 1596; to Drebel, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1749.

Thread—First made at Paisley, Scotland, 1722.

Threshing-machine—Invented by Menzies, of Scotland, 1732, a rotary machine by Leckie, a Scotch farmer, 1758.

Time—Divided into hours at Rome, 308 years before Christ.

Tobacco—Discovered in Cuba, 1492; first taken to Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1555.

Torpedo shells—Invented by Dr. Bushnell, 1777.

Truss bridge—Invented by Price and Phillips, 1841, by Whipple, 1841; improved by Barnes, 1859; by Lowthrop, 1857.

Trusses (for ruptures)—Invented by Robert Brand, 1771.

Type-setting machine—Invented by W. H. Mitchell, 1854; improved by Alden, 1857.

Vaccination—Invented by Dr. E. Jenner, 1780.

Velocipedes—Invented by M. Drais, at Mannheim, 1817.

Violin—Mentioned as early as 1200 in the legendary career of St. Christopher; of great and uncertain antiquity. In its present form invented about A. D. 1477.

Watches—Were invented at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1477, and introduced into England, 1577.

Water-mills—Are said to have been invented at Rome in A. D. 555; Pliny mentions them at an earlier date.

Windows (of glass)—First mentioned in the fourth century; observations at Pompeii indicate the use of glass windows in the first century; in England glass windows were first used in private houses, A. D. 1117.

Wire—Invented at Nuremberg, 1351; wire-drawing at the same place, said to be in 1410.

Wooden pavements—Invented by Nicholson in 1854; improved by De Golyer, 1869; by Ballard, 1870; by Beldler, 1872.

Wood-paper—Invented by Watts and Burgess, 1833.

Woolen cloth—Its manufacture was an ancient art, but not practiced in France until A. D. 1646, nor in England until 1331, but not dyed or dressed until 1667.





The Rothschilds.

Distinguished Bankers

and Financiers.

A Great Fortune the Reward of Being Faithful to the Trust.

T FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, in Germany, in 1743, Meyer Anselm Rothschild was born. Commencing as a small trader, by economy, integrity and business capacity, he won his way to easy circumstances, and established himself as an exchange broker and banker.

After the battle of Jena, in Germany, October, 1806, Napoleon decreed that the sovereigns of Brunswick and Hesse-Cassel should forfeit their estates, and a French army was sent to put this edict into execution. The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had \$5,000,000 in silver in the vaults of his palace. Aware that he must flee, it was a question of the most serious import how to dispose of this large amount of treasure. Lack of confidence prevented him from confiding it to any of his subjects, any one of whom, he knew, would be severely punished for undertaking its trust, if discovered by the French.

In his extremity he sent to Frankfort for Rothschild as the most trustworthy person whom he knew, and to him he entrusted the great fund, to keep it until called for, the reward being that no interest should be asked. Under these circumstances the trust was accepted, and with the aid of some Jewish bankers at Cassel, the money was so secreted that the French, upon their arrival, found only the landgrave gone, and his treasure vanished.

At the time of receiving this money, Meyer Anselm Rothschild had five sons, three of whom, grown to manhood, he associated with himself, and by careful management as bankers this money rapidly multiplied itself. On the fall of Napoleon, the landgrave returned and gave notice to the bankers that he would withdraw his loan; but the escape of the French General from the Isle of Elba so alarmed him that he urged the Rothschilds to keep the money at an interest of two per cent. per annum, which they did until his death, in 1823, when they refused to keep it longer.

At the time of the elder Rothschild's death, in 1812, when he was

sixty-nine years old, his five sons were respectively at the head of five large banking institutions: Anselm being at Frankfort, where he died in 1855, eighty-two years old; Solomon, located at Vienna, who died also in 1855, eighty-one years old; Nathan Meyer, the ablest financier of the family, established at London, who died in 1836,

sixty-two years of age; Charles, the head of the house at Vienna, who died in 1855, in his sixty-seventh year, and, lastly, James, at Paris, who died in 1869, seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death, his fortune, when he died, being estimated at \$200,000,000.

A favorite method of investment by the Rothschilds was that of making large loans to governments. During twelve years, at one period of their work, the following were the amounts loaned: To England, \$200,000,000; Austria, \$50,000,000; Prussia, \$40,000,000; France, \$80,000,000; Naples, \$50,000,000; Russia, \$25,000,000; Brazil, \$12,000,000; besides \$5,000,000 to smaller states, making, in all, \$462,000,000.

The affairs of the different banking houses of this celebrated family are now conducted by the grandsons of Meyer Anselm, their financial connection through banks and their representatives extending to nearly all the leading cities in civilization.

A fundamental rule of action with the great house of Rothschilds, has been to sell when customers wanted to buy, and buy when people desired to sell. That there have been times when they wielded their immense monied influence to depreciate the value of that which they wanted to buy, is highly probable; and that they have used their power to elevate the price of that which they possessed, in order to sell at a high price to those wishing to purchase, is likewise probable; but that they have been scrupulously exact in the fulfillment of every promise, is equally a fact. In

short, the commercial word of every Rothschild has ever been as religiously kept as was that of the elder Rothschild to the landgrave.



Nathan Meyer Rothschild.

THE representation given above is of Nathan, the most distinguished financial representative of the Rothschild family.

He was in his prime as a banker in London when Napoleon I. was in his glory in France. As illustrative of his enterprise it is said, anticipating the battle of Waterloo, he had a relay of horses all the way from the battle ground to London, and after witnessing the defeat of Napoleon, he, personally, with the aid of fresh horses every few miles, sped homeward and reached London nearly two days in advance of the news of the battle. Gloomy forebodings filled the minds of the people, and government securities sold low. Rothschild bought all he could obtain. When the good news came they rose immediately greatly in value and Rothschild made by this single achievement a great fortune.

John Jacob Astor.

Dealer in Musical Instruments and Furs.



UR HAS BECOME one of the most extensive articles of commerce in the United States.

The early rise and development of the fur trade in America is closely identified with the history of John Jacob Astor, a German, who was born in the village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the 17th of July, 1763. He was the young-

est of four sons, one of whom established himself in London as a maker of musical instruments, and another settled in America. There was nothing particularly notable in the parentage of these children. The father, Jacob Astor, was a jolly peasant, who followed the business of butchering a good share of the season. The mother was a pious woman, thrifty, industrious, and devoted to her family. Under her guardianship, John Jacob was trained to rise early in the morning, and give the first of his waking hours to the reading of the Bible, a pastime that he followed through life, it being to him, he claimed, a source of never-failing pleasure. By the same maternal guardian he was schooled in habits of industry and economy, which, in after-life, aided him in the accomplishment of his undertakings. He received a plain education by the aid of the village schoolmaster, and his partaking of the rites of confirmation as a member of the church at the age of fourteen indicated the religious bent of his mind.

In Waldorf he might have remained till he had grown to manhood, but his mother dying, and a stepmother coming to take her place, who looked with no favor upon the boy, his lot became so hard as to cause him to resolve upon leaving home.

From his father he obtained a reluctant consent to go, and having completed his preparations, with a knapsack over his shoulder he

left his native village, to walk to the Rhine, not far distant, hoping in some manner to secure a passage for London, where he expected to meet his elder brother.

Aside from his little bundle of clothes which he carried, his possessions, as he went out from home, then seventeen years of age, consisted of two dollars in money, a good, plain education, a strong constitution, a large amount of common sense, and no bad habits. In after-life, referring to his departure from home, he said: "Soon after I left the village I sat down beneath a tree to rest, and there I made three resolutions—to be honest, to be industrious, and not to gamble."

Reaching the Rhine, he obtained work on a raft, in payment for which he received ten dollars at the mouth of the river, and with this he secured passage for London, where he was warmly welcomed by his brother. He remained here two years, during which time, in working for his brother, he acquired quite a knowledge of the English language, became the possessor of a good suit of clothes, and had \$75 in money. With this money he purchased seven German flutes of his brother for \$25, and for \$25 more he secured a steerage passage for Baltimore. The passage to America was a stormy one, and it was noticed on one occasion, when the ship was in great danger, that young Astor appeared on deck in his Sunday suit. Being asked the reason, he replied that if the vessel was wrecked and he escaped, he would save his best clothes; if all were lost it would be immaterial what became of his clothes.

On this journey, Astor made the acquaintance of a German who had been before in America, engaged in the business

of buying furs from the Indians. From him the young adventurer obtained full information as to the best course to pursue, the advice being to buy trinkets, go among the Indians, who even came to New York with their peltries; to make the best bargain he could, obtain the furs, and instead of selling to the New York dealers, ship his possessions directly to Europe, where they would sell for four or five times as much as in America; invest the proceeds of the sale in trinkets, and return again for furs, and thus continue to enlarge the business.



JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Astor listened with great attention, and took the names of leading furriers in New York, Montreal and London. Together the Germans proceeded to New York, where they were warmly received by Henry Astor, then prosperously in business as a butcher, an employment at which he afterwards made a fortune; and here the future plans of John Jacob were talked over, it being agreed that it would be best for the young man to enter the employ of a furrier for a time, until a practical knowledge of the business could be obtained. Acting upon this idea, a search for a place was made the next day, which resulted in finding a situation with a Mr. Robert Browne, where he received for his services two dollars per week and board.

His first work was that of beating furs, to prevent moths from lodging in and destroying them. From the first he applied himself most industriously to the work of obtaining a knowledge of the business. He mastered the details of curing and preserving furs, and from the trappers he learned the habits and the haunts of fur-bearing animals and the best means of trapping and capturing. By attention to business, knowledge of his work and excellent business habits, his employer advanced him from one position to another, until, ere long, he entrusted him with a mission to Montreal, to purchase furs—an expedition that the merchant himself had occasionally made before. Young Astor ascended the Hudson to Albany, where, with a pack of trinkets on his back, he struck out across the country, then almost wholly a wilderness, to Lake George; passing up through into Lake Champlain, thence sailing across to the head of the Lake, from which point he repaired to Montreal, where he made extensive purchases. Employing the Indians to carry his skins, he returned across the lakes to Albany, and thence to New York, to surprise his employer with the large amount of peltries he had obtained for a small investment of money.

Having carefully studied the fur trade in all its details, he commenced business for himself in a small store on Water Street, which he furnished with toys and articles adapted to the wants of the Indians who had furs to sell. His entire stock was worth only a few hundred dollars. This was in 1786, when Astor was twenty-three years old. His store was small. He employed no assistants. He bought, cured, packed and sold the skins himself. If pelts came in slowly, he shouldered a pack of "notions" and made a journey among the Indians, farmers and trappers throughout Central and Western New York, thus driving and enlarging his business; his store, in the meantime, being cared for by a partner, with whom he found it necessary to associate himself. In time he had a sufficient quantity of skins to make it an object to ship them to London. Taking a steerage passage, he went himself, sold his furs, made arrangements with houses to ship them furs and draw upon the firms to which they were consigned.

He took the agency of his brother's musical instruments, from which trade he derived a large revenue in New York. Thus his business grew. Having made the personal acquaintance of Indians and trappers, he secured their trade. He had opened connections abroad whereby he could profitably ship and find sales for his furs in Europe, while musical merchandise and other goods filled the ships on the return voyages.

In due time he married Miss Sarah Todd, of New York, who engaged heartily with her husband in his business, buying and beating the furs herself. It was his boast in after years, when he became a millionaire, that her knowledge of furs and her capacity for conducting business were fully equal to his own.

In 1794, Jay's treaty, by the placing of the frontier forts in the hands of the Americans, enabled the traders to extend their operations very greatly, the consequence being that Astor, ere many years, had his agents at work purchasing furs at various points along the great lakes, his enterprise even reaching across the continent to Oregon.

Up to 1800, when Astor was thirty-seven years of age, he lived over his store. He had been in business for fifteen years. He then moved his residence to 223 Broadway, where the Astor House stands to-day.

He commenced in this locality worth \$250,000, and with the exception of one removal, he remained here for twenty-five years, rapidly extending his business. He made every article that he bought or sold turn a profit, and generally a large profit. He bought beaver-skins in Western New York for a dollar each, and sold them for six dollars each, in London. The proceeds invested in English goods he sold at a large profit, when his vessels returned.

By and by his vessels went into Asiatic ports. The Chinese trade he found profitable. His furs sold there readily, and the proceeds, invested in teas and silks, sold at a great profit in New York. The average profits on a vessel's journey to China were \$30,000 a trip, and sometimes reached \$70,000. He had at one time several vessels running from the Pacific coast to Canton, in China, thus exchanging furs for silks and teas at a great profit. In all, it is estimated, he made \$2,000,000 in the fur trade. The bulk of his great fortune, however, was made in real estate.

Having great faith in the future of New York, as fast as his gains came in he invested them in houses and lots, and, in some cases, where parties would not sell, he leased property on long time. Occasionally he bought real estate in the center of the city, but suburban property was his choice for investment. He constructed houses which he rented, and thus realized a revenue immediately. These houses he did not sell, but with the revenue obtained by renting them others were built, until in time the houses of the Astor estate numbered 7,000.

Subsequently, through rapid growth, the city extended far beyond his possessions, and his real estate was found to be most centrally and favorably located. How rapidly it increased in value was shown by his purchase from the estate of Aaron Burr, at Richmond Hill, of 160 acres, at \$1,000 per acre. Twelve years afterwards the land was worth \$1,500 a lot.

He continued actively in business for fifty years. He was always an early riser, and until he was fifty-five years old was always in his office before seven o'clock in the morning; but having dispatched his business rapidly, he usually left by two in the afternoon. He was extremely punctual in all his appointments, and was remarkable for his calmness in the midst of some of his greatest losses, being perfectly cool, and apparently more cheerful than ever.

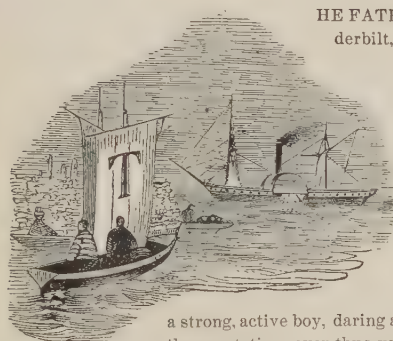
Soon after his arrival in New York as a stranger, he stopped one day on Broadway, to notice a block of buildings that had just been erected, the finest on the street. He there made a vow that he would some day erect a building finer than any then on the street. About the year 1830 he purchased for \$60,000 the ground for the site of a hotel, and soon afterwards erected the Astor House, then the largest and best hotel in the country. He presented the building, when it was completed, to his eldest son, William B. Astor.

John Jacob Astor left at his death a property valued at \$20,000,000, among his bequests being \$50,000 for the poor of his native town of Waldorf, and \$400,000 for the founding of the Astor Library. He died March 29, 1848, and was buried in St. Thomas' Church, on Broadway.

While the extreme parsimony of this great financier was perhaps a serious defect in his business dealing, there were many causes that contributed to his success which are especially worthy of study by those who would succeed in the acquisition of wealth. Among these were his temperate habits, his perseverance, his punctuality, and his thorough comprehension of an enterprise before he commenced it, which gave him in his long business career an almost unbroken round of success, from the beginning to the end.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Staten Island Ferry-Boy, the Successful Steamboat Owner and Distinguished Railroad Financier.



HE FATHER of Cornelius Vanderbilt, steamboat and railroad owner, was a well to do farmer, who, with his wife, lived on Staten Island at an early day.

Here, Cornelius, the eldest of a family of several children, was born May 27, 1794. When seventeen years old,

a strong, active boy, daring and courageous, he had the reputation, even thus young, of accomplishing whatever he undertook. Being passionately fond of the water, he had assisted his father for some years in sailing a boat from Staten Island to New York, in the transportation of passengers and farm produce. This experience only confirmed him in his desire to follow the water, and he was seventeen years of age when he importuned his mother to lend him \$100 with which to buy a boat, that he might become a boatman in New York harbor. His mother, a clear-headed woman, realizing the importance of a child knowing the value of money by having earned it, gave him the promise of the money on condition that he plow, harrow and plant a certain ten acres of rough land on the farm, by a certain day, a task that he triumphantly completed within the stipulated time, and thus obtained the required amount with which to buy his boat.

He entered upon his work with a genuine enthusiasm, and earned \$1,000 a year for the next three years, besides becoming, out of forty competitors in the business, the leading boatman in the harbor, and the owner of the best boat, with a perfectly acquired knowledge of his business. Of the \$3,000 earned, he retained only enough to provide himself with clothing, the remainder going to his parents.

Oftentimes his courage was put to the severest tests. On one occasion, in 1813, the commanding officer of the British fleet, then a short distance from the city, was desirous of sending some messengers to New York for reinforcements, during a heavy gale blowing at the time. The boatmen all agreed that if it could be done the only person who could accomplish it would be "Corneel" Vanderbilt. Upon being sent for, the young man expressed his belief that the feat could be performed, but in doing it he would be compelled to carry the men a portion of the way under water. Under his command, the men undertook the journey, and were landed at the foot of Whitehall street an hour afterward, drenched to the skin.

His courage to undertake, and his ability to perform what he undertook, became so well-known as to secure him the contract, when twenty-one years of age, for supplying the military forts about New York harbor, in 1814, with provisions; notwithstanding the bid of young Vanderbilt was much higher than that of the most of his competitors. The delivery of these goods being regular, he performed the labor at night, when other work could not be had, leaving his boat free to obtain all transient custom it was possible to get in the day-time. With a profitable contract to fill, and other patronage, he soon began to make money rapidly, being assisted by his wife, to whom he had been married two years. In 1814 he saved money enough to build a little schooner called the "Dread," and in the succeeding year, in company with his brother-in-law, the schooner "Charlotte" was set afloat for the coasting trade, its journey extending as far south as Charleston. Three years later he was the owner of two or three sloops and schooners, and had saved \$9,000.

Fulton had launched his steamboat, the "Clermont," in 1807. In 1812 his steam ferry-boats were running, and in 1818 the fact was fully demonstrated that steam was to be the propelling power for rapid sailing. Thomas Gibbons had constructed a steamer to sail from New York to New Brunswick, in New Jersey, where passengers remained over-night, and thence they went by stage to Trenton, where, on a steamer, they went to Philadelphia. To Vanderbilt Gibbons gave the captaincy of the steamer, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. This was less than Vanderbilt had been making, but desirous of becoming acquainted with steamboating, he accepted the situation. The hotel at New Brunswick, which had been miserably kept, was given him rent free, and this he placed in charge of his wife, through whose administration the house became popular.

Vanderbilt remained with Gibbons eleven years, conducting the boat amid much opposition, but so successfully as to give his employer during the last four years a profit of \$40,000 annually. During this time Vanderbilt had himself saved \$30,000, besides having the lease for fourteen years of the ferry between Elizabethport, New Jersey, and New York, a line that was proving very profitable.

Vanderbilt was now thirty-five years old, and just coming forward to his prime. Refusing all offers of partnership, and desirous of commencing in business for himself, he constructed a small steamer, called the "Caroline," which he commanded in person.

In the succeeding nineteen years, he became the owner of numerous steamers, which floated on the Hudson, on the routes to Boston, on Long Island Sound, and elsewhere, to establish which lines in the face of powerful combinations of capital, cost him frequently an immense amount of money. He would establish such a sharp business competition, however, as to eventually drive his opponents from the field, or compel them to compromise. A favorite saying with

Vanderbilt, was that he did not care so much about making money as he did carrying his point.

In the steamship "Prometheus," which he built in 1848-'49, he sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, having already a controlling interest in the "American, Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," which intended building a canal across the isthmus. Vanderbilt substituted another route across the isthmus from the way heretofore traveled, which shortened the distance 700 miles between New York and San Francisco. The old route had been from Chagres to Panama. The new extended from the mouth of the San Juan river, at Greytown, to the San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific. In 1851 he put three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side, and entered into competition with the "United States" and the "Pacific Mail" companies. The next year he put three more steamers on, to ply between New Orleans and Greytown.

In 1853 he made a cruise to Europe in his steamer, the "North Star." While abroad, an opposition having been established in his absence, to his Atlantic-Pacific line, he was compelled to overthrow it on his return. Subsequently, in 1856, when William Walker, then ruling in Nicaragua, seized the property of the Transit company across the isthmus, Vanderbilt created an insurrection, which, with the aid of Costa Rica, expelled Walker. Receiving afterwards a large subsidy, Vanderbilt withdrew his opposition, the business being insufficient for two lines. To enumerate all the successful contests which he had, would swell this sketch to a great length.

In all, he owned at one time sixty-six steam sailing craft, including twenty-one steamers, eleven of which he built himself, to govern and control which he was very appropriately named "Commodore."

In 1864, with a fortune estimated at \$40,000,000, he arranged to leave the water. He had been for twenty years a large owner of the stock of the New York and New Haven as well as the New York and Harlem railways, the whole of which latter road he owned in 1864. He had also several millions invested in the Erie. Soon after coming into the possession of the Harlem he obtained a controlling interest in the New York Central and Hudson River roads, and consolidated them. Subsequently connection was made with the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore roads, the whole being operated under one management, making a line, with side-branches, 2,128 miles in length, representing a capital of \$149,000,000.

While possession largely developed the faculty of acquisitiveness, it could not be said of Vanderbilt that he was miserly. For the purpose of carrying a point he was ready to spend money lavishly, and while seldom putting his name to a subscription paper he was ready to give to any cause that he deemed worthy. He presented the steamer "Vanderbilt," which cost \$800,000, to the government at the opening of the civil war; and to the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., he gave \$700,000; to the Rev. Dr. Deems,

of New York, he gave the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, while his lesser charities have been numerous.

In the latter years of his life he gradually withdrew from the activities of business, taking relief behind a span of fast horses in the afternoon, and a game of whist with his friends in the evening. He had thirteen children—nine daughters and four sons. He was twice married. With his first wife he celebrated his golden wedding, on which occasion one hundred and forty of his descendants were present to congratulate him and the worthy partner of his hopes, struggles and triumphs.

Averse to attending school in his boyhood, Vanderbilt had no book education. He claimed an indistinct recollection of having seen a spelling-book in his childhood, of the contents of which he had only a limited knowledge. But such was the great strength of body and brain of this man as to enable him to triumph even without a knowledge of books. He was born great. Of course, as the jewel is more brilliant when carefully cut and polished, so Vanderbilt would have been a vastly more perfect character had he had good educational advantages; but even without this he possessed such large perceptive faculty and business capacity, impelled by the combative powers which gave force, as to carry him to the head. A marked feature of his life was, also, that although living to the advanced age of eighty-three, he retained his powers undimmed to the last.

His success was an evidence of what industry, economy, perseverance, enterprise and courage may accomplish. After making ample provision for his various descendants, by will, and consigning his vast monied interests to his son, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, that his plans might be carried forward to completion, he died January 3, 1877, leaving property variously estimated to be worth from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000; an elaborate tomb, surmounted by a grand monumental shaft, in the old Moravia burying grounds on Staten Island, becoming the resting place for his remains.

Why Vanderbilt Succeeded.

A careful study of the life of this financier reveals the following as among the principal causes of his success:

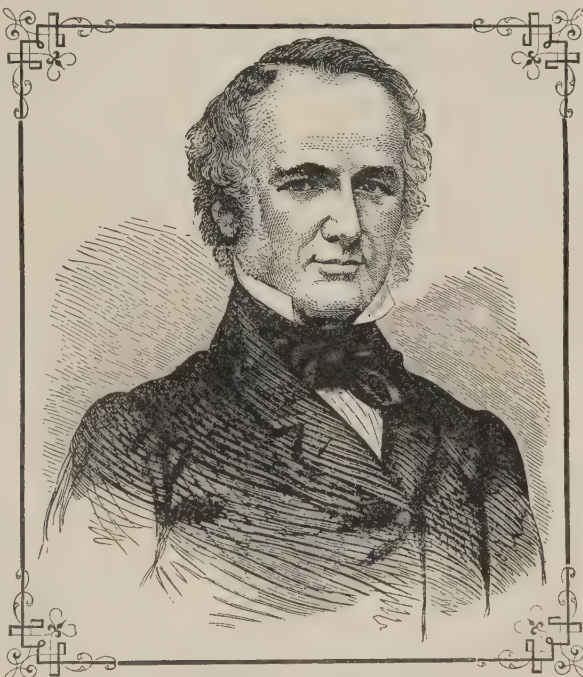
First. He had a strong body and possessed great power of physical endurance.

Second. As an assistant of his father, he formed industrious habits. He knew how to work.

Third. Money came to him slowly in his childhood, and only by hard earnings. He thus learned the value of a dollar.

Fourth. He was courageous. Enterprises that others would shrink from he would undertake with readiness, and carry through to success.

Fifth. He was reliable. He did as he agreed, and he performed his contract in first-class style. He could get a higher price than his competitors, even as a youth, because his promise could be absolutely depended upon.



VANDERBILT IN HIS PRIME.



The Bay and CITY OF NEW YORK, Looking Northward.

New York City is located on the island of Manhattan, a name given it by the Dutch who first located here, in 1614. In 1626 Peter Minuit, a Hollander, bought the entire island from the Indians for sixty guilders, a sum equal to \$24. The island was sixteen miles long; was four and a half miles in width at its widest place, and was estimated to contain 26,500 acres.

In 1627 there were about twenty huts on the island, scattered along the East river, and the population was 270 whites. The receipts for furs sent abroad that year amounted to \$19,000. One hundred years afterwards the population was 8,622; when two hundred years old it was 93,634, and by the census of 1880 it was 1,206,577.

The Location of Well-known Points of Interest

Are designated by the following numerals, which correspond with the figures in the Engraving.

No. 1. New York Bay, first entered by Henry Hudson in 1609, who then saw and visited the island of Manhattan. **2.** The present site of 39 Broadway, where, in 1612, Hendrick Christensen, a Hollander, first made a small redoubt, enclosing four log huts, as a place in which to live and receive furs. **3.** Battery park, at the extreme southern end of the island, containing twenty-one acres, about one mile from City Hall. **3 1-2.** Brooklyn Warehouses. **4.** Castle Garden, a circular building, where the emigrants land when arriving in New York, a record being made as they pass through of the name of each, place of nativity, age and occupation. **5.** Brooklyn; population in 1880, 554,465. **6.** Location of the piers for several lines of steamers, which run to Florida, Cuba, Texas and California. **7.** Piers of Hartford and New Haven lines of steamships. **8.** Fulton Market. **9.** Printing house of Harper Brothers. **10.** Brooklyn bridge. **11.** Custom house. **12.** Trinity church, head of Wall street. **13.** Broadway—extending from Battery to Central park, a distance of five miles. **14.** Washington House, where Washington made his headquarters while in New York

during the revolution. **15.** Piers of steamers for New Orleans. **16.** Piers of steamers for Boston and points at the south. **17.** Piers of the Pennsylvania railroad. **18.** Jersey City; population in 1880, 105,000. **19.** Hudson river; first discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, September 11, 1609, and navigated by him to Albany, where he arrived September 21, 1609, the journey occupying eleven days. **20.** New Jersey. **21.** Washington market. **22.** Piers from which boats run to the Erie railway. In this vicinity are located also the piers of the White Star line, Anchor, Cunard, Pacific Mail, Inman and other ocean lines of steamships. **23.** City Hall and Post office. In this neighborhood are also the Tribune, Herald, World, Sun, Astor House and other prominent buildings. **24.** City prison, called the "Tombs." **25.** Washington square, containing eight acres. **26.** Astor Library; near here also are the Appletons', Scribners', and Fowler & Wells' publishing houses, the Grand Central, New York, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan hotels. **27.** Stewart's store; near here are the Bible House, Cooper Institute, the Irving and St. Denis hotels—a mile and a half from City Hall.

28. New York Historical Society. **29.** Tompkins square, containing forty acres. **30.** Bellevue Hospital. **31.** Grand Central Depot of the N. Y. Central and Harlem railroads. **32.** Union Square park, containing three and a half acres. In this vicinity are located Gramercy park, Union Square theater, Wallack's Academy of Music, Steinway hall, Tammany hall, Irving hall, Everett House, Tiffany's, and Domestic Sewing machine buildings. Half a mile further north is Madison Square park, containing six acres. In this vicinity are the Fifth Avenue hotel, the Hoffman, Albermarle, Hotel Brunswick, St. James and Delmonico's. Here also are, the Academy of Design, Gilmore's garden and Booth's theater. **33.** Riverside park, on a line with the Hudson river, from 72nd to 130th streets; a little over a mile in width, and contains one hundred and seventy-eight acres. **34.** Central park, five miles from the Battery, containing eight hundred and forty acres. **35.** Blackwell's island. In this vicinity are also Randall's island, and the reefs, called Hell Gate. **36.** Long Island Sound, leading out to the Atlantic ocean. **37.** East river. **38.** Brooklyn.

Alexander T. Stewart.

A Fortune the Result of Attention to Details.

FOR MANY YEARS the colossal operations of A. T. Stewart in the purchase and sale of dry-goods, so engaged the attention of the American public, as to make a biographical sketch of this distinguished merchant of especial interest to all. How did he achieve so great success? The object of this paper is to answer that question.

In the year 1818, among the immigrants who stepped from a European vessel anchored in New York, was a young Irishman, a mere boy, only sixteen years of age, who in after years became widely known as Alexander T. Stewart. He was born in Ireland, Oct. 27, 1802, of Scotch-Irish parents. His father dying when he was quite young, caused his guardianship and education to devolve upon his grandfather, who gave him a good common-school education, and placed

him in Trinity College, with a view of fitting him for the ministry. During his second term in school, his grandfather died, and he thereupon abandoned the idea of completing his collegiate course, and, instead, concluded to try his fortune in the new world, where his mother was then living.

Failing to secure employment in a store, he engaged in teaching for a few years, carefully saving the proceeds of his labors. Having become of age, he returned to Ireland, where he received the proceeds of a small legacy left him by his grandfather. A portion of this, by advice of a friend, he invested in "insertion," "scollop-trimmings" and other fancy material of ladies' wear, and returned to New York, where he opened for himself, at 233 Broadway, a small store.

He commenced with several disadvantages, among which were a small stock of goods and himself with inexperience as a salesman. He was resolved, however, to win his way. He worked early and late. He gave from fourteen to eighteen hours to his business each day. Unable to employ help, he was his own porter, book-keeper

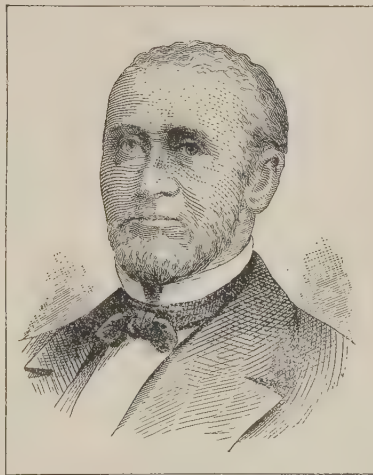
and salesman. A total stranger in the business community, he had no credit, and he asked none. But to do a cash business thus required that he observe the utmost economy.

His purchases at first were principally at the auction sales, where he bought miscellaneous stocks of goods known as "sample lots," often thrown together in confusion. These he bought very cheaply for cash, took them to his store, and when the business of the day was over, he commenced a most careful examination of the goods he had thus purchased. In this he was assisted by his wife, a most estimable lady whom he married about this time. The articles were carefully assorted, redressed if found necessary, handsomely labeled, placed in beautiful boxes, and when exposed for sale they possessed all their original excellence.

In this work we undoubtedly now discover the key-note to the great merchant's success. He was economical. He bought where he could buy the cheapest. He was industrious. He shrunk from no labor necessary to assort and arrange his goods. He possessed large order. From a tangled mass of odds and ends of goods, he would carefully pick and straighten the skeins of silk, rearrange the sizes of gloves, of hose and other goods, thus bringing method and system out of the disorder. He possessed exquisite taste which enabled him to display his goods to fine advantage. Having bought his goods very cheaply for cash, he was able to sell cheaper than most other retail dealers, and yet at a good profit, his sales being strictly for cash on delivery.

Added to the foregoing original methods of procedure, the young merchant introduced another innovation into his business, which was that of having no deviation in

price for an article among customers, one patron invariably being able to buy as cheaply as another. Customers thus soon learned that it would be entirely useless to attempt to "beat down," and they learned another thing, which was that a child could buy as cheaply as themselves. He marked his goods up and down according to the fluctuation in the market, but among buyers at his store the cost was uniform, and the price for every article he sold was as low as, or lower, than the same could be bought for elsewhere



A. T. STEWART.

The patron soon had the utmost confidence in trading with him—a confidence well and worthily bestowed, for Mr. Stewart made it a rule to dismiss any clerk who should misrepresent an article of goods or in any way take advantage of a customer. He was a perfect autocrat among his clerks; holding them to their duties by severe rules of discipline, a fine being imposed on any one who should be late at the store, who should misdirect bundles, over-stay the lunch hour, or mistake a number.

He adopted the plan, also, of never carrying goods over to another season. To avoid this, he would advertise a "closing out" sale "at cost" for a certain number of days, and by adroit management he would fill his store thus with patrons, at times and seasons when, with other merchants, business would be dull.

At the expiration of six years he found it necessary to move to a larger store, between Chambers and Warren streets, and in four years more he was compelled to go to a yet larger building on Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets, five stories of which he soon occupied.

He was a superior judge of human nature, and his success was doubtless largely due to that knowledge. Aside from the absolute honesty with which he compelled his clerks to observe his one price, his cheap price, and his frequent "cost price," he employed men of fine address to assist him, well knowing that the average young lady would often go a long distance out of her way to trade and chat for a little time with a handsome clerk. He carefully studied, also, the methods that gave tone, and brought success to his establishment.

On one occasion he was asked by a well-known wealthy lady how she could serve him. In answer, he said that the greatest favor he could ask would be that her coachman be allowed, when on the street, to occasionally halt her carriage, and rest the horses in front of his store. He knew the value of appearances, and he studied the effect. The result of his study and effort was seen in after years, when the most costly and beautiful equipages of the city came of their own accord.

In ten years from the time he commenced his mercantile career, his great success was assured. His rapidly increasing business requiring more room, he bought land at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, where he erected a palatial store, into which he moved in 1846; and some years later he secured the Old Ninth Street Dutch Church and the lots adjoining it, comprising an entire block, at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway, upon which he erected, as a retail store, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world; covering about two acres, having six elevators, the service in the establishment being arranged about as

follows when the force was full: one superintendent, nineteen assistants, nine cashiers, twenty-five bookkeepers, thirty ushers, two hundred cash boys, four hundred and seventy clerks, fifty porters for heavy work, nine hundred seamstresses in the manufacturing department, five hundred others employed in various work; making in all two thousand two hundred persons employed about the store, with, at times, when under Mr. Stewart's supervision, receipts averaging \$60,000 daily.

He early foresaw that the late war would greatly increase the price of all manufactured articles. Acting on this belief, he contracted with many factories to take all they made for a long time, the result being that when prices rose, as they did during the war, he was in the possession of an immensely large stock, from which he made a profit of several millions of dollars.

The years went by and Mr. Stewart, by close attention to his business, by enterprise, by care, economy and courage, by honesty, sagacity and industry, became the most successful merchant in the world. He turned his attention then to the purchase of real estate, and, excepting Wm. B. Astor, became the largest real estate owner in America; his landed possessions, including his two mammoth stores, the Metropolitan Hotel and the New York Theater, all on Broadway; nearly all of Bleeker street from Broadway to Dupont Row, numerous churches, many buildings, one of the most expensive residences in the country—all in New York, besides the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, and 10,000 acres of land in New Jersey, whereon Garden City has been built through his liberality and enterprise. He also possessed much other land.

The erection of a mammoth hotel in New York, costing several millions, originally designed for the accommodation of women; the sending of a ship load of provisions to Ireland, during one of her famines, and other charities, were among his benefactions.

He was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Grant, a position which he was compelled to resign, because by an old law it was found, that any person employed as an importer, was ineligible to the place, a fact which was sincerely regretted because of his known fitness for the office. The result of his business career was a fortune of over \$20,000,000, the proceeds of upright dealing and legitimate trade. He died April 10, 1876, in the seventy-third year of his age, the Memorial Church at Garden City, being designed by his widow to receive his remains. His death in the mercantile world was like the fall of a giant tree in the forest. This generation will see but few men who will pass through fifty-three years of such remarkable, continued, legitimate business success. Mrs. Stewart died Oct. 24, 1886.



Stephen

Girard.



Sailor, Banker and Financier.

STEPHEN GIRARD was a remarkable character in Philadelphia at the beginning of this century, being noted for two things: First, because of his large wealth, and, second, for his peculiarities and eccentricities. He was born at Bordeaux, in France, May 24, 1750. His father was a seaman, who it is claimed, was very harsh and severe with his children, particularly with Stephen, the eldest. His mother died when he was young, and a step-mother taking her place made the lot of the boy still more unpleasant. Added to this was the discovery, in his childhood, that one eye was blind. This fact, his biographers claim, had much to do in souring a disposition that otherwise might have been gentle and kind.

With his father's consent, having the barest rudiments of an education, he shipped as a cabin-boy, at thirteen, to the West Indies and New York. In this position he made the best of his opportunities in acquiring a knowledge of navigation, and gradually worked himself up to the position of mate, and to the command of a vessel when he was twenty-six years old.

It was in 1776, while on his way from New Orleans to a Canadian port, that he was becalmed in a fog off the mouth of Delaware bay. Learning that in consequence of hostilities between America and England he was liable to have his vessel captured by the English cruisers, he proceeded up the Delaware river to Philadelphia, sold his sloop and cargo, which he partly owned, and commenced business as a grocer and liquor-dealer.

During the Revolution he established himself for a time at Mount Halley, New Jersey, where his sale of wines and cider to the soldiers being large, he made considerable money, all of which was most carefully saved. With the capital thus acquired he engaged in the New Orleans and San Domingo trade at the close of the war.

A ten years' lease of a block of buildings on Water street, in Philadelphia, taken during the business depression, in 1782, proved a very profitable investment. These buildings, upon the revival of prosperity, he relet at a great advance over the price he paid, and his profits were very large. He subsequently made \$30,000, the result of a partnership with his brother, Captain John Girard, in the West India trade. The partnership being dissolved, Stephen continued profitably in the business.

At the time of the negro insurrection in Hayti, as two of his vessels were in port, several of the planters brought considerable

treasure on board. Returning to their homes for more, they were never heard of afterwards. This treasure Girard's ships brought to Philadelphia, where he advertised it liberally, but the parties who placed it on the ships having been, probably, killed on their return to land, no one ever appeared to claim it, and the property, amounting to about \$50,000, went to swell the growing wealth of Girard.

From this time forward wealth rapidly accumulated with him. He built ships and started them to various parts of the world. His vessels could be found in all the waters where commerce extended. He was largely

in the Chinese and East India trade. His captain would buy fruits in the warm climates; would sail to a northern port, sell the cargo to great advantage, and invest in another production, which would be taken to and sold in another part of the world; every turn being generally at a profit. The success which attended this fortunate course of trade was termed *luck*, but observation proved that Girard had, through his own experience as a navigator and careful study, made himself perfectly familiar with what he expected his captains to perform; and, giving them minute details of what he desired, he required them to obey instructions to the letter.

On one occasion, a captain, discovering that he could by the purchase of teas, at another port from the one in which he had been instructed to buy, save several thousand dollars, took the responsibility of making the change. Although the captain's judgment greatly enriched his employer, Girard discharged him, and would never afterwards employ him, his reason being that while an employe might occasionally benefit him by going contrary to orders, in the majority of cases it would prove a loss, and would eventually ruin him.

He required perfect obedience, no matter at what loss to himself. One day a man applied to him for labor, and Girard set him at work removing a pile of stone from one portion of a lot to another, the orders being to report when the job was completed. When finished, the laborer announced the fact to Girard, who replied: "Very well, remove the stone back again to the place where you found them." The stone was carefully carried back. The work finished, and the fact reported, Girard told him to carry it once more to the place where he first put it. Again the workman pleasantly returned to his task, completed the labor and went for further orders. Having tested the willingness of the man, thus, to perform any labor to

which he might be assigned with alacrity and without question, Girard gave him other duties to perform and retained his services for years.

In 1793 the yellow fever raged with fearful violence in Philadelphia. People fled to the country, and the streets were deserted. An appeal was made for money and nurses. At this time Girard stepped to the front, took the management of the hospital for the infected, and in person superintended the care of the patients. Again, in 1797 and in 1798, he did the same, receiving the gratitude of the people for his courage and the valuable assistance that he had rendered, through his wealth and personal service.

In 1812 he purchased the building and most of the stock of the United States bank, and commenced business as a private banker, on a capital of \$1,200,000, which he afterwards increased to \$4,000,000, his institution being known as the Girard bank.

In 1814 the government, being sorely pressed for money, asked for a loan of \$5,000,000.

Only \$20,000 could be obtained, although liberal inducements were offered by Congress to subscribers. At this juncture Girard stepped forward and subscribed for the entire amount, the announcement of which caused the loan to immediately become popular, and capitalists thereupon began promptly to purchase the bonds, which Girard allowed them to do. He was active in procuring the charter of the second United States bank, and became a director. He erected several of the, at that time, most beautiful blocks of buildings in Philadelphia. He subscribed and loaned over \$350,000 to the navigation of the Schuylkill. He subscribed \$200,000 to the Danville and Pottsville railroad, and many other enterprises of public character.

He married, at the age of twenty-seven, a woman with whom he lived unhappily. His wife died in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Short, thick-set, blind in one eye, unprepossessing in appearance, with a temper soured in childhood, and doubly embittered in after years by domestic trouble, he withdrew from society, and absorbed

his mind and soul in the multitudinous cares of his immense business, which yielded a fortune of about \$9,000,000.

Requiring the utmost farthing in the transaction of business, he held it as a paramount duty to do as he had himself agreed. His habits were extremely simple. His personal expenses were very light. He lived in a lonely little house on Water street, solitary, alone and sour, fully conscious of personal unpopularity. The crowning ambition of his life seemed to be to compel the attention of the world to the fact that he was, in his time, the richest man in America.

The claims of religion having brought him no happiness, he looked upon it as a sham, and openly avowed his unbelief. He worked on Sunday to show his disregard for the opinions of orthodoxy, and his ships he named after the most noted of the French infidels of the Voltaire school.

Being childless and far advanced in years, he carefully prepared his will, in which were bequests for various hospitals, asylums, educational institutions and public enterprises.

To each of his relatives he gave from five to sixty thousand dollars. To his captains then in service who safely brought their vessels home, he gave \$1,500 each. To his apprentices he gave \$500 apiece, and to his old servants he gave annuities ranging from \$300 to \$500 each.

The sight of his remaining eye rapidly failing him when eighty years of age, he was

one day, while crossing the street, knocked down by a passing team, at which time he was so bruised about the head as to cause him rapidly to decline, until he died, December 26, 1831, his remains finding a last resting place in the lower vestibule of Girard college, which is one of the conspicuous edifices in Philadelphia. A notable peculiarity of Girard's will, relating to this college, is that no professing ecclesiastic, missionary or clergyman of any sect whatever, shall ever be allowed on the premises, even as a visitor. The officers of the institution are required to instruct the pupils in a pure morality and leave them free to adopt their own religious opinions.

Girard's Bequests.

To Girard College, for the Education of Orphans.....	\$6,000,000
To City of Philadelphia for Improvement of Streets and Buildings.....	500,000
To Improvement of Canal Navigation in Pennsylvania.....	300,000
To Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.....	30,000
To the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	20,000
To the Masonic Loan.....	20,000
To the Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia.....	10,000
To the Philadelphia Public Schools.....	10,000
To Philadelphia, as a fund to furnish the poor with fuel each winter.....	10,000
To the fund for distressed masters of ships.....	10,000
	\$6,910,000



George

Peabody.



Distinguished Banker and Financier.

OBSERVATION proves that the majority of those men who become celebrated for the acquisition of wealth in their later years, beside inheriting a good physical constitution and a well balanced mind, have been trained to useful labor in youth.

A sound brain in a sound body, rightly directed in childhood, is one of the grandest endowments that the parent can give the offspring. The success that attended the subject of our sketch, George Peabody, was the result of this fortunate inheritance. His parents were poor. That was to his advantage, as the son was compelled to rely upon his own energies, which were thus developed by use. He had a strong physical constitution, and that enabled him to endure. He had a kind and wise mother, whose good counsels directed him into the right path.

George Peabody was born in Danvers, Mass., February 18, 1795. Early compelled to assist his father's family, he was taken from school when eleven years of age, and given employment in the country store of Sylvester Proctor, in Danvers. He proved himself a faithful clerk here for the next five years.

His father dying when George was in his teens, he took upon himself, as best he could, the task of providing for his mother, his brothers and his sisters; a proof that true worth was in the boy, which subsequent years fully demonstrated.

Not many incidents of note occurred with him in his boyhood. At fifteen he left Mr. Proctor's to go to Vermont, where he remained a year with his grandparents, at Thetford. A year later he went into the dry-goods store of his brother, David Peabody, at Newburyport, Mass., where a large fire, which destroyed his brother's store, compelled him to seek a place elsewhere. He next entered the employment of his uncle in Georgetown, D. C., which place he soon left, to find a better position with Mr. Elisha Riggs, in that city, who made him his partner. Young Peabody was then but nineteen. The business was the wholesaling of dry-goods, largely imported from Europe.

To secure trade Peabody made various journeys on horseback into the unsettled regions of the border States, with such success as to make it necessary to establish the store of his firm at a more central place; Baltimore being selected as the point. In that city the young merchant immediately took front rank, being noted as a business man for his quick and cautious judgment; his decision, firmness, industry, punctuality, justice and honor in every transaction; the whole accompanied by a genial courtesy that won him friends on every side.

The business of the house so rapidly extended as to make it soon necessary to establish branches in New York and Philadelphia, the

whole being under the immediate careful supervision of Mr. Peabody. In 1829 Mr. Riggs withdrew from the active business of the institution, still leaving his name, however—the firm continuing as Peabody, Riggs & Co. Opening a banking department in connection with the house, which had proven very profitable, especially as the financial agents of the State of Maryland, and having been in England frequently, where he had made a large acquaintance, Mr. Peabody resolved to establish a branch store in London, and in 1837, when forty-two years old, he went there to permanently reside.

In the succeeding year he did great service to his native country by securing monied assistance at a time when general financial wreck had overspread the commercial interests of the United States. Through his own wealth, and trust in the future of America, he was able and willing to buy largely of American securities, while his integrity and high standing among the capitalists of England inspired confidence in others. Thus credit was saved to the State of Maryland, which he represented as its agent, as well as to vast monied interests in the United States. In his transactions at that time Mr. Peabody acquired great reputation for financial strength, courage and ability. In the meantime his mercantile interests steadily grew in America. He bought very heavily of British goods, and shipped them to this country, receiving by his vessels, in return, all kinds of American produce, which found ready sale in England.

Gradually his customers, when they consigned to his firm, not only drew upon him, but they as often deposited large amounts of money with him, to be held until required. The result was that he soon found himself doing a large banking business.

In 1843 his business firm name was changed to "George Peabody & Company, of Warnford Court, City," and banking thenceforth became his leading business, the purchase and sale of American securities being his specialty. Through his geniality and kindly courtesy, his office, which was liberally supplied with newspapers from the United States, became the resort of Americans in London.

Though careful in expenditure, he was liberal. For many years it was his custom to give a grand dinner at some public place on the Fourth of July, in commemoration of the establishment of American independence. At this dinner he invited distinguished Americans who might be in London at the time, as he did also prominent men in Great Britain. At the opening of the International exposition in 1851, no provision having been made by congress for the display of American products, George Peabody furnished the commissioners with the sum of \$15,000, with which the articles of American skill, including printing-presses, revolvers, reapers,

machines, works of sculpture, and many valuable inventions were so finely displayed as to win the applause of the civilized world.

Generous thus in the bestowal of thousands or millions, he was rigidly economical to the penny, the result of the habits that he had formed in his youth. Never married, he lived cheaply in a suite of apartments and entertained his friends at the club house. In dress he was scrupulously neat, but unostentatious. Anything calculated to attract attention he carefully avoided. A black band was the only thing he would wear for a watch-guard.

In the later years of his residence in London, he made several visits to his native country, renewing his friendships of early years. Having acquired immense wealth, his life was particularly notable, near its close, for the many and wise gifts which he made for exploration, discovery, for the education of the masses, and for the comfort and welfare of the poor.

The following were some of his principal donations during his life, together with bequests made by his will:

The Peabody Bequests.

To the Southern Educational Fund.....	\$3,500,000
To Homes for the Poor in London.....	2,500,000
To the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore.....	1,000,000
To Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass.....	250,000
To Institute of Archaeology, Harvard College.....	150,000
To Department of Physical Science, Yale College.....	150,000
To Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.....	150,000

To Memorial Church in Georgetown, D. C.....	\$100,000
To Washington College, Va.....	60,000
To Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass.....	30,000
To Kenyon College, at Gambier, O.....	25,000
To Public Library, Newburyport, Mass.....	20,000
To Maryland Historical Society.....	20,000
To Grinnell Expedition, under Dr. Kane.....	10,000
To Public Library, Thetford, Vt.....	10,000
	\$7,975,000

He contributed about \$200,000 to various other objects, and left \$5,000,000, mostly to his relatives. He died in London, Nov. 4, 1869, when seventy-two years of age. The news of his death was received with profound grief on both sides of the Atlantic. So great had been his benefactions to England as to cause the Queen to present him with her portrait, painted at an expense of \$40,000. She had also offered him a baronetcy, which he declined. His body lay in state for some time at Westminster Abbey, and when brought to this country in a royal man-of-war ship, every homage was paid that could be extended to a citizen that had so greatly honored and benefited his country.

At Peabody, Mass., amid thousands of mourners, they laid him gently to rest by the side of that mother whose tender counsels, in his boyhood, had laid the foundation for his fame and fortune. The monument that stands above his tomb is an ever-living witness of what the boy in humble circumstances may achieve in life who is industrious, temperate, economical, enterprising, faithful and honest.

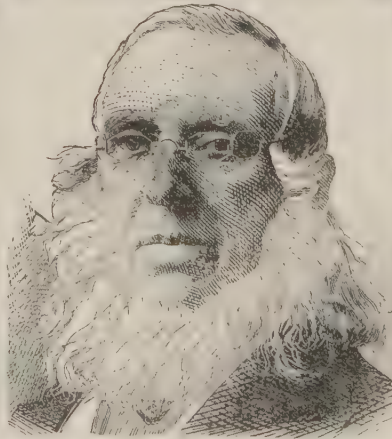
PETER COOPER

First Manufacturer of Locomotives in America, and Founder of the Cooper Institute.

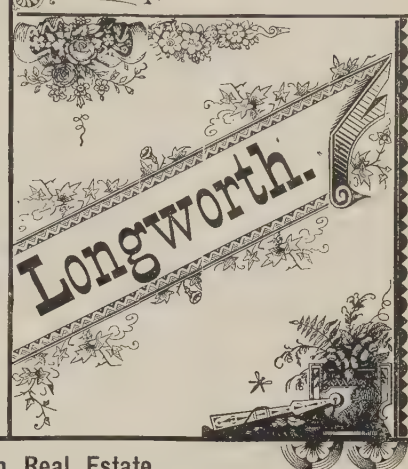
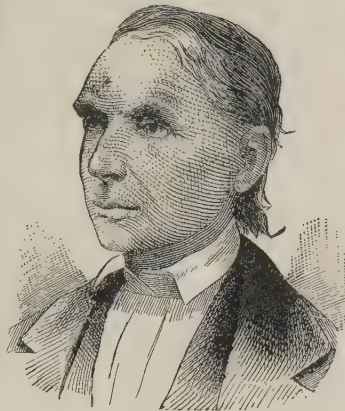
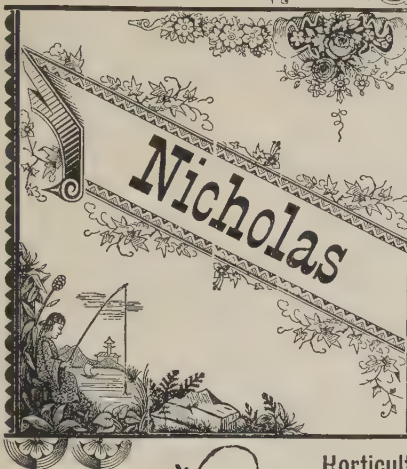
PETER COOPER millionaire and philanthropist, was born in New York, February 12, 1791. With a limited education, at seventeen, he was apprenticed to a coach-maker, and worked with such fidelity and skill, that his employer offered to set him up in business for himself; but this was declined, although he followed his trade for some time afterwards. Then he tried manufacturing patent machines for shearing cloth, during the war of 1812; then the manufacture of furniture; then the grocery business, finally settling down to the production of glue and isinglass, which he continued for fifty years. He also erected iron-mills, and followed the manufacture of railroad iron on a large scale, and was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. The iron business is still carried on extensively by his family. He built the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent, after his own designs; invested largely in the extension of the electric telegraph, and in municipal improvements and the cause of education, he exhibited

an enterprising spirit. To his liberality New York owes the Cooper Institute for the advancement of science and art, the edifice costing Mr. Cooper more than \$650,000, besides an endowment of \$150,000 in cash, the whole being devoted to the instruction and elevation of the working classes of that city, free of charge. It has a series of schools, well attended, in which learning is practically applied to the industries of life, and employs upward of thirty instructors. Besides these schools there is a free reading-room and library, with galleries of art, collections of models of inventions, etc.

In 1876 Mr. Cooper was a candidate for the presidency before the people on the National Greenback ticket; and during the presidential canvass of 1880, he was present, an honored guest, at the Greenback gathering held in Cooper Institute. In 1881 he was living in New York, in the enjoyment of good health and a serene old age, his active participation in public matters descending to his family, among whom his son-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, has been an influential member of Congress, and his son Edward an honored Mayor of New York. He died April 4, 1883.



Peter Cooper.



Horticulturist, Wine-Grower and Dealer in Real Estate.



IN 1782, January 16, at Newark, New Jersey, was born Nicholas Longworth, for many years one of the richest men in Cincinnati. He served for a time in Newark as an apprentice to a shoemaker, and afterwards as a clerk for his brother in South Carolina. Evincing a fondness for the law, he returned to Newark to prosecute its study, but the tide of emigration westward carried him to Cincinnati in 1803, when he was twenty-one years old. He resumed his study here in the law office of Judge Burnet, and was soon admitted to the bar. It

was but a short time before he had an extensive practice, the revenue from which, instead of squandering, he steadily invested in real estate. Cincinnati, at that time, had a population of about 1,000, with probably no more prospect of becoming a great city than has many another town of that population to-day. The young lawyer evidently had a premonition, however, that the place of his adoption was to become a large city, and he continued to buy lots, which afterwards came into the center of the town, in those early years, costing him but ten dollars apiece.

It is said of him that his first fee, as a lawyer, taken from a client accused of horse-stealing, were two second-hand copper stills, which he sold to a distiller, taking in exchange thirty-three acres of barren land, which land afterwards, in the center of the city, became, during Mr. Longworth's time, worth \$2,000,000.

He retired from the law after a sixteen years' practice, to devote himself to the management of his large interests. Having an abundance of means, and a fondness for horticulture, he turned his attention to the grape—full in the faith that the Ohio valley would prove a rich grape-growing region. After much experiment, he demonstrated that the Catawba and Isabella could be grown to advantage, and that the wine interest could be made more profitable. In

pursuing this industry, Mr. Longworth showed himself possessed of much liberality and public spirit. Desirous of developing the wine-producing interest in the vicinity of Cincinnati, he offered to buy, at a liberal price, every gallon of grape wine that was brought to him, the effect of which was to encourage grape-growing on the part of the gardeners in the Ohio river valley to such an extent as to make that industry as large and profitable as it is in portions of the wine-producing districts of France.

Mr. Longworth himself had a vineyard of 200 acres, with large cellars for storing his wines, in which he had usually, in process of ripening, some 300,000 bottles at a time. Although experiment and the commencing of this enterprise cost him vast sums of money, he ultimately made the industry profitable.

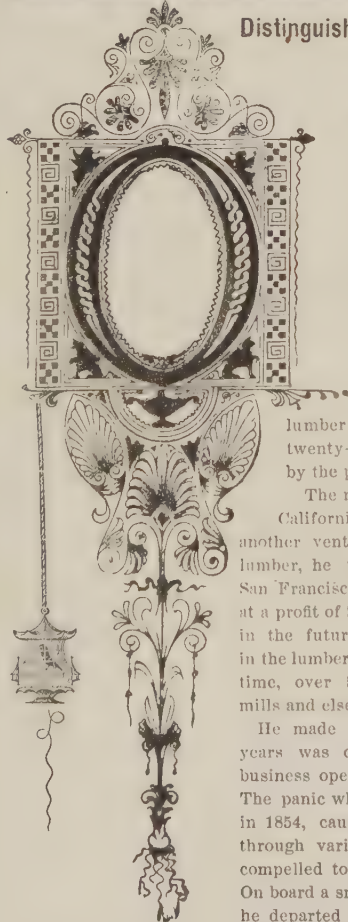
He did, also, much for strawberry culture, then in its infancy. Passing a garden, one day, he found upon the sidewalk a number of strawberry vines which had been thrown over the fence. He paused to converse with the gardener, and learned in the conversation, that the plants thrown out were the superabundance of males or non-producers. The idea was new to Longworth. Was it a fact that there were male and female plants, and that a proper union of the two sexes was essential to the production of the crop? Longworth began to experiment, at the same time bringing the matter to the attention of the horticulturists of the country. The result was that a vast fund of information was added to horticultural knowledge, relative to the sexual powers of many kinds of fruits. With the strawberry the experiments resulted in the production of several varieties of berries, that, as hermaphrodites, contained the male and female qualities within themselves, so blended as to make them certain bearers of fruit when the conditions of climate, soil and moisture were attended to. All this information Mr. Longworth took great pleasure in having widely disseminated.

As with grapes and strawberries, he was equally public-spirited with his land, in its sale at cheap prices for portions of lots, on long time and easy payments. He had some eccentricities; among them being a total disregard for dress. Of inferior personal presence, he was as likely to be taken for a beggar or tramp as was the beggar himself, about his premises. He made no display of benevolence but he bestowed charity liberally nevertheless, to those who were in absolute want.

As a benefactor to his city, as well as to the horticultural interests of the country, he very emphatically made his impress in his generation. He died February 10, 1863, at the age of eighty-one, leaving a fortune of fifteen millions.



**Distinguished, Enterprising Pioneer in California, and Railroad Contractor
and Builder in South America.**



ONE OF THE most distinguished men in California, in an early day, was Harry Meiggs. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., July 7, 1811. Naturally given to the projection of enterprises, he commenced in New York, when young, as a contractor for the purchase and supply of building materials, and had made a fortune in the lumber trade, before he was twenty-five, which was swept away by the panic in 1837.

The reported discovery of gold in California found Meiggs ready for another venture. Loading a ship with lumber, he went around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he sold his cargo at a profit of \$50,000. Having great faith in the future of that State, he started in the lumber trade again, and had, at one time, over 500 employes in his saw-mills and elsewhere, at work.

He made a fortune, and for several years was one of the most extensive business operators on the Pacific coast. The panic which spread over California, in 1854, caused his failure again, and through various complications he was compelled to close his business there. On board a small vessel, with his family, he departed for South America.

His first enterprise in that country was a contract for the building of eighty-four miles of railway, which involved a stupendous feat in engineering. While other engineers had estimated that this road

would cost \$20,000,000, if it could be built at all, Meiggs took the contract for \$6,000,000, and utilizing the Chilians under American overseers at a cost of thirteen cents a day each, he tunneled mountains, excavated mines, exploded rocks, and made such rapid headway as to be the wonder of all South America.

Though three years had been assigned him, he completed the contract in two years, making a handsome profit, beside securing a government bonus of \$120,000.

He next took the contract for building 114 miles of railway, in Peru, from Mollendo to Arequipa. During the progress of this contract an earthquake destroyed much of his constructions; but, notwithstanding he gave \$100,000 to the sufferers by that calamity, \$310,000 in gold and silver medals to workmen, and \$200,000 to the entertainments in commemoration of the completion of this road, he made by his contract a great fortune above all this.

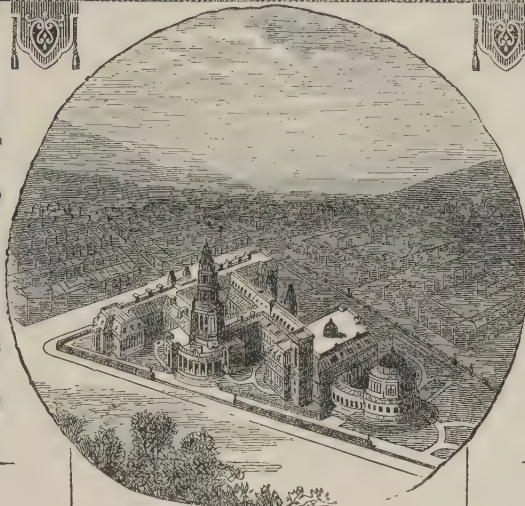
He lived in Lima, in a style of superb magnificence, during the later years of his residence in the country, his extravagance of hospitality being the theme of all who knew him. In all, he built about a thousand miles of railways in South America, some of which roads were financial failures for the government as well as himself.

Having a great railroad enterprise on hand, requiring many millions to build, he made an effort to interest the capitalists of Europe in the undertaking. His endeavors were, however, in vain. This failure, together with an overwrought nervous energy, produced paralysis, from which he died when about sixty years of age. The immense crowds of people and demonstrations of sorrow attending his funeral formed one of the most notable events that ever occurred in South America. Even in California, though failure ultimately attended his enterprise there, his public-spirit and wonderful executive ability greatly endeared him to the people, and thousands mourned his death.

With a large body that weighed 225 pounds, and an active brain that measured twenty-four inches, with mathematical talent greatly developed, and large perceptive faculties, he possessed extraordinary capacity for the carrying through of great enterprises. His dash, extravagance and lack of preparation in times of commercial crises prevented him from retaining the colossal fortune which might have been his, had greater caution, prudence and habits of economy ruled his business undertakings. His death occurred in October, 1877.

JAMES

Farmer,
Music Dealer,
Piano Tuner,



City Hall, San Francisco.

LICK.

Real Estate
Speculator and
Millionaire.

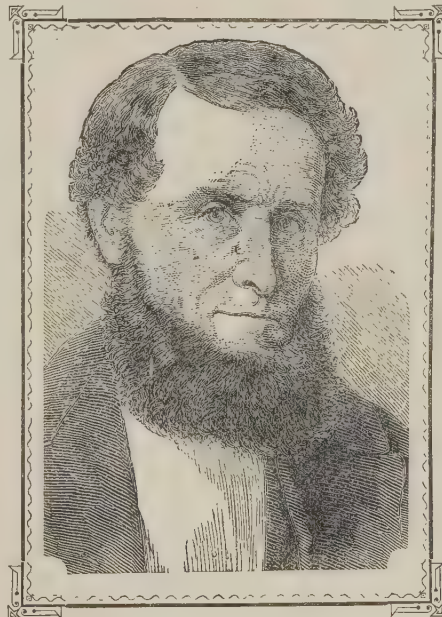
ONE OF THE earliest pioneers in California, during the gold excitement, was James Lick, a native of Fredericksburg, Pa., where he was born, August 25, 1796. Reared on a farm, he afterwards became a piano tuner in New York city. Subsequently he drifted off to

South America, where he not only tuned but successfully sold pianos for Philadelphia manufacturers. Hearing of the gold excitement in California, he converted his possessions into money and came North, arriving in San Francisco in 1847 with \$30,000. Lick was then fifty-one years of age, and the money he possessed was the savings of a life-time of close industry and economy. It had cost him too much to be gambled away. He surveyed the situation upon his arrival, and concluding that San Francisco must become the metropolis of the Pacific coast, he resolved to invest his money in real estate and abide the issue. The city then had a population of 1,000.

His first investment was in a lot at the northeast corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, for which he paid \$5,000. He subsequently sold a portion of this lot to Duncan, Sherman & Co. for \$30,000. During the early years the town was frequently almost deserted by people, attracted to the various mining camps, but through it all Lick continued steadily a dealer in real estate, buying when everybody wanted to sell, and selling again when people came back and everybody wanted to buy.

In time his estate became worth several millions, prominent among

his possessions being extensive flouring mills at San Jose, costing \$200,000, and the Lick Hotel, one of the most expensive of the large hotels of San Francisco. By his will he returned to the State and the city the fortune he had made there, to be appropriated to various charitable and scientific objects—a fortune the result of steady purpose in one direction.

**JAMES LICK.****Lick Bequests.**

The following were some of the most prominent of the Lick donations:

To the Lake Tahoe Observatory.....	\$700,000
To School of Mechanical Arts in California.....	1,000
To Public Monuments in Sacramento..	250,000
To Academy of Sciences and Pioneer Society.....	250,000
To City Baths for people at Sacramento	150,000
To Old Ladies' Home, San Francisco...	100,000
To monument for Francis S. Key, at Golden Gate Park.....	60,000
To Ladies' Relief Society, San Francisco.....	25,000
To Protestant Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.....	25,000
To Orphan Asylum, San Jose.....	25,000
To Mechanics' Library, San Francisco	10,000
To Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....	10,000
Total	\$1,905,000

The gift for the erection of a monument to Key was a tribute to his genius as the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," the singing of which at the opening of the war in one of the leading theaters in San Francisco, did much toward inspiring the people with intense loyalty for the Union.

Mr. Lick died October 1, 1876.



ONE OF THE most delightful pleasure-grounds in the United States is Woodward's Gardens, in San Francisco. The proprietor, R. B. Woodward, was from Providence, R. I., where he was born January 26, 1824. Going by way of Cape Horn, on a sailing vessel, he arrived in San Francisco, in 1849, his first venture being the opening of a grocery store in a three-story building, the upper part of which he let to lodgers, while the lower portion he used as a restaurant.

Steadily his business extended until, in time, it developed into the "What Cheer House" long a favorite place of resort. Under his management the hotel was very attractively kept, at cheap prices.

In his hotel he gathered an interesting museum of minerals, birds and animals, native to the country.

Purchasing several acres in the suburbs of the city for residence purposes, he removed his museum there, and gradually began beautifying the place.

At the opening of the Southern Rebellion, he gave an entertainment for the first time on these grounds in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, when it was discovered that the museum had been so enlarged and the grounds so beautified as to be a most pleasant and desirable place of resort. From that time, at a cheap

rate of admission, Woodward's Gardens became a favorite place of amusement for the Californians and all strangers on the Pacific coast.

Through the large revenue derived from visitors, the proprietor continued to embellish and improve the grounds, continually adding attractions, until to-day, with its theatrical entertainments, its museum of minerals, birds, fishes, insects, animals and reptiles, its aquarium, caged animals, sea-lions, and multitude of curiosities,

it is a very attractive place to visit.

Beside being a man of superior taste Mr. Woodward was very practical and public-spirited. He was one of the first to build horse railways in San Francisco, on which were charged low fares.

His rule was, whether keeping a hotel, conducting a place of amusement, or running a horse railway, to put the price of admission and



Conservatory in Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco.

fare so low that all might use and enjoy their advantages.

Later in life, he purchased a farm of 2,000 acres in the Napa valley, for a home, surrounding it with fruits, flowers and ornamental trees, such as taste and experience prompted him to select. At this place he died in the fall of 1879, young, comparatively, in years, but old enough to have been of great service to San Francisco, having done more to entertain the people than any man in the State.



City and Bay of SAN FRANCISCO, Looking Westward.

San Francisco, California, was early occupied by Francisco Palou and Benito Cambon, two Franciscan Catholic monks from Spain, who founded here the mission of San Francisco de Asis, October 9, 1776. The mission prospered, and, in 1825, it possessed 76,000 head of cattle, 79,000 sheep, 3,000 horses, 18,000 bushels of wheat and barley, \$35,000 worth of merchandise, and \$25,000 in cash; having at the same time supervision over 1,800 Indians.

In 1834 the missions of California were placed under the control of civil officers, and in a few years nothing remained of their former power, but a few buildings. The first house of modern construction in San Francisco was erected in 1835, near the present site of the

City Hall. The first survey of streets and lots was made in 1839.

The town was known as Yerba Buena until January 30, 1847, when the village council changed it to San Francisco. At that time the population of the place was 1,000. The discovery of gold in the State caused the town to be almost wholly deserted in the spring of 1848. In the fall of that year, however, the place began to grow, and continued rapidly to increase. In 1852, when the State census was taken, the population was 34,870. In 1860 it showed 56,802; in 1870 it contained 149,473, and in 1880 the census revealed that it possessed a population of 233,066; an increase of 83,593 in the last ten years.

Leading Points of Interest.

No. 1. Bay of San Francisco; a large body of water, extending from the Golden Gate, about forty miles inland, being in many places ten miles in width.

2. Long Bridge, leading southward over Mission bay.

3. Piers, of steamships which ply between San Francisco and Chinese, Japanese and Australian ports.

4. Foot of Market street, the Broadway of the city. At this point are the piers of the ferry-boats that ply between San Francisco and Oakland, connecting with the Central Pacific railway, on the opposite side of the bay, five miles distant.

5. Marine Hospital and Hospital of Sisters of Mercy.

6. Post-office, Sub-Treasury building and Custom-house.

7. Lick House, erected by James Lick.

8. Bank of California. Near here are the Bank of Nevada, Stock Exchange, Mercantile library, Russ and Occidental hotels.

9. The Palace hotel. In this vicinity are the Grand hotel, Bancroft's publishing house, and other well-known houses.

10. United States Mint.

11. Mission Woolen Mills.

12. Woodward's Gardens, covering an area of five acres.

13. City Hall. Near by were the celebrated "Sand Lots," and between this point and the Palace hotel is the Baldwin hotel.

14. Lake Merced.

15. Old Mission Church, built in 1776; first building erected in San Francisco.

16. Grace Cathedral.

17. Lone Mountain Cemetery.

18. Golden Gate Park, including 1,100 acres. These grounds are beautifully decorated, and contain, among other attractions, an expensive conservatory, in which, with many other rare plants, is a beautiful specimen of the Victoria Regia. Near the park are the race-course grounds.

19. In this vicinity are the Chinese quarters, extending over several blocks, including a population of Chinese numbering from 20,000 to 40,000.

20. Old City Hall. Formerly Jenny Lind Theater; erected in 1851.

21. St. Francis' hotel, corner Clay and Dupont streets, erected in 1835; location of the first dwelling-house built in San Francisco.

22. Nob Hill. This is an elevated portion of the city, containing many of the most beautiful residences.

23. Telegraph Hill, commanding a view of the Golden Gate and a large portion of the bay.

24. Meiggs' Wharf; built in 1854, by Harry Meiggs, afterwards the railroad king of Peru.

25. Selby's Lead-smelting Works.

26. Black Point and fortifications.

27. Presidio Barracks and government reserve. Headquarters of the Army, Division of the Pacific.

28. Golden Gate. At this point of entrance to the bay, the waters are about one mile in width.

29. Point Bonita. This is one of the prominent points in the vicinity of the bay. Here is located a beacon-light, which guides the mariner through the Golden Gate.

30. Location of the Seal Rocks. These rocks are surrounded by the ocean, and are situated a hundred rods or more from the main land. The largest contains from a quarter to three-quarters of an acre of barren, rough, rugged rock, which rises from the ocean forty or fifty feet above the waters. Upon this rock scores of seals, at most seasons of the year, may be seen resting and sunning themselves. This is one of the attractive places of resort to all strangers who visit San Francisco.

31. Pacific Ocean; some three miles from the heart of the city.



Ship-Carpenter, Steamboat Clerk and Banker.

WERY MANY OF THE Californians, in the early years of the gold discoveries on the Pacific coast, possessed a degree of dash and enterprise not common in other parts of the world.

Among these was William C. Ralston, who, in business courage, liberality of spirit, generous hospitality, and the power to achieve, resembled Harry Meiggs. A native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1830, he became, in his boyhood, a shoemaker; not the first who has succeeded. Subsequently serving for a time as a clerk on a Mississippi steamer, he started for California by way of Panama, in 1850, in which latter place he found employment as the agent for a line of steamships plying between New York and San Francisco. To more effectually serve the company he took up headquarters in San Francisco in 1853, where he was soon after engaged in banking, the firm being known at one time as Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

The Bank of California was organized with a capital of \$5,000,000 in 1864, with D. O. Mills, a shrewd financier and banker from Sacramento, as president. Ralston was the vice-president of the bank, but, having had large experience, and possessing the unlimited confidence of the stockholders, he was the acknowledged manager of the institution. The business of the bank was exceedingly prosperous; the premium on gold yielded great returns, and in various stock speculations Ralston had before this made a large amount of money.

Numerous industrial interests on the Pacific coast were at that time struggling for existence and position. Ralston was a most affable man, was personally popular, and was much sought. The manager of nearly every enterprise needing assistance went to him, and no one ever applied in vain. He had in the meantime constructed a

beautiful town residence and an elegant suburban home at Belmont, twenty miles from San Francisco, where he entertained people from the East in a most sumptuous manner, not so much, his friends claimed, for personal popularity, as for the good of the State.

In aid of various enterprises he had contributed liberally to the Mission woolen mills, the Kimball carriage works, the Cornell watch factory, and many other manufacturing establishments, all located in San Francisco. He furnished the capital with which to carry forward irrigation enterprises; he erected thus the California theater, and

with Mr. Sharon, projected and built the Palace Hotel.

He had expected to carry all this through by the sale of the water supply to the city, which the bank owned, and for which he had hoped to realize \$10,000,000. Failing in this, and returns not coming from other investments, he was obliged to acknowledge to the bank directors that he had used up \$4,500,000 which he could not pay. He had gone too fast.

Aug. 27, 1875, the Bank officials passed a resolution requesting him to resign, which he did immediately. Following which he walked rapidly to North beach, where he had been in the habit of bathing, swam out into the channel, was apparently taken with a cramp, threw up his arms for a moment, sank and was drowned. A coroner's inquest decided it to be accidental death, but many believe otherwise.

As a genial, whole-souled, public-spirited man, and a great benefactor of the city and State, his misfortune and death were most sincerely mourned. The bank closed five weeks. At the end of that time the stockholders had supplied the lost capital by assessment, paid all debts, and made the great monied institution the power that it was before. Its triumphant, immediate survival of this immense loss is said to be without a parallel in banking history.



BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

WILLIAM

LAWYER,
MINING SPECULATOR,
MERCHANT,

SHARON.

AND
UNITED STATES
SENATOR.

An Illustration of how Fortunes have been Rapidly Acquired on the Pacific Coast.



DURING the ten years, from 1870 to 1880, in connection with mining interests, on the Pacific coast, with hotel ownership, and with the Nevada Senatorship, Mr. Sharon was much heard of throughout the country. He was born at Smithfield, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1821. Leaving Athens College, where he attended school for a time, he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards Secretary of War. He subsequently went to Missouri and engaged in the practice of the law. Later, in 1844, he, with Dr. John K. Sharon, kept a store at Carrollton, in Southern Illinois.

In 1849, he went to Sacramento, Cal., to engage in general trade; and a year afterwards he located in San Francisco, where, in the succeeding fifteen years, he engaged in real estate operations, accumulating in the time about \$150,000. Through stock speculation, he lost all this and was bankrupt in 1864. At this time he was appointed by the managers of the Bank of California to go to Virginia City, Nev., open a branch and represent the interests of the bank at that point. A year afterwards the mines there seemed to be exhausted. About that time Mr. Ralston paid a visit to Mr. Sharon, when the two had a long confidential interview, the result of which was that Sharon was to commence a most vigilant effort to prospect and discover, if possible, more paying ore in the Comstock lode; Mr. Ralston agreeing that the Bank of California should furnish the means for prosecuting the search, on Mr. Sharon's personal responsibility, the indebtedness to be paid within two years. Having agreed upon terms, Mr. Sharon called to his aid the best mining talent of the country, sunk new shafts, and, luckily, opened the wonderfully rich mines which have made the Virginia City Bonanza mines famous the world over.

Four months from the date of his agreement with Mr. Ralston, Mr. Sharon had paid the bank all he owed and had deposited there to

his own credit \$750,000. He was soon after made a director of the bank, and within a year he was reputed to be worth \$25,000,000.

Soon after Ralston's death, it was Sharon who convened the directors of the bank and proposed the re-opening of the institution, stating at the time what he proposed to subscribe to that end. His subscription was immediately followed by others, until the necessary amount was made up.

In the fluctuations of values of various kinds of property, it was difficult to estimate Mr. Sharon's wealth. He, probably, could hardly know himself. Aside from mining interests, he was one of the largest hotel owners in the world, having in his possession the Grand and the Cosmopolitan, of San Francisco, each worth from \$300,000 to \$500,000, besides the Palace Hotel, which cost to build between two and three millions. At various times during these prosperous years, he owned a large interest in and controlled the Yellow Jacket, Belcher, Dayton, Chollar, Ophir, Eclipse, Overman, Caledonia, and Sierra Nevada mines, in Nevada. At a more recent date he was the one-half owner of the Virginia and Truckee railroad, a railway extending from Reno to Virginia City, a distance of thirty-three miles, which yielded a large revenue.

Mr. Sharon was married to Miss Maria Malloy, since deceased, in 1852, which union was blessed with five children, three of whom—two daughters, both married—and a son,

are living, in 1881. He was elected to the United States Senate from Nevada in 1874. His successor in Congress was James G. Fair, who was elected in 1880. In the terms of settlement of the Ralston estate, the Ralston residence at Belmont, a suburb of San Francisco, came into his possession, and, when not in San Francisco, he made Belmont his home a portion of the time. Died, Nov. 13, 1885.

For the development of the Comstock mines, the erection of fine buildings, the maintenance of bank credit and other work, were the people of the Pacific coast greatly indebted to Mr. Sharon.



Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

JOHN W. MACKAY.

Ship-Carpenter, Miner, Mine-Owner and Well-Known Millionaire.



FORTUNATE mine-owner, much heard of in the past five years, is John W. Mackey. Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1835, he is, at the date of this writing, yet comparatively a young man. Coming to this country when a mere boy, he found work for some years with William H. Webb, a ship-builder in New York. In 1852 he joined a party that went around Cape Horn to California in one of his employer's boats. He went straight to the gold mines and engaged in placer-mining in Sierra county, Cal. He entered upon the work of mining not as a temporary employment, but as a profession. He had average success, but no especially good fortune. He worked for others until he had something laid by, when he went to Virginia City, Nev., and commenced a start for himself by constructing a tunnel north of the Ophir mine. Here he lost all he had made, and was glad to get work again at four dollars a day as a timberman in the Mexican mine.

He worked faithfully, early and late. The acme of his ambition in those days was to make \$25,000; a sum with which he hoped to make comfortable the declining years of a beloved mother. In 1863 he became associated with J. M. Walker, a brother of Governor Walker,

of Virginia, and made then his first substantial start. In the next year Messrs. Flood and O'Brien joined the partnership, which continued for four years, when Mr. Fair took the place of Mr. Walker.

The first few hundred thousand dollars of the firm were made during their control of the Hale and Norcross mine, in the three years of 1865, '66 and '67. Becoming the possessors of great wealth, they purchased more and more territory in the district known as the Comstock lode, in which they were satisfied vast wealth was located. Their efforts here resulted in the opening of the Consolidated Virginia and California, known as the "Bonanza" mines; from which, up to 1879, there has been taken \$103,000,000. Of this, \$73,000,000 has been a clear profit. How great have been the operations of this firm is shown in the fact that before these mines were discovered and profitably developed, \$500,000 was spent in prospecting, and that, too, 1,200 feet under ground.

The lesson taught is, that while much luck has attended Mackey in his efforts, his success is principally due to persevering activity in one direction—in one locality—instead of floating, as do the majority of miners, from one part of the country to another, as reports come of new discoveries. Mr. Mackey was a resident of Virginia City about twenty years, giving close attention to his mining interests, his wife during this period, while their children were being educated, spending much of her time in Paris, France. Of late years he has resided in New York. The extent of his large wealth, much of which at this writing is yet in the mines, cannot be readily known. He is regarded by some as the richest man on the earth.

JAMES G. FAIR.

Mining Expert, Superintendent of Bonanza Mines and United States Senator.



THE SUBJECT of this sketch was born in Clougher, Ireland, December 3, 1831. After attending school some years at Geneva, Ill., and securing a practical business education in Chicago, he drifted with the gold-seekers to California in 1849, and made his first effort as a placer miner at Long's Bar, on Feather river. Failing here, he turned his attention to quartz mining in Angelo, Calaveras county, Cal., and elsewhere, and became distinguished as a professional miner.

Taking the superintendency of the Ophir and Hale and Norcross

mines, in Nevada, in 1855 and 1857, he was largely instrumental in developing the Bonanza mines, with the aid of Flood, O'Brien and others. For some years he retained the superintendency of the Bonanza, but failing health, from the damps of the mines, caused him to resign his position some time since.

He spends much of his time in Virginia City, at the mines, as consulting-expert, with Mr. Mackey, though he is frequently in California, where he has large real estate interests, at Menlo Park and in San Francisco. Mr. Fair was United States Senator from 1881 to 1887, and elected President of the Bank of California, Sept. 13, 1887.

James C. Flood.

Fortunate Mining Speculator of San Francisco.



EW OF THE millionaires on the Pacific slope have ever had to undergo the long years of struggle to acquire their wealth, which is usually the lot of rich men

at the East. And yet, as a rule, to obtain large wealth in mining, and retain it, requires enterprise, courage, and oftentimes much financial sagacity. A very successful mining-stock operator in San Francisco, has been James C. Flood. Of course, much "luck" has attended Mr. Flood, but experience has proven that he is one of the best of financial managers.

Born in New York, in 1826, he went to San Francisco, in 1849, and associating himself with W. S. O'Brien, since deceased, he kept for some years, what was known as the "Auction Lunch and Saloon," in the central part of the city. Both were polite and genial, and by their affability made their saloon the general resort of stock operators. In 1862 they secured an interest in some of the Comstock mines, but, although they made a good deal of money by speculation in Hale & Norcross' and other

mines, it was not until 1874 that they, with Mr. Mackey, opened the great Bonanza, at Virginia City, Nevada, which made their fame world-wide. It is claimed, by those conversant with the career of Mr. Flood, that he has dealt most generously with his friends of former years. Ample opportunity was given them by the Bonanza firm for investment in the development of the mines when their probable richness became known. Many availed themselves of the privilege, and many rich men owe their wealth, to-day, largely to the advice of Mr. Flood, and willingness on his part that they participate in the golden returns. Mr. Flood was principally instrumental in securing the erection of the Bank of Nevada, in San Francisco, and is largely interested in other real estate in that city.

In order that he might have ready cash at any time, he invested, some time ago, \$5,000,000 in government bonds. His family consists of a wife, son and daughter. Among other enterprises, he recently erected, for a home at Menlo Park, twenty miles from San Francisco, a residence costing about a million dollars, and said to be, with the elegant grounds surrounding it, one of the handsomest on the continent.



James C. Flood.

JAMES R. KEENE

THIS INDIVIDUAL, an Englishman by birth, with a sharp business education, appeared on the streets of San Francisco some years ago, in the employ of mining stock-brokers, who, pleased with his activity and dash, bought a seat for him in the Stock Board. Here he proved himself very useful to his employers, his intuition and his clear judgment serving his purposes admirably. By and by he began to buy for himself, his first venture being in Belcher and Crown Point mining stocks, in which he cleared a quarter of a million. It was claimed that in 1874 he was worth three millions, and that in one week,

through speculation in Ophir stock, he made \$640,000.

He distributed money freely among his relatives. He gave his father, it is claimed, \$150,000, and in charities of various kinds he has been a most liberal dispenser. The great strain upon his mind, in carrying through his various speculations, weakened his health to that extent as to require him to withdraw from stock speculation in California, which State he left for the East, with five millions. His large speculative enterprises in Chicago and New York since then have frequently arrested the attention of the public. Young, comparatively, his best business career is doubtless yet before him.

E. J. BALDWIN.

Merchant, Agriculturist and Mining Speculator.



CONSPICUOUS MAN in California, for a number of years, has been E. J. Baldwin. It has been claimed that his success was the result of "luck," but examination of his history reveals the fact that marked force of character is really the secret of his being "lucky." A native of Butler county, O., by removal of his father he was on a farm in Indiana at seven, and a merchant in Valparaiso, Ind., at twenty-two. He built three canal-boats to ply between Chicago and St. Louis in 1848, which were the first built on this canal. Two years afterwards he did a large grocery business at Racine, Wis., from which State he went to San Francisco in 1853, going across the plains with a large stock of horses and merchandise, nearly the whole of which he sold out at Salt Lake, at a profit of about \$3,000.

Arriving in San Francisco, he purchased the Pacific Temperance House. This he sold at a good advance. Thus, he bought and sold two or three hotels at a large profit, succeeding which he went into the business of buying and selling brick, which proved equally profitable. From bricks he went into the livery business, which he followed for seven years, when he sold out and opened in the lumber

trade at Virginia City, Nev., where he dealt in lumber, real estate and mining stocks; not always luckily, for at one time he lost so heavily in stocks as to compel him to mortgage all his property.

The variety of employment he has followed, generally with success, shows versatility, accompanied by energy and enterprise, and the close manner in which he was sometimes pressed, demonstrates that he was not always "lucky," but, on the contrary, has acquired his fortune by perseverance and hard labor.

Through management he became a large owner in the Ophir, Belcher, Consolidated Virginia and California mines, on the Comstock, and came out at last with \$9,000,000, with a portion of which he built the Baldwin Hotel, in San Francisco, one of the most elegant and costly hotels on the continent. Besides this enterprise, he, some years ago, went down the coast to Los Angeles, where he purchased 50,000 acres of the best land in that section, upon which he has erected many farm-houses in the midst of his orange groves and his vineyards,—having a school on the plantation, and all the general conveniences which a rural population on that number of acres would be likely to require.

Though a manager of so many enterprises in the past twenty-five years, Mr. Baldwin is but in his prime, being less than sixty years of age at the date of this writing. What the future will develop with him remains to be seen.

LELAND STANFORD

Lawyer, Merchant, Ex-Governor

and Railroad President.

LELAND STANFORD, the eighth Governor of the State, was early in the history of California a prominent man. Stanford was from Albany county, New York. Possessing a knowledge of law, acquired at a law office in New York, he came West and settled in law practice for four years at Port Washington, Wis.; following which he came to California in 1852. He at once repaired to the interior of the State, secured mining interests in Placer county, and connected himself with his brothers in mercantile pursuits at Sacramento, which city was, for many years, his home. A checkered but successful political experience has been among the incidents of

his career. The crowning success of his life, however, the result of steady, persevering purpose, has been his work, aided by others, in the building of the Central Pacific railway, which, uniting with the Union Pacific, gave California an outlet to the East.

Mr. S. presides at the office of the Central Pacific railway as the president of the company; lives in an elegant residence in San Francisco in the winter; in a charming suburban home at Menlo Park, Cal., twenty miles from the city, in the summer, and is estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. With the general drift of California millionaires to the East, Mr. Stanford has spent much of his time in New York. In 1885 he became U. S. Senator from California.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

THE celebrated railroad financier, Thomas A. Scott, was born at Loudon, Pa., December 28, 1823. Was a clerk in country stores; then in the office of collector of tolls, at Columbia; then in an extensive warehouse and commission-house at the same place. In 1847 was chief clerk in the office of collector of tolls in Philadelphia. In 1850 was general agent of the mountain division of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Duncansville; then in charge of the western division of the same road, and soon afterwards general superintendent of the whole line. In 1859 he succeeded Hon. W. B. Foster, as vice-president of the road.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Colonel Scott assisted Governor Curtin in equipping and forwarding Union troops from Pennsylvania to the field. Subsequently he was called to Washington to act as Assistant Secretary of War, having charge of the department of transportation and supplies. This post he held until May, 1862, when his railroad duties recalled him to Philadelphia. From March, 1871, when it was organized, he was president of the Pennsylvania company; president of the Pan Handle Route; president of the Union Pacific until Vanderbilt obtained control of it; president of the Texas Pacific railroad; president of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad (on the thirty-fifth parallel); controlling director of the Southern Railway Security company, which manages a net-work of Southern roads; a director of the Kansas Pacific, Denver & Pacific, and Denver & Rio Grande; had a controlling interest in other roads, besides prominent connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad company. He died May 21, 1881.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

A PROMINENT American financier, a hundred years ago, was Nicholas Biddle, who was born at Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1786. Was Secretary of Legation at Paris and London, under Ministers Armstrong and Monroe. Studied law, and practiced in Philadelphia. Edited the *Port Folio*, and compiled a Commercial Digest. Was in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1810-'11, and advocated a general system of education. Was member of the State Senate, 1812-'15; government director of the United States Bank, 1819, and its president from 1823 to 1836; then president of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. Possessing financial ability, force of character and social popularity, he wielded a commanding influence, and was an earnest promoter of public improvements. Died at Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1844.

THOMAS COUTTS.

THE eminent English banker, Thomas Coutts, was one of four sons of a merchant in Edinburgh, Scotland. James, one of the sons, at the age of twenty-five, settled in London as a merchant, and then started as a banker in the same place where he had sold goods. Thomas joined him in business, and when James retired, Thomas became the head of one of the most famous banking houses in the world. This was during the reign of George III. The wealth amassed by Coutts was immense. Late in life he married Miss Mellon, an actress, and bequeathed to her his very large fortune; after his death she married the Duke of St. Albans, and at her demise willed her estate to Miss Burdett-Coutts.

BURDETT-COUTTS, BARONESS ANGELA GEORGINA.

THE distinguished English philanthropist is a granddaughter of Thomas Coutts, whose daughter married Sir Francis Burdett, in 1837. Miss Coutts succeeded to property valued at between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. The income arising from this estate has been mainly devoted to charitable purposes. The list of her charities is large, and includes churches and schools in England, missionary enterprises abroad, and food and clothing for the poor. In 1880 she donated \$2,500,000 for the personal relief of the suffering citizens of Ireland. In 1881 she married Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett.

THE BARINGS.

THE Barings, English merchants and bankers, are descendants of Peter Baring, of Germany, who lived about 1670, at Groningen. John, another ancestor, established a cloth manufactory, in Devonshire, England. He had five children—John, Thomas, Francis, Charles and Elizabeth. John and Francis established a trading house in London, selling their father's cloth and importing their wool, dye-stuffs, etc. Thus was founded the present

house of Baring Bros. & Co., a power in the commercial business of the world. One of the descendants of this house, Sir Francis Baring, retired with a regal fortune, and Alexander, afterwards Lord Ashburton, made \$850,000 in two years by speculations in French securities.

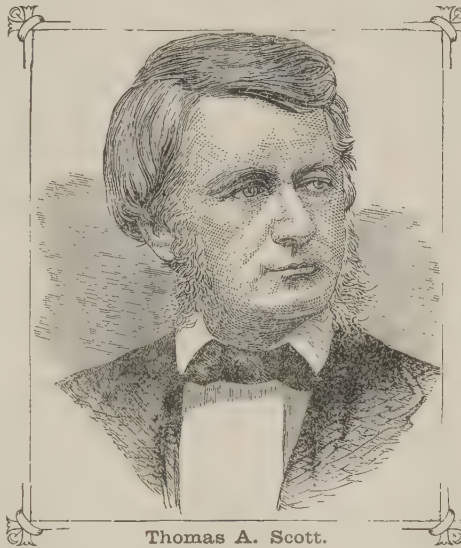
JOHN P. JONES.

FOR great enterprises, few men on the Pacific slope have equaled J. P. Jones. Born in Wales, in 1830, he was brought by his parents to Ohio. Thence he went to California in the spring of 1850, arriving there after a nine-months' voyage around Cape Horn. Not yet twenty-one, he went directly to the mines, and from time to time worked mines in Calaveras county, Tuolumne county, in Sierra Butte, Nevada and Shasta counties, his last work in California being at Kernville, Tulare county, where he had very extensive mills for quartz mining.

His operations more recently have been very extensive in Nevada. At one time he had control of the Ophir, Savage and Crown Point mines on the Comstock. He has been interested in the development of gravel beds, in Eastern Oregon, in the manufacture of artificial ice, at Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans and Dallas, Texas. He built the Hammam baths, in San Francisco, and expended \$200,000 in reclaiming land from overflow, 12,000 acres of which he owned, at the confluence of Napa and Sonoma creeks.

In various enterprises, from tunneling mountains and sinking shafts in mines, to reclaiming thousands of acres of waste lands to cut up into farms, it is claimed he has spent a good many fortunes. How much money he has saved it is difficult to tell. The mining fields of Colorado have of late considerably occupied his attention.

With a very large and varied experience concerning the mineral resources of the West and the requirements of the country, a man of fine presence and large influence among men, it was a most fitting thing for the people of Nevada to select him to represent their State as Senator in Congress. Only as yet in his prime, in the development of the new States and Rocky Mountain regions, much may be expected of Senator Jones in the future.



Thomas A. Scott.



Distinguished Speculator in Stocks, Railroad Owner and Financier.



HE little village of Roxbury, in Delaware county, N. Y., is fifty-five miles west from Rondout, on the Hudson river. Into this vicinity came, from Connecticut, at an early day, Abraham Gould, one of the old Puritan stock. To him was born John B. Gould, the first white male inhabitant whose birth occurred in the town.

John B. grew to manhood in Roxbury; lived and died there, being in the meantime twice married. By his first wife he had five children—four daughters and a son. By

the last he had one son.

The son by the first wife was born in May, 1836, and is the subject of our sketch—Jay Gould.

Whatever faults Jay's father, John B. Gould, may have had, he possessed some sterling virtues, among which was a firm resolve to do as he had promised. Many farmers, in that portion of Delaware county, in an early day, had leased their land, having contracted to pay a stipulated rent for a long series of years. This rent became a burden, and many of the farmers resolved upon repudiating the contract. Such were known as the "Down-renters," that is, down with the rent. The repudiators were largely in the majority. The few who resolved to fulfill their contracts were termed the "Up-renters," pay up your rent. With the latter was Jay's father.

Various were the attempts made by intimidation and otherwise, to compel John B., who was an influential citizen, to join with the majority; but he stood firm in his determination. The result was that such a feeling was aroused against him among the neighbors as to extend even to the children, making their attendance at school disagreeable from the insults they received.

Resolved to submit to this persecution no longer, Jay's father, in company with a neighbor, erected a school-house upon his own land, in which they placed a gentleman of superior education to teach

a school for the benefit of their own children. To those who came from the outside a tuition fee was charged; but notwithstanding this hindrance, so popular became the institution as to practically break up the district school.

Here young Jay pursued his earlier studies. Subsequently, he went to a select school taught at Hobart, six miles away, and afterwards to an academy in Roxbury village, two miles from his father's farm. This, together with a year at school in Albany, where he gave attention mainly to the study of surveying, completed his studies.

As a boy, he was averse to participating in the general sports of the school. Small for his age, retiring and diffident, he withdrew by

himself, and was rather disliked by his schoolmates because of his unwillingness to join with them in their plays. This ill-will was engendered, also, by the fact that he excelled his associates of the same age in nearly all the studies they pursued together. He cared but little for declamation, though he occasionally took part in the debating societies, his arguments being generally very brief and always directly to the point. He wrote an excellent essay; was a good grammarian, and was generally proficient in all his studies; his marked superiority, however, being in the range of mathematics, in which study he immediately passed his associates, and advanced, apparently without effort, beyond their reach.

Jay's mother had died when he was quite young, leaving his guardianship largely to the care of his sisters, who were older. It was soon evident to his father that his aptitude for business was such that he could be trusted, and thus



JAY GOULD.

Jay was placed in charge of a stove and tin shop, when quite a boy, which store his father afterwards sold to advantage.

Jay Gould's first experience with the great world at large was at the world's fair in New York, in 1853. His uncle, Mr. Moore, had devised a rat-trap, which Jay had interested himself in, and had been instrumental in securing a patent for. To bring this trap before the world, Jay became its exhibitor at the world's fair. While he was there, one day President Pierce passed through, and talked with many of the attendants at the exhibition. It was on this

occasion that he shook hands with young Gould, who looked thoughtfully after him as he passed on and was lost in the crowd. The honor bestowed on him by the presidential party evidently deeply impressed him, and after a little time of silence he turned to a boy acquaintance and said, "I shall be President of the United States myself some day."

Jay was then only sixteen, but in that brain there lurked, even in those young years, a towering ambition to do and to become somebody great and grand in after time. Whoever could have looked into that heart would have seen the fire, even then, that was to make the boy famous in the years to come.

Jay was eighteen when he entered the store of Esquire Berhans, at Roxbury, as a clerk. His employer kept a general store and did what surveying was required among the farmers of that vicinity. Gould immediately employed himself in getting a practical knowledge of surveying.

To make himself more rapidly proficient, he commenced and surveyed the farms of that vicinity and brought out a map of Delaware county. He paid his running expenses by placing the noon mark on the farmers' doors, wherever he went, charging for time and trouble in this dollar each. In this work he gathered a large amount of information relating to the history of the county, which was afterwards published as a History of Delaware County, by Jay Gould: an octavo volume of some 400 pages.

He about this time surveyed and had mapped Albany and Ulster counties in New York and two counties in Ohio, which business he sold however to enter upon the work of the civil engineer, in which he surveyed the route of a railway through his county, and laid out and established the grade for the horse-railway that now extends from Albany to West Troy.

Though carrying a very old head on young shoulders, Gould sometimes lost his reckoning, and was put to his wits' end to get out of difficulty. It was while he was surveying the Troy and Albany horse-railway that he became completely nonplused, and to make the quandary still more embarrassing, a large force of workmen stood waiting on him for orders.

He had entirely lost his bearings, and how to escape from his difficulty without acknowledging defeat before the workmen, was the thought that most troubled him. It was at this juncture that he earnestly prayed for rain, that there might be an excuse for suspending the work of the day. Luckily, the sky being overcast, it soon did rain, and the men were dismissed with orders to be on duty early on the morrow. Forthwith Jay repaired to a practical engineer, explained his trouble, got light on the subject, and on the next day as the men assembled, orders were promptly given them by Gould, and then work rapidly and efficiently proceeded to completion.

Of course a young man of Gould's ambition could never be satisfied without having something to do with a newspaper. It was about this time that he was called to edit a neighboring paper during the absence of its editor. In that position, among other things there appeared in the publication a glowing encomium upon the life and labors of Colonel Zadok Pratt, the noted tanner, then of Prattville, in which the article strongly recommended Pratt for the Vice-Presidency at a forthcoming presidential election. This greatly pleased the Colonel, and the authorship being attributed to "Jay Gould of Roxbury," Pratt inquired him out, learning in the meantime that Gould was a competent and skillful surveyor.

Meeting Gould one day by the roadside, engaged in running a survey, Pratt proposed that he then get into his carriage and go with him to the village for a further talk about surveying property which Pratt thought of buying. To this Gould promptly said no, but added that he would run his line to a certain point by such a time, when he would meet Pratt, and they could then confer on the subject. This decision of the young man and his evident understanding of his business, favorably impressed Pratt, who at once acceded to the arrangement made by Gould.

The result of their conference was a partnership, in which Pratt and Gould went into Pennsylvania and there purchased several thousand acres of hemlock land, Pratt furnishing the capital, upon which they erected an extensive tannery, calling the place Gouldsborough, in honor of Gould. Although then but twenty years of age, Gould made out all the papers and did all the work requiring legal knowledge. This partnership lasted three years, in which time extensive tanning works had been, under Gould's superintendency, erected and put into operation; a large force of workmen were engaged in bringing in bark from the surrounding country; the plans were perfected for obtaining hides, and the facilities had been secured for selling the leather in New York.

It was at this time that Pratt became alarmed at the pecuniary condition of affairs in his tannery in Pennsylvania. Permission had been given Gould to sign the firm name to notes for what money might be required, and the impression prevailed with Pratt that Gould was giving out more notes, and thus obtaining more money, than was necessary. Thoroughly determined to close the partnership, he repaired to Gouldsborough to confer with Gould, the proposition being made that he should either sell or buy the interest of Pratt.

Gould was apparently surprised that Pratt should be dissatisfied. He detailed the work that was being done, but Pratt was inexorable. One or the other must buy or sell. Gould replied that inasmuch as he had but little capital in the concern, it was

evident that Mr. Pratt would be compelled to buy the institution. He must therefore put such a price upon the factory as he was willing to buy at; that price to be the same whether Pratt bought or sold. It was a natural conclusion that Pratt would have to buy, and he therefore placed a low figure as the sum which he would pay. Gould's knowledge of human nature had foreseen what Pratt would do, and he waited the issue.

No sooner had Pratt made his proposition than Gould demanded that it be put in writing. As the proposition was new, he also required that a certain number of days be allowed him to consider whether he would sell his interest at the price named, or buy. To this Pratt assented.

These preliminaries being arranged, Gould went to New York, laid the affair before George Loop, an extensive and wealthy dealer in leather, who promptly came forward, furnished the money, and Pratt's interest was purchased at his own offer, Gould remaining in charge.

Gould's enemies aver that the notes of Pratt & Gould, given by him, kept coming back long after the dissolution of partnership, to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars, and had much to do with Pratt's final financial overthrow; while his friends claim that a just cause could be assigned for the issuance of every note which he gave.



Birthplace of Jay Gould.

The partnership between Gould and Loop did not last long. Misunderstandings and difficulties arose, which resulted in the sheriff and a posse of men in Gould's temporary absence entering and taking possession of the tannery in behalf of Loop. When Gould returned, he rallied his workmen, had a hand to hand contest with the officers in charge, in which shots were fired, and finally regained possession of the works.

While yet the matter was in the courts, Loop committed suicide and thus ended his connection with the case. The enemies of Gould assert that pecuniary loss and trouble, sustained through him, caused the suicide. His friends, on the contrary, insist that insanity was in the Loop family, and that he would have committed suicide upon any other excitement just as quickly. That Gould did the fair thing, they claim, is shown in the fact that his transactions were at every point sustained by the courts.

In the midst of his litigation with Loop, Gould opened a leather store in New York on Spruce street, and in 1862 he married Helen Miller, daughter of Daniel S. Miller, a well-known capitalist of New York. Through acquaintance thus made, he disposed of his leather business and purchased a controlling interest in the Troy and Rutland railroad, of which corporation he was chosen president, with headquarters at Troy.

Soon after he disposed of his connection in that road and procured an interest in the Erie. It was about this time that Jim Fisk was given authority by Vanderbilt, and Jay Gould was empowered by Daniel Drew, to purchase and exercise power with a large amount of the stock of the Erie. In the turns that were made Fisk was given a prominent position in the management and Gould became president of the company.

That Gould and Fisk made a great deal of money in their connection with this corporation, was evident in the Grand Opera House which they erected, and in which they had the most sumptuously fitted-up office in New York; the palace cars which they had constructed and bore their names on the Erie railway, and the magnificent steamers which floated in the Sound, built and fitted-out at their expense.

Fisk was a showy man and delighted in making a display of his wealth. Gould was out of sight, was using Fisk, was studying

men, and was evidently all the time swimming in deeper water. The stockholders of the Erie, convinced that Gould and Fisk were using the funds of the road for their own personal benefit, instituted proceedings against them, but for some reason they could never be arrested. Although the officers dogged their track and watched the office, Gould and Fisk came and went unmolested, and when at length the matter for which they were prosecuted had a hearing in the courts, the judges, in the main, sustained them. The friends of Gould point to his support from the law as a proof of his honesty, while his enemies claim that his plans were always laid deep enough to control all the courts.

Gould retired from the Erie, with the understanding that in the settlement of differences he was to pay the Erie company \$10,000,000 which was due to it from himself. This sum, his friends claim, was merely nominal, no such sum ever being expected by the company

from him, but that this report was simply for effect.

At the close of the litigation Gould retained yet a large interest in the Erie, which rose to a point such as to increase his fortune several hundred thousand dollars.

Gould was for a time in the brokerage business in New York, located on Broad St., the firm name being Smith,

Gould & Martin; and during these years came and went Black Friday, and many other exciting events, through which his friends claim it will be found Gould has always discharged every legal obligation as faithfully as his father was disposed to in the days of the anti-rent troubles up in Delaware county.

Of late years Gould has withdrawn himself from the sight of the multitude. He has dealt principally in railroad stocks, and with such remarkable foresight as to give him an estimated wealth to-day of \$60,000,000. This great wealth has become a power by which, with his knowledge of men and things, it is easy for him to make greater wealth. Thus he can easily buy a controlling interest in a Western railway, the stock of which is low; and by opening connections with his other railways, he can thus increase the receipts of his new acquisition and raise the value of its stock, which, if he desires to sell, he can thus dispose of at a great advance over the cost.

He controls a great network of Western railways and telegraph



Jay Gould's Summer Residence,
At Irvington, near Tarrytown, N. Y., on the Hudson River.

lines, the value of the stock in which he can raise or lower at will, and thus within himself he has the power of rapidly adding to his possessions.

Of late a large source of his wealth has been the construction of new railways in the territories, where the rates of fare have been sufficiently high and the rush of travel sufficiently great to yield an income that paid for the roads the first year. With the exception of these investments, his rule is to buy depreciated stock of various roads and sell them on the rise. In other words, he has acted on the advice of a keen stock operator who, when asked how to make money in stocks, replied, "Buy 'em when they're low, and sell 'em when they're high."

Gould is held in profound dread and admiration on Wall street. If stocks are going down, the belief is that Gould is selling somewhere; when the stocks are down, it is known that his brokers will buy for him in large amounts. When the stocks are going up, it is believed that he is yet buying, and somewhere near the top it is known that he will sell out at an advance what he bought at a low price. What he is doing is always a profound mystery, as must necessarily be the case in order that he may succeed.

In a plain, handsome residence, near Forty-seventh street, on Fifth avenue, New York, Gould and his family pass the winters, and in an elegant residence at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, surrounded by ninety acres of land, they spend the summers. A special car, fitted-up luxuriously, is kept in Tarrytown to carry Gould and a few others each morning to New York, and waits in readiness to take them home at night. Once every year he makes a two months' tour over his Western railways, being latterly accompanied by his eldest son, George J. Gould, a promising young man, who at this writing, in 1881, is about nineteen years of age. This son is one of six children, of whom there are four boys and two girls.

"Can Gould be President of the United States?" was queried of a friend of his.

"Possibly it has ceased to be his ambition, but if he should desire it," said he, "I have no doubt he could. He is the most remarkable organizer in the world. He will lay a plan from the beginning so perfectly as to accomplish his aim, without, apparently, having anything to do with it. He could do this as a boy—he does it as a

man. At present," he continued, "it is probably his ambition to be the richest man on earth, which wealth you will ultimately see will be used for the benefit of mankind; for I know, to-day, many of his private charities which he does not want spoken of. In time he will have the largest number of men in his employ of any living man, if he has not to-day. Ten years hence, you see, with his constantly aggregating wealth, his power will be simply immense."

"In fact," continued the friend, "in courage to venture, power to organize, foresight to comprehend results, wisdom to control and coolness to act, he is the greatest man on earth, to-day, of his age, being in the year 1881 but forty-five years old."

A remarkable feature of Gould's life is the fact that a brain can exercise such great power, when sustained by a body so small as to be but a little over five feet high and weighing 119 pounds.

Among the causes of his success are these:

He inherited an organization in which were love of approbation and love of power, combined with dignity of character. Along with these were superior knowledge of human nature, great mathematical talent, combined with force to propel, and inventive genius, which enables him to plan the means.

His infancy and youth were carefully guarded by kind, Christian sisters, who made his welfare their constant study.

He received a strictly practical education. Everything he learned he made use of, and no time was wasted in learning that which was unnecessary or had to be thrown away as useless.

Born in humble circumstances, it was necessary that he labor in order to support himself, hence the formation of industrious habits.

He is a man of the strictest order. He has a time for everything, and every appointment and duty must come in the appointed time. By this methodical system he knows the result of his business in all parts of the United States at the close of every day, his men in all parts of the Union telegraphing to him at a certain hour the proceeding and results of the day.

He is a man of the most temperate and careful habits. He thus keeps his body in most perfect condition for the support of a brain, the workings of which have wrought greater financial results than that of any living man at so early a period in life.



Successful Managers and Financiers.

People Who Have Been Prominent and Widely Known.

P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICA'S great showman, Phineas T. Barnum, was born at Bethel, Conn., 1810. With small means he established a store, and succeeded in business; was editor of a paper in Danbury, Conn., for a season. Then went to New York, with very limited means. In 1835 he bought Joyce Heth, a colored woman of extraordinary age, for \$1,000, and exhibited her throughout the country, realizing large sums. On her death he continued the show business in a small way, and, in 1841, with little means, became the proprietor of the American Museum in New York, in which, by his shrewdness and popularity, he achieved a large fortune. As Jenny Lind's manager he also added greatly to his wealth, but unfortunate investments reduced him to bankruptcy in 1857. Having recourse to the old museum again, he recuperated his fortune; and the museum having burned, he has since then been a traveling showman with the largest and most superior exhibition extant.

THE APPLETONS.

AMUEL APPLETON, American merchant, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., 1766. Was a teacher at seventeen. Began mercantile life at Boston, 1794, dealing in imported English goods and manufacturing cotton. Gave away large sums during his life, estimated at \$1,000,000, for educational and benevolent purposes. Died at Boston, 1853. Left a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000.

NATHAN APPLETON, brother of the foregoing, American merchant and political economist. Was born at New Ipswich, N. H., 1779. Aided in setting up the first power-loom ever used in the United States, in 1813. Became one of the founders of the Merrimack Cotton Manufacturing Company, one of the originators of the city of Lowell, Mass., and also proprietor of another manufacturing company. Served in the State Legislature several terms, and was twice elected to Congress. Wrote a book on currency and banking. Accumulated a large property, and also distributed a large amount of money for charitable purposes. Died at Boston, in 1861.

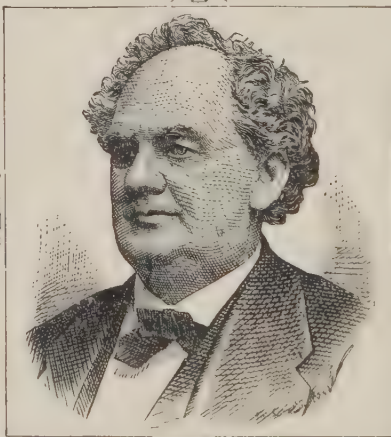
DANIEL APPLETON, founder of the well-known and extensive publishing house that bears his name in New York city, was born at Haverhill, Mass., 1785. From a retail trader in his native place and Boston, he became an energetic and prosperous importer of English books, and the manufacturer of standard American works in New York. Died in 1849.

THE LAWRENCES.

AMONG the old-time successful merchants of Boston were the Lawrences. Of these, Amos was born at Groton, Mass., in 1786. From clerkships in country stores he went to Boston, in 1807, and began business in dry goods. In 1814 he formed a partnership with his brother Abbott, who had been his clerk, and this partnership continued until Amos died, in 1852. The two were very successful in their business, adding to their increasing fortunes by the establishment of cotton manufactories. In 1831 Amos retired from active business, the possessor of an immense property, which he liberally expended for charitable purposes. From 1829 to 1852 he gave away \$639,000, distributed among several educational institutions; a child's infirmary in Boston, the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, and numerous private charities being among his benefactions.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE was born at Groton, Mass., 1792, and was for many years associated in business with his brother Amos. In the latter part of his life Abbott was engaged largely in the China trade. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, where he served on the committee on ways and means; subsequently he was one of the Government Northwestern boundary commission. In 1849 President Taylor offered him a seat in his cabinet; but Mr. Lawrence declined and accepted the post of Minister to Great Britain. Was recalled, however, at his own request, in 1852. The remainder of his life he devoted to private business, his fortune becoming very large. To Harvard College he gave \$50,000 to establish a scientific school, which bears his name, and left \$50,000 more to establish model lodging-houses. He died at Boston, in 1855.

In the careers of both these gentlemen was manifested the true New England character for business energy and integrity, producing the usual result—lives of prosperity and distinction.



PHINEAS T. BARNUM.



Leading Minds Who Have Been Identified with the World's Progress.



ONE of the famous philosophers and warriors of ancient Greece, Socrates, was born at Athens, 470 years before Christ. He followed the profession of a sculptor in his youth, and afterwards served as a soldier and distinguished himself in the battles of Tanagra and Delium. As a philosopher he placed temperance at the foundation of every virtue, believing that men should eat to live rather than live to eat. As a senator, he was (as Lewes says) "one of the very few examples of inflexible justice of whom we have record, able at once to resist the power of tyrants and defy the despotism of mobs." In religion he taught the existence and rule of the Supreme God and the immortality of the soul. His disciples were numerous and illustrious. In his life he was consistent with his doctrines, but could not avoid the ridicule and persecution of his contemporaries. When about seventy years of age he was accused of contemning the gods, and the Athenians inconsiderately giving credit to the charge, he was condemned to die by poison. He met his fate with admirable fortitude, and left behind him a name honored in all subsequent ages.

PLATO.

ANOTHER philosopher and the founder of the Academic sect, was Plato, who was born 430 years before Christ, in the Grecian island of Ægina. He was carefully educated and at the age of twenty years became a disciple of Socrates. After the death of the

latter he traveled in search of knowledge, and on his return to Athens opened a school of philosophy, which was attended by many distinguished characters. He maintained that there is one God, the fashioner and the father of the universe, incorporeal, without beginning, end, or change; that God fashioned forms from matter, that matter is the cause of evil, and that ideas are the only real existences; that whatever conception the soul has of anything, whatever is the object of the soul's thought, has a real and true existence; that each individual soul is an idea, and that it is immortal, etc. Three times Plato visited the court of Sicily, once by invitation of the elder Dionysius, whom he so offended that the tyrant sold him into slavery, from which condition Plato was released by the liberality of a Cyrenian named Aniceris. He died 347 years before Christ.

ARISTOTLE.

ONE of the most renowned of Grecian philosophers, Aristotle, was born in Stagira, in Thrace, 384 years before Christ. At seventeen he became a disciple of Plato, who valued him highly, and with whom he remained for twenty years, during which time he studied diligently, and became so famous for wisdom that he was intrusted for eight years with the education of Alexander the Great. After the departure of Alexander, Aristotle returned to Athens, opened a school of philosophy, and founded the sect of Peripatetics. After pursuing this course for eighteen years, he was charged with impiety and compelled to quit Athens, going to Chalcis, where he died in his sixty-third year. He was versed in all sciences known in his time, and illustrated them in his writings with great intellectual vigor.

Benjamin Franklin. Baron Cuvier. John J. Audubon.



THE American philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, was born at Boston in 1706. Being apprenticed as a printer to his brother, he developed a fine literary talent early in life. Dissatisfied with the treatment of his brother, at the age of 17, he started clandestinely for Philadelphia, where he obtained employment.

He made a voyage to London under deceptive promises of business assistance, and worked at his trade in London as a journeyman for eighteen months, performing also some literary work. He returned to Philadelphia in 1726, and engaged in business as a printer and stationer, prospered, and in 1728 established a newspaper. Prudence, temperance and industry soon made him successful and influential, and his activity and talent exhibited itself in the establishment of a public library, a fire-preventing company, an insurance company, and a voluntary association for defense, all in the city of Philadelphia. His "Poor

Richard's Almanac" first appeared in 1732. As a public servant he became clerk to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, then postmaster, and afterwards a Representative. In 1753 he was appointed deputy Postmaster-General of British America, and from 1757 to 1762 he lived in London, as the agent of Pennsylvania and other American colonies. He also held a similar agency there until the breaking out of the American revolution in 1775, when he returned and participated in the cause of the rebellious colonies. In 1778 he was sent as ambassador to France, and signed important treaties with several European governments. He returned to Philadelphia in 1785, greatly honored and applauded. He died in 1790. To him belongs the credit of the discovery of the lightning rod as a protection to buildings, the invention of the Franklin stove, the cure of smoky chimneys, the first scientific organization in America, the founding of the Philadelphia hospital, the scheme of uniting the colonies, perpetuated in the Union of the States, and the first high school in Pennsylvania. He also proved himself the first as he was one of the most successful of diplomatists.

GEORGES CHRETIEN LEOPOLD FREDERIC DAGOBERT CUVIER.

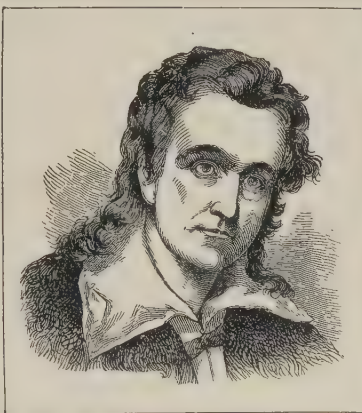
BARON CUVIER, the naturalist, was born at Montbéliard, France, in 1769. He studied at Stuttgart, Germany, and was a private tutor in a family. He was appointed professor of natural history in the college of France, in 1799, and professor of comparative anatomy

at the Garden of Plants, Paris, in 1802. From that time he entered upon his studies of nature in animals, and arranged the entire animal kingdom on a scientific basis, according to the organization of their respective species. This work places him next to Linnæus in the rank of scientific development. Anatomy is the key-note to his system of classification. Cuvier filled important public offices in connection with the cause of education, received much honor during his life-time, and was made a peer of the realm. He died in 1832.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

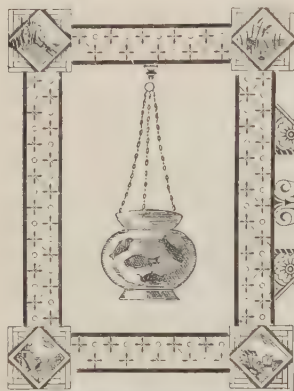
A DISTINGUISHED ornithologist and bird-artist in the early part of this century was John J. Audubon, who was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780. He was sent to Paris to finish his education, and

there studied design under the celebrated painter David. Returning to America, he married, and his father presented him with a valuable Southern plantation, but domestic and civilized life had less attraction for him than a rugged existence in the wilds of his native country. Charmed with the study of birds, their characteristics and varieties, he devoted himself to the solitary pursuit of preparing a work on the ornithology of America. For fifteen years he traveled alone, often in unfrequented woods and prairies, in search of material for his favorite study, and whenever a fine specimen-bird was secured he drew it and painted it true to nature while it lay fresh before him, and as large as it was in life, also sketching the surroundings of the bird with fidelity. Returning to Philadelphia, he stored his invaluable paintings, representing 1,000 different birds, in a private house, where the rats destroyed them during his absence. This loss was followed by a long and severe fever, but he recovered in due time and set about restoring his lost

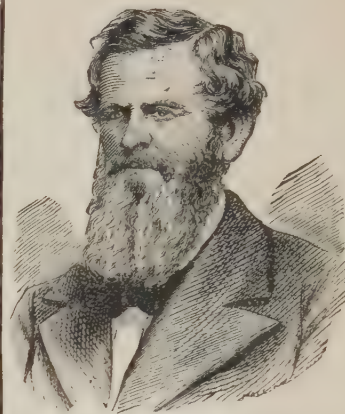


John J. Audubon,
American Traveler and Ornithologist.

work. This labor occupied four and a half years more of time, but was successful. To bring out his publication in a manner commensurate with its importance and proposed elegance, he visited England and France, where he was received with the highest distinction. The first volume of the "Birds of America" was issued in London in 1830, containing 100 colored plates of birds, each life-size. Four volumes, the last being published in 1839, completed this magnificent work, containing 1,065 representations of birds. A letterpress volume to accompany the plates was also issued in Edinburgh, and appeared simultaneously with them. The success of the American Ornithology being secured, Audubon returned to America and prepared a similar work (assisted by his son and other companions) relating to the "Quadrupeds of America," which was published at Philadelphia between 1846 and 1850; as in the former case, a book of biographies accompanies the plates. "The Life of John James Audubon the Naturalist," was prepared by Mrs. Audubon, aided by a friend, and published in New York in 1869. This work was also produced in London, with a view of Audubon's residence and a portrait copied from Inman's picture. The naturalist was everywhere well received by learned societies. He died in 1851.



Seth Green.



Fisherman and Fish-Culturist.



AS EARLY AS the year 1837, there was a very energetic fisherman in the State of New York, whose gill-nets, in after years, in some of the large fisheries, extended for fifty miles, and his employes were numbered by the hundred. He was a large contractor for the supply of fresh fish in several of the principal cities, among them New York city.

This individual was Seth Green, a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he was born March 19, 1817.

Exceedingly fond of the healthful exercise and the excitement attendant upon fishing, he adopted that employment for a livelihood, and made the waters of Lake Ontario the principal scene of his labors.

Witnessing, while engaged one day in trout-fishing, a shoal of salmon making a great commotion in the act of spawning, he at once prepared a gravelly bed for them to use, and the next two days he spent in watching these fish in their egg-laying. The affair impressed him with the possibilities of fish-breeding by artificial means, an idea that he has since perfected with a great variety of opportunities for testing.

The rapid disappearance of fish from the streams and small lakes of the Eastern States, and the possibility of increasing the supply, began to engage the attention of the people. It was at this time that the study, investigation and experiments of Green in fish-culture were made known, and it was found that his experience connected with the fish supply would be of great service. The matter of restocking the waters in New York, so engaged the attention of the New York State Legislature as to cause the appointment,

in 1868, of three fish commissioners, being ex-Governor Seymour, Seth Green, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

In the meantime, \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose of instituting practical experiments in fish-breeding by erecting hatching-houses in various parts of the State; and two years afterwards the commissioners made a gratifying report of what had been done, and the possibilities in the future of supplying the waters of the country once more with fish. In the report it was stated that, for the results accomplished, the commissioners were principally indebted to the labors of Mr. Green, who, after establishing an extensive fish-breeding establishment at Caledonia, N. Y., has since been engaged for several years as fish commissioner, in government employ, in the propagation and introduction of young fish of various kinds to the waters of the country.

From the success which has attended the efforts of a few, a general interest on the subject has been aroused which will doubtless extend until every stream, pond and lake will be alive once more with the finny tribe, as they were in the early history of the country.

History of Fish-Breeding.

One Dom Pinchon, a French monk, is said to have discovered, in the fourteenth century, that fish-eggs could be artificially impregnated. The subject was revived by an article written in 1758, by one Jacobi, on the fecundation of fish-eggs, which was published quite extensively in the German and French languages.

In 1837, Mr. Shaw, in Scotland, commenced making a practical application of the theories on the subject of fish-culture, by stocking the streams with salmon. In 1842, Joseph Remy, a Frenchman, and a fisherman at La Bresse, through artificial impregnation, restocked the Moselle and other streams so successfully as to gain a living from the yield of fish thus produced. His pecuniary success being brought to the attention of others, introduced the modern industry of fish-culture in Europe and America, an art which is supposed, however, to have been understood and practiced with profit for several centuries in China.

How Fish-Eggs are Impregnated.

The female of most varieties of the common fish deposits her eggs, called spawn, once a year. The spawning season with trout extends from the latter part of October to the middle of December. Where water does not freeze, it may extend two months or more later.

A male and female trout, in a wild state, having mated, will select some locality at spawning-time where the water is shallow, and there the female, with a rapid movement of her tail, will sweep away the dirt from a space perhaps a foot square, leaving nothing but the clean, bare ground or sand exposed. This is what is called "making

tion of the New York State Legislature as to cause the appointment,

her bed." Here, with the lower part of her body pressed against the ground, she will expel from herself the spawn, or eggs, on the clean gravel, the number depending upon her age. A trout two years old will give from 200 to 300 eggs; three years old, from 400 to 600; four years old, from 1,000 to 1,200; five years old, from 2,000 to 3,000, according to size.

While engaged in depositing her eggs, the male trout is kept busy guarding the nest from other fish that would devour the eggs, if opportunity presented. Male fishes often have severe battles in their efforts to protect their female companions in the act of spawning. The male performs another important duty; as the eggs are laid by the female, he immediately covers them, and from his body emits a whitish substance called "milt," which, in its action upon the eggs impregnates them with life-giving power, whereby, in a period varying from one to five months, these eggs will hatch and become small trout.

Spawning over, the fish leave the eggs to the mercy of the elements, and return to the deeper water. If the conditions are favorable, these eggs thus deposited will all hatch, and the brood of fish will be greatly enlarged; but the chances are that in a wild state many things will work against the rapid increase. Among these obstacles will be that fish, snakes and frogs will devour the eggs in the nest; the stream may become dry, and thus they will not hatch, or freshets may wash them from their resting-place to the deep water, where they will become the prey of fish that otherwise would not disturb them. It is to overcome these difficulties that artificial means have been resorted to in the rearing of fish.

Artificial Means of Impregnation.

What is known as artificial impregnation is nothing more than the taking of measures for securing the eggs; having them impregnated by the milt, carefully protecting them from their enemies until they hatch, and then, afterwards guarding the young trout till they are old enough to care for themselves. This is done as follows:

In a place suitably prepared, where fishes are confined, they will, male and female, congregate together for the purpose of spawning. At this time the females, known by their palish white appearance, are captured, and while held in the hand, the lower part of the fish just touching the water, the eggs are expressed from each into a pan of water. When a sufficient number of eggs have been taken from the females to about cover the bottom of the pan, one after another of the male fish are taken in the hand in the same manner, and the milt pressed from the body in such quantity into the water as to give it a whitish appearance. This is allowed to stand a half-hour, at the expiration of which time, if there has been a sufficient quantity of milt, the eggs are supposed to be thoroughly impregnated, and under favorable conditions every one will hatch. This is termed artificial impregnation.

Some authorities think it best to express the milt first, gently stirring the water with the tail of the fish to distribute it. The female lays all her eggs in a day or two, or three at most. The male of the same size as the female has milt sufficient for several females. His milting, therefore, extends over a period of eight or ten days. The male is known at spawning-time by his orange tint and brilliant-red fins. The females have a silvery-gray appearance.

How Fish-Eggs are Hatched.

It is observed that trout, at spawning-time, seek a shallow place in the stream to lay their eggs, near the fountain head, the object being, probably, to get pure, fresh, cold water. It is necessary to observe these conditions in hatching the eggs artificially. The water must be absolutely pure; should be shaded from the sun; should gently flow above the eggs, covering them to a depth of one or two inches, and to hatch the eggs in about one month, should be of a temperature about fifty-four degrees and never higher. If a lower temperature, it will take the eggs longer to hatch. In water as low

as thirty-seven degrees, it will take fish-eggs five months to hatch.

Young Fish when First Hatched.

When trout are first hatched they are exceedingly small, scarcely larger than the wiggler in the barrel of stale rain-water, which comes forth a mosquito. Underneath and attached to the little fish, when it first comes from the egg, is an umbilical sac, from which it derives nourishment for about forty days. After that time, the young fish require food consisting of boiled liver, cheese, curd, or fresh-chopped sea-fish. The most available food is curd, and is recommended to be fed in the following proportions: For 10,000 yearling trout, three quarts per day; for 8,000 two-year-olds, six quarts per day; for 7,000 three-year-olds, twelve quarts per day.

How to Breed and Raise Fish.

The following is an outline of the appliances and means requisite in the breeding and rearing of trout:

A series of not less than three ponds, joined by raceways, usually serve in the process of trout-breeding. The first one is for the young fish which come from the hatching place or nursery, and serves until they are about twenty months old; the second for the fish during the next twelve months, and the third, for the same brood until they are three and one-half years old, when they are taken out for the table. On the vacation of the third pond, fish from the second are transferred to the former, and so the process goes on from the first. The shape of the ponds have something to do with convenient manipulation of the fish. An oblong pond is chosen in preference to a circular one, the water being kept cooler because of the more rapid flow through the same.

As young trout thrive in shallow water, the first pond should be about six inches deep at one end and two feet at the other, or lower end; the bottom requiring a layer of coarse gravel two or three inches in depth. The second pond should be one-third or one-half longer than the first one, and several feet wider,—the width of a pond may be about one-tenth of its length. The depth of water may be more uniform, about three feet, the second containing four or five times as much water as the first. The raceway entrance should be of greatest practicable depth, and free from gravel. The third pond should have an average depth of five feet, and contain several times as much water as the second.

The ponds should have at the bottom a flume or passage-way, for draining when necessity requires. The raceways are the spawning-places of the fish; should be five or six inches deep and from two to three and one-half feet wide; the length from twenty to sixty feet, according to the size and capacity of the ponds. The sides may be of board an inch thick by twelve inches wide, and the bottom of the place should be covered with coarse gravel for the trout to make their nests. To keep the fish in the bounds allotted to them, wire screens are used to close up the way between the ponds. The water should flow in an easy current through the raceway; it should be pure and, for hatching, never above fifty-four degrees. The fish should be transferred from one pond to another the latter part of August, two months before the commencement of the spawning season.

The Hatching Apparatus.

A wooden trough, with transverse strips, forming sort of compartments by which the flow of water is broken, is used for hatching in this country. The bottom is covered an inch in depth by small gravel, with an inch of filtered water over it. To hatch 120,000 eggs would require four troughs, with a supply of water through a like number of pipes a little more than an inch in diameter. Hatching-troughs should be enclosed so as to admit of light without sunshine, a house of rough boards serving the purpose. To filter the water for the above number of eggs a tank, connected with the troughs, twenty inches wide by eighteen in depth, admitting water through flannel screens, may be used and placed across the upper ends of the troughs. The latter have a fall of one inch from upper to lower end; twelve to sixteen feet long, ten to fourteen inches wide, six inches deep, and separated into ten or more nests. The contiguous nurseries are sixteen inches deep, twenty inches wide and four feet long; so made that the water at the entrance of the troughs shall be four or five inches deep, and two inches deep at the outlet, the bottoms covered with gravel. When the fish have passed the hatching process, they are let into the nurseries and exposed to the sunlight. Upwards of sixty per cent. of the eggs are fecundated by this method.

Another Process.

By a process attributed to Mr. Vrasski, a Russian, called dry impregnation, and lately introduced into this country by George Shepard Page, of New York, an average of ninety-six per cent. is fecundated. This involves the expressing of the ova into a pan and bringing them in contact with the milt before the addition of water. American fish-culturists have quite extensively adopted this method of propagation.

Prof. Draper, Comte, Sir Francis Bacon and John Tyndall.



NATURAL philosophy had a most excellent representative in Professor John William Draper, chemist and physiologist. Born at St. Helens, Eng., May 5, 1811, he was taught in the public school and by private instructors, giving much attention to chemistry, and higher mathematics.

He subsequently prosecuted chemical studies at the university of London. Emigrating to America in 1833, he studied chemistry and medicine at the university of Pennsylvania, and after graduating with distinction as a doctor of medicine, was appointed professor of chemistry, natural philosophy and physiology in the Hampden-Sidney college, in Virginia, where he prosecuted numerous chemical and physiological investigations. In 1839 he was chosen professor of chemistry and natural history in one of the departments of the university of the city of New York, where he also lectured to the under-graduates on physiology. In 1841 he was advanced to the chair of chemistry in the medical college of the university, and afterwards became president of both the scientific and medical departments of that institution. He wrote voluminously concerning his scientific researches, and by them attained a high reputation as a scientist. Among his important discoveries was one, in 1842, of a peculiar property or force in that portion of the sun's rays which produces the chemical effects shown in the art of photography, now known as "actinism." It is also claimed for Dr. Draper that he was the first to apply the daguerreotype process to taking portraits. He also published numerous books of literary character. Died, January 4, 1882.

AUGUSTE COMTE.

WHE founder of the "positive philosophy" and the "religion of humanity," Auguste Comte, was born at Montpellier, France, in 1798. He entered the polytechnic school in 1814, and became a disciple of the social reformer, St. Simon, about 1818. Six years later they separated, mutually disgusted. Before 1824 Comte discovered his law of "social evolution," and during the next twenty years he perfected his system of "Positive Philosophy," publishing it between 1832-'42. The "Religion of Humanity" appeared at a later date. He died in 1857, at Paris. The positive philosophy is cumbersome and difficult to describe. Zell's Cyclopædia, however, condenses it as follows: "Humanity has three stages of development—the theological, the metaphysical and the positive. In the theological stage man is disposed to regard all effects as supernatural, as signs of the pleasure or displeasure of some superior being or beings. In the metaphysical stage, the supernatural agents give place to abstract forces supposed to be inherent in the substances themselves, and capable of producing the phenomena. In

the positive stage the mind, convinced of the folly of inquiring into causes and essences, applies itself to the discovery of those laws which regulate effects, or those invariable relations of succession and similitude which exist throughout nature." The mission of positivism is said to be 'to generalize science and to systematize sociality.' 'It is a doctrine capable of embracing all that can regulate humanity; not a treatise on physical science, not a treatise on social science, but a system which absorbs all intellectual activity.' All sciences, of whatever kind, physical or mental, are but branches of one science, to be investigated on one and the same method."

SIR FRANCIS BACON.

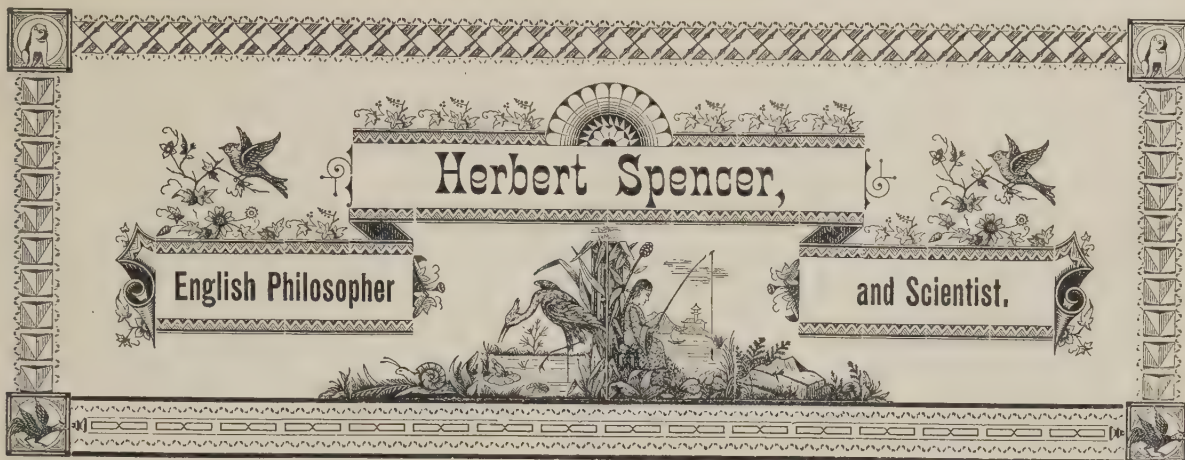
WHE English philosopher and politician, Sir Francis Bacon, described by Pope as "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," was born in England, Jan. 22, 1561. He gained the favor of Queen Elizabeth and her successor, James I., both of whom heaped upon him numerous offices, honors and wealth, until he became, in 1620, Viscount St. Albans, having attained the height of his ambition. Still it was as a philosopher and the writer of philosophical books—his "Novum Organum," his "Essays," his treatise on the "Wisdom of the Ancients," and others—that he manifested the greatness of his genius and won the admiration of the learned in all subsequent ages. But the bright picture of his triumphs and genius was marred and ruined by his confession, in 1621, of gross bribery and political corruption. For these crimes he was sentenced to pay a fine amounting to about \$200,000, and imprisonment during the king's pleasure; was rendered incapable of filling any office, of sitting in the house of lords and of coming to court. The fine and imprisonment were remitted, and the remainder of his broken life was spent in retirement and in literary pursuits, but embittered by pecuniary embarrassments growing out of his extravagance. He died at Highgate, England, in 1626. The life of Bacon has been written by his secretary and chaplain, Rev. William Rawley, London, and by other biographers.

JOHN TYNDALL.

NATURAL philosophy finds in John Tyndall one of its most intelligent exponents. Born at Leighlin bridge, in Carlow county, Ireland, in 1820, at an early age became familiar with mathematics plane trigonometry, etc., and for about five years was employed as an ordnance surveyor. About 1848 he studied and experimented in magnetism and diamagnetism, proving the intimate relation between these and the molecular arrangement of matter. In 1852 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the Royal institution. He has made numerous annual visits to the Alps, in Switzerland, for scientific observation in connection with the glacial theory. In 1872 he visited the United States and lectured in public, the surplus profits being devoted to the promotion of scientific study in this country.



Prof. J. W. Draper,
Mathematician, Chemist and Physiologist.



Author of the Saying, "Survival of the Fittest."



CONTEMPORANEOUS with Charles R. Darwin is Herbert Spencer, in the advocacy of the ideas relating to the higher forms of life coming up from the lower orders. Mr. Spencer was born at Derby, England, April 27, 1820. He early exhibited a fondness for collecting, classifying, and studying winged insects, a favorite pastime

with him being to catch caterpillars for the purpose of watching their transformations to other forms. Possessing a mind disposed to be philosophical, the study of these changes led him to inquire as to the means by which organized existence is evolved.

The Rev. Thomas Spencer, rector of the parish at Hinton, was his tutor for three years, and his father, author of a work on "Inventional Geometry," gave him further instruction, the especial delight of young Herbert being mathematics.

He was appointed civil engineer on the Birmingham and London railway at the age of seventeen, from which, three years afterwards, he retired and returned home, in order to pursue mathematics and philosophical studies. Herbariums, a botanical press, and various schemes of invention, occupied his mind for some years. When twenty-three years of age, he next went to London to get literary occupation, failing to obtain which he resumed engineering, but gratified his literary taste by communications to the *Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, and other publications of similar character.

In 1842 he commenced a series of articles for the *Nonconformist*, on the "Proper Sphere of Government," which were afterwards

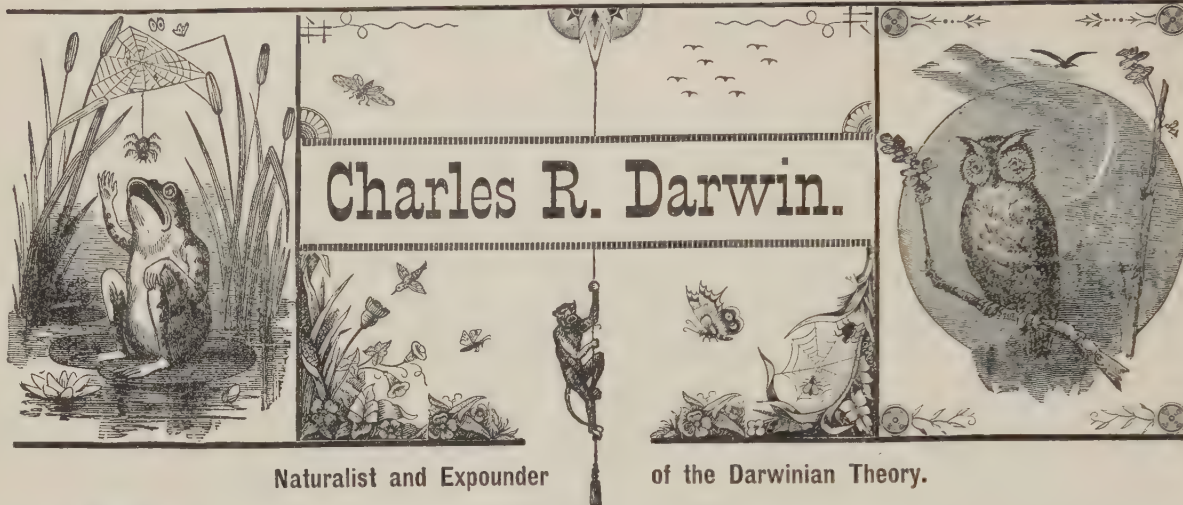
issued in pamphlet form. He was a contributor of elaborate essays to various scientific publications, from 1848 to 1854, during which time he outlined his idea of evolution. In 1854 he fully determined that the natural order of creation was through the evolving of one species from another below, and so on down through to the first forms of life; but it was not until 1860 that he published an exposition of the subject, in which he quite fully elaborated the idea. In

the meantime he has been a prolific writer upon the subject of sociology—one of his leading publications on this subject being "Social Statics; or, the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of Them Developed," which first appeared in London in 1850. Since that time he has successively published works on "Psychology;" "Railway Morals and Policy;" "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative;" "Illustrations of Universal Progress;" "Essays, Moral, Political, and Æsthetic;" "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical;" "First Principles of a System of Philosophy;" "Classification of the Sciences;" "Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte;" "Principles of Biology;" "Spontaneous Generation, and the Hypothesis of Physiological Units;" "Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals," collected from English reviews, with six additional articles.



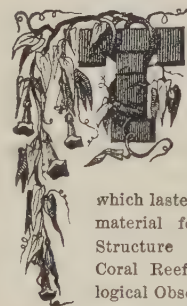
HERBERT SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer is a retired gentleman, who has for many years lived at a quiet boarding-house in London. Although a philosopher of wide reputation, the multiplied volumes of this scientist have had so limited a sale as to give the author but a precarious subsistence. He will probably be much more fully appreciated hereafter. In 1882-3, Mr. Spencer visited the United States and was cordially welcomed by scientific circles.



Naturalist and Expounder

of the Darwinian Theory.



THE NATURALIST, Charles R. Darwin, was born in Shrewsbury, in England, February 9, 1809, and graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1831.

On the ship *Beagle*, which sailed from England, in 1831, he was a passenger on a voyage of exploration around the world, which lasted five years. Out of this journey he gathered material for a volume, published in 1842, on "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs;" in 1844, "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," and, in 1846, "Geological Observations in South America."

In 1851 and 1853 two volumes appeared, entitled "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia," followed by two other volumes on the fossil species of the same class.

His most celebrated work, "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," appeared in 1859. The ideas advanced by Darwin in this last-mentioned volume, called forth a great amount of controversy, the interest in the subject causing the book to be translated into several languages. A German publisher, at Berlin, discovered that 312 different authors had written books and pamphlets relating to Darwinism, and no work of the age has excited so much review and comment.

In 1862 appeared his work on the "Fertilization of Orchids;" in 1868, "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," and, in 1871, a treatise on "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," being a further consideration of the "Origin of the Species," the object of which is to prove that man has descended from a lower order of animal life.

Among his later works is a volume entitled, "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants," and "The Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals."

He was the recipient of various orders of merit, and elected to membership in several of the learned societies of Europe, contributing

very largely to a knowledge of the lower animals, while his ideas in regard to the origin of man are accepted by some and denounced by others. He died in London, Eng., April 20, 1882.

The Theories of Darwin

are essentially those of the evolutionists, which are that all the higher forms of creation have gradually progressed up from the lower; that the fittest, strongest and best of every order, class and race survive, while the weaker perish. Thus, with the lower animals, the strongest will capture their prey, will live and multiply their kind; the weaker will die and leave no issue.

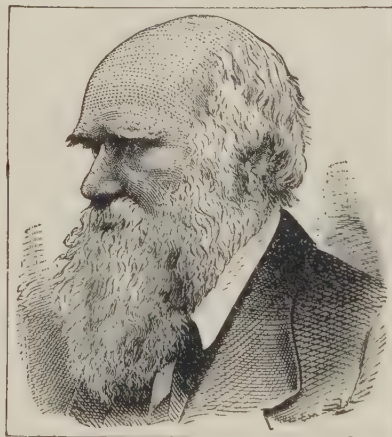
The best, therefore, propagate their species, and improvement is the order. With races and nations of people at war, the strongest and superior conquer, perpetuate themselves, and civilization advances.

The theories of evolution, it is said, were advanced by the early Greek philosophers, who claimed that animal life originated from earth, with the assistance of water, light and heat. Aristotle, it is said, in the olden time, claimed that man did not originate in a perfect state, but was evolved from the lower orders. Linnaeus and Buffon, in later times, espoused the idea of progressive organic development. Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles R. Darwin, in a published work, in 1794, maintained the development theory. Lamarck, in 1815, took the position that all organic forms, from the lowest to the highest, have progressively developed from microscopic particles.

Goethe, in Germany, assumed the same position, as did Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, of France, in a scientific work, published in 1828. Professor Grant, of Edinburgh, through the *Philosophical Journal*, in 1826, held that species are descended from other species.

Herbert Spencer, in 1852, advanced arguments to prove that species have been greatly modified by changes of circumstances.

The first, however, clearly to define and popularize the idea of progression, was Charles R. Darwin, in his work on the "Origin of the Species," in 1858.



CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

The Theories of Progression.

The advocates of the development theory have had much difficulty |

to contend with in the attempt to demonstrate the truth of the position that they have taken. It could easily be shown that by domestication and training, under a change of circumstances, one hundred and fifty varieties of pigeons could be produced from the one species.

But each and every one, after all was done, would be a pigeon. It could easily be demonstrated that the various kinds of dogs, some of which were a hundred times larger than

others, all came from one variety of dog; but facts demonstrated, also, that dogs were never anything but dogs. Thus of every other species of animals. So limited was the knowledge of creation; so small had been the range of observation; so narrow was the

idea of the origin of life, and so prejudiced were the majority of people against a progressive development, and so plain was the fact that the same species, either a horse, a hog, or an oak, always remained essentially the same—only modified; so plain was all this, and so averse were even the best minds to changing their long-established views, as to make the presentation of the development theory, an exceedingly difficult and laborious task.

Geology first came to the aid of the philosopher, and proved by

earth-formations that the earth was hundreds of thousands, and, possibly, millions of years old; that fossil remains of animals had been deposited tens of thousands of years; that a large share of the remains thus found were of animals, reptiles and birds that had become extinct; and while often

large were coarse, and of a lower order than any now existing.

These discoveries gradually led the scientists on in their investigations; the fact of tens of thousands of years being given for an animal to change its character, greatly assisting in the establishment of the development idea. The careful study of the anatomical structure of animals also

demonstrated how circumstances had changed their character. Thus, under the skin of some snakes they found partially developed feet, indicating that at a former period this species of snake was probably a lizard; that its short and clumsy legs were not sufficient for rapid propulsion; that it had resorted to the wriggling movements as the easiest and most speedy locomotion, and so legs were useless and gradually disappeared. That



Plate I.—**FIRST EPOCH.**—*Primordial Age.*

Earth hardened, matured; vegetation sprang forth, and lowest forms of moving life, headless animals, shell-fish, etc., were evolved.



Plate II.—**SECOND EPOCH.**—*Primary Period.*

The period in which vegetation had attained to rank growth; water separated from land and fishes developed.



Plate III.—**THIRD EPOCH.**—*Secondary Period.*

The reptilian age; higher forms of vegetation; reptiles crept from the water upon dry land and winged animals appeared.

certain reptiles, forming the habit of springing upon their prey, developed the wings. This is proven by the remains of birds, very recently found, which have teeth, showing the connection between the reptile and the bird kingdom. These remains supply what has long been regarded as the "missing link." The winged reptile, under varying conditions, changed its character entirely; nature supplied it with hair, and it became a bat, and under other conditions it acquired feathers.

Never having a chance to fly, it will be seen how a bat could change to a mouse, which might develop to a rat, which might learn to burrow under ground, and in long ages could change its character to that of a woodchuck, and from that to a prairie-dog, which long periods of time might bring up to the intelligent shepherd or Newfoundland-dog.

That the mouse and rat, in certain portions of the world, might, to avoid their enemies on the ground, take to the trees as a place of abode—might learn to use their tails as do the monkeys, and, in fact, through long ages develop to the size and intelligence of the monkey. In time, the necessity no longer existing of remaining in the trees, he would spend his time on the ground; his tail would become unnecessary, as it is with the orang-outang and the gorilla. That through long ages the gorilla has gradually developed to the conditions of the lowest cannibal savages, which wild and barbarous tribes in time became civilized.

What the Progressionists Believe.

While a variety of opinions exist among the evolutionists, their belief is essentially this:

That there exists in the infinitude of space unnumbered suns, each the center of a planetary system, which, through the law of gravitation, continually revolve around a great central sun. That the planets about the sun are born of the sun. That the planets dependent upon our sun have all come from it. That in the process of birth the sun throws off a gaseous ring, which, having attained a certain degree of

maturity, breaks and gathers in a nebulous mass, making a spot on the sun. In time, this substance, thus thrown off, which is a molten mass of intense heat, like a rain-drop in space, assumes a spherical form, takes its orbit for revolving about the sun, gradually cools on the surface, and a crust is formed which, as the ages and the centuries go by, gradually thickens. This crust, rent and disturbed by the heat within, rises and falls, making great irregularities of surface. Hence the mountains and the valleys were formed. That planets themselves have the power to throw off and produce

other worlds, which are the moons that belong to various planets.

The belief is that the earth was born thus of our sun; that hundreds of thousands and, perhaps, millions of years have passed since it came from the sun; that its irregularities of surface have been produced

by internal commotion and volcanic eruptions. The evolutionists bring forward as proof that the interior of the earth is a mass of fire, the fact that for every 100 feet we go towards the center of the globe the heat increases one degree. At 10,000 feet, towards the center, water boils. At forty miles in the earth, 1,800 degrees

is reached. At that point iron would melt, and, at seventy miles in depth, everything must be in a liquid state. A further proof that the interior of the earth is on fire is shown in the flame emitted by volcanoes, and, the hot water which comes from boiling springs.

In the creation of this world, when the

earth had become sufficiently cooled to cause the gaseous moisture upon its surface to condense, clouds were formed, and rain began to fall, which collected in the low places on the earth's surface and made the oceans. The first crust formed became what is now known as the hardest rock, such as granite, syenite, porphyry, etc., in what were imbedded the heaviest metals.

In process of time this layer was overspread, through volcanic eruption, by another layer, which became what is known as slate-rock, clay-slate, etc. Through the action of water, heat and air,



Plate IV.—**FOURTH EPOCH.**—Tertiary Period.

New kinds of vegetation came forth. Higher forms of life appeared, and hair and fur-bearing animals were developed.



Plate V.—**FIFTH EPOCH.**—Quaternary Period.

Highly matured condition of the earth; fitted for the support and production of the highest grades of intelligence among animals up to man.

this rock became so soft as to produce soil. When the conditions had become matured sufficiently, a combination of substances, such as carbonic acid, water and ammonia, made what is termed "protoplasm," a compound which is the basis of all life, from which may come at any time the order of vegetation, and all forms of animal life.

PLATE I.

Primordial Age.

Of life on the earth, first came the lowest of vegetation, such as the mosses, which gradually progressed to the higher orders. The first forms of life, largely dependent upon moisture for sustenance, lived in the water and gradually developed to the shell-fish, headless insects, and animals of various kinds. This is termed by the philosophers the primordial age.

This age is supposed to cover an immense period of time. The layers of earth and rock formed in this period, during which the interior fires were receding from the earth's surface, are over 70,000 feet thick, but of the fossil remains found in them there is no evidence of land animals.

PLATE II.

Primary Period.

This was followed by that known as the primary period, an epoch of time when the fire receded and the earth's crust thickened 42,000 feet. The water animals in this period on the earth's surface multiplied and developed to fishes, and came up to the lowest of those orders that divided their time between water and dry land, such as lizards and reptiles of various kinds.

PLATE III.

Secondary Period.

In the secondary period, the belief is that the fires receded into the earth, and the earth's covering was increased 15,000 feet in thickness. At this time the animal kingdom developed to frogs, crocodiles, turtles, dragons, and other immense water animals, traces of which are sometimes found. Among these were the enormous saurians which, covered with scales like the crocodile, had four legs and resembled great lizards, having claws with which to capture their

prey, and teeth which enabled them to masticate their food. Their skeletons abound in the museums of natural history. There were reptiles with wings, and in the latter part of this period birds were developed. There was also a colossal growth of vegetation, much of which, in various localities, turned to coal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Representing the Primordial Age, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary Periods, and the Ascending Series.



Plate VI. ASCENDING SERIES. Grades of Intelligence.

Showing the progress of development through the various grades of intelligence from the lowest forms of life up to the king of birds.

PLATE IV.

Tertiary Period.

In the tertiary, or third period, the trees progressed to the putting on of leaves, and the animal creation developed up to those that nursed their young, such as the whale and dolphin, in the waters, and the species of animals from which came the horse, rhinoceros, elephant and swine, and the predecessors of the monkey, orang, chimpanzee, the gorilla and the mammoth.

PLATE V.

Quaternary Period.

In the quaternary, or fourth period, came the present development of the vegetable kingdom, animal life as it exists to-day, and man perfected as he is at the present time.

The scientists attempt to class all development on the earth's surface into these five great epochs of time, one period gradually running into another, so that there is no sharp division between them.

The claim is that this progress is still going forward, and probably will continue for thousands of years, until the earth's crust shall become so thick and the earth so cold that life can no longer be supported upon it. At that time all animal life will have ceased to exist, vegetation will no longer retain life, and the earth will be dead, as many other planets are supposed to be that revolve in space.

PLATE VI.

Ascending Series.

This plate is designed to show the varying grades of physical development and intelligence, from the lowest orders of animal life up through to the highly intelligent of the feathered kingdom.

In the lower right hand corner of the plate is seen the infusoria. A drop of water allowed to be exposed on a vegetable or animal sub-

stance in the summer sun, will, in a few days, be found covered with a thin film of matter, which often presents the varying shades of rainbow colors. Microscopic examination of this stagnant water will reveal a great number of moving animalcules. This plainly indicates that germs of life are floating in the air, and only want the necessary conditions to reveal themselves in active being. This grade of life is lowest in the scale of animal existence of which the naturalist has any knowledge.

One of the next higher in order is the polypi. This might be taken as a species of animal life, but examination shows that it possesses an aperture that serves as a mouth, and various rootlets which are used as arms in capturing prey and feeding itself.

The star-fish is one of a numerous family of the radiata, which, having an intestinal canal, make another step upward.

The mollusks, possessing an alimentary apparatus, heart, liver, and the evidences of lungs and breathing power, belong to a still higher class. These include the oyster, the clam and the animals that reside in shells, whose infinite variety of color and form make always a pleasant study to the naturalist.

The crawling worms and the caterpillars that change their form to the bright winged butterflies, occupy a still higher range.

Above these yet is the patient, cunning ant; the busy, ingenious bee, and the hungry grasshopper. In this class of life there is exhibited the sense of sight and considerable evidence of reasoning power.

The spider and crab belong to another and yet higher order.

In the fish we reach the first form of animal being possessing a backbone and spinal cord. We have now reached a scale of development in animal life which exhibits arteries, veins and red blood.

The creature, however, like the frog that can come forth and subsist upon dry land, is yet higher in the scale; but the alligator, the turtle and snake, though all cold-blooded, are yet in advance of the frog.

The walrus, the whale and other animals in that class, bring us up to the warm-blooded orders and usher us in among the fowls of the air, the unnumbered kinds of which are ever a curiosity and study to the student of nature. In this range of physical development the senses of feeling, hearing, seeing and tasting are very considerably developed.

While all the various kinds of the feathered kingdom have warm blood and brain sufficient to enable them to acquire considerable education, there is nevertheless much variety in the natural brain development, and many and various are their characteristics, as shown in the tenderness of the dove, the talkativeness of the parrot, the melodious notes of the nightingale, the cunning of the raven, the dignity and the courage of the eagle.

HIGHER ORDERS OF ANIMALS.

Representing the Ascending Series, beginning with the Hippopotamus, a water quadruped, up through to Man.



Plate VII. ASCENDING SERIES. Grades of Intelligence.

Showing the varying degrees of development and brain power, among different kinds of animals.

PLATE VII.

Grades of Animals.

Having come through the grades of life that swim the water, that divide their time between the water and the land, and that fly in the air we come to other classes of animal life, the most of which have four legs, with which to walk the earth, and have hair or fur to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, a few exceptions being in those animals native to the warm climates, whose thick skins are such as to require no other covering.

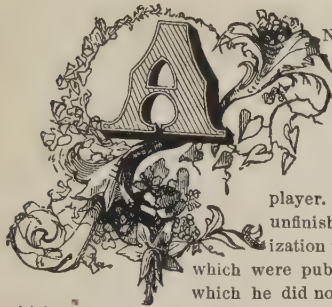
The grade of animal life shown in plate VII. belongs in that known as the *mammalia*, a characteristic of which is that the young are born alive and are nourished with their own milk.

This illustration shows the gradually ascending grades. The gross, huge water animal, the hippopotamus, is surpassed in brain power by the deer, which is in turn excelled by the buffalo, the goat, the squirrel, the cat and the beaver.

The dog and the horse evince a high degree of intelligence, and so the grade

progresses through the orders of the orang-outang and the gorilla up to man, whose degree of development varies from the low savage to the superior white Caucasian, who is master of all animal life below him.

Henry Thomas Buckle, Bismarck and M. F. Maury.



AN ENGLISH writer of liberal principles was Henry Thomas Buckle, who was born in Kent, England, in 1821. He devoted himself to study, acquiring, meanwhile, great proficiency as a chess-player. His fame rests upon an unfinished work, "History of Civilization in England," two volumes of which were published in 1857 and 1861, but which he did not live to finish. His theory, which caused much discussion, endeavored to show that the character of a people was chiefly dependent on material circumstances, such as soil, climate, scenery and food, and that ideas on morals or religion had very little influence on civilization, a progress in which, he maintained, depended chiefly on the growth and accumulation of scientific or positive knowledge. In 1861 he visited the continent of Europe, remaining abroad untill May 29, 1862, when he died of a fever, while traveling in the "Holy Land."

COUNT BISMARCK.

THE statesman, prince, and prime minister of Prussia, Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen, was born at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815. He studied at Gottingen and Berlin, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was referendary at Aix-la-Chapelle and Potsdam in 1836-'7; performed military duty and studied the science of husbandry at Potsdam and Greifswald in 1837-'8, attended the united diet at Berlin as district delegate, and opposed liberal reforms ably and vehemently in 1847. In the second chamber of the Prussian diet, in 1849-'50, he urged increased powers for the monarchy. He was appointed Prussian ambassador to the German diet at Frankfort, in 1851, and there changed his international views, repelling the pretensions of Austria; was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1859, where he strengthened the friendly relations between Prussia and Russia, remaining until 1862; was ambassador to Paris and succeeded Prince Hohenzollern as prime minister of Prussia in 1862, and became minister of foreign affairs. He advocated strengthening the army, and succeeded in procuring the co-operation of Austria in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864; concluded a new treaty with Austria, in 1865; was promoted to Count, and invested with ministerial authority over newly-conquered countries in 1865; formed an alliance with Italy, and declared war against Austria and her allies in 1866. Military prowess having soon subdued the Austrian alliance, the treaty of Prague, in 1866, extinguished Austria as a German state, secured Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, and placed the latter at the head of the North-German confederation. He was now idolized by the Prussian people, and a national endowment was

conferred upon him by the diet. The annexation of several neighboring principalities, the confederation of others, and the establishment of the North-German confederation, were considered chiefly due to his diplomatic skill. In the French war of 1870 he exerted a superior influence that aided materially in the subjection of France, and resulted in the crowning of King William as Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, France, in 1871, while Bismarck was rewarded by promotion to the rank of Prince and Chancellor of the German Empire. Since then his genius and brilliant executive ability have been exercised in the reforms of internal policy. Among other changes due to his influence is the dissolution of the order of Jesuits, the secularization of schools, and the establishment of state sovereignty over the church. Bismarck, however, is claimed by the liberals in religion as an atheist. The family of Bismarcks is an old one, and has been known for more than five hundred years.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

IN VIRGINIA, Spotsylvania county, in 1806, was born Matthew F. Maury, known by his valuable researches into marine physical geography and meteorology. He entered the American navy as a midshipman in 1825, went to France in the ship that conveyed Lafayette on his return home, made a voyage to the Pacific in the same vessel, and circumnavigated the globe in the United States vessel Vincennes. While yet young he published his "Treatise on Navigation," which passed through several editions; became a lieutenant in 1836, and received his appointment to the South Sea exploring expedition, but resigned it. Owing to accidental lameness he withdrew from sea service, and was placed in charge of the department of sea-charts and instruments at Washington, and when it was combined with the Washington observatory, he was made superintendent of both. "The Physical Geography of the Sea," with observations of ocean winds and currents, made up from actual reports of vessels and special cruises, occupied



Count Bismarck,
German Statesman and Premier.

his attention. In 1844 he published his views of the Gulf stream, ocean currents and "great circle-sailing," which have generally proved to be well-grounded. By his suggestion a general maritime conference was held at Berlin, Prussia, under government auspices, in 1853, in which it was recommended that merchant and war vessels should keep an abstract "log," or record, in the interest of marine science. His principal researches are embodied in his "Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology," which has been several times revised and enlarged. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of commander in the navy, a post which he resigned on the breaking out of the Southern rebellion in 1861. He then became a commodore in the confederate navy, and afterwards professor of physics in the Virginia military institute. He died at Lexington, Feb. 1, 1873. He published a number of scientific works, received many valuable testimonials from foreign governments, and was a member of many of the principal scientific institutions of Europe and America.

Lyell, Emerson, Fahrenheit, Phillips, Glauber and Trall.



SIR CHARLES LYELL, distinguished as a geologist, was born at Kinnordy, Scotland, in 1797. He graduated at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1821, and studied law, but abandoned it for geological investigation. In 1832 he was appointed professor of geology at King's college, London, but this position he soon resigned. In 1830 appeared the first volume of his important work, "Principles of Geology," which was completed in 1834, and was received with great favor. He visited the United States in 1841,

lecturing on his favorite science in Boston. On his return to England he published his travels and scientific observations in this country, and wrote other treatises on the geology of America. A second visit to the United States, in 1845, resulted in two additional volumes. He also traveled extensively in Europe, gave the world the benefit of this expedition and its results, and received the honor of knighthood, with other testimonials of scientific appreciation. In 1863 he published "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man." He died in 1875.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

THE poet, essayist and speculative philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, was born at Boston in 1803, educated at Harvard college from 1817-'21, and ordained a Unitarian minister in 1829. He resigned in 1832 and visited Europe, returning in the autumn of 1833, when he commenced his career as a lecturer on a great variety of literary and philosophical subjects. He published a volume of essays in 1841, and contributed to the *Dial*, the organ of the Transcendentalists, in 1841, and became its editor from 1842 to 1844.

He published a second series of essays in 1844, and in 1846 a collection of his poems. He visited England and lectured there in 1847, and in 1850 gave the world his volume on "Representative Men." After that he published several other works. Emerson's philosophy was transcendental, "having reference to those beliefs or principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are considered absolutely necessary to make experience useful or possible." (Webster.) For example, two of its cardinal articles of faith declare (1) "the eternal and universal primacy of *mind*," and (2) the connection of the individual intellect with the primal mind, and its ability to draw thence wisdom, will, virtue, prudence, heroism, and all active and passive qualities." (Bennett.) Died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882.

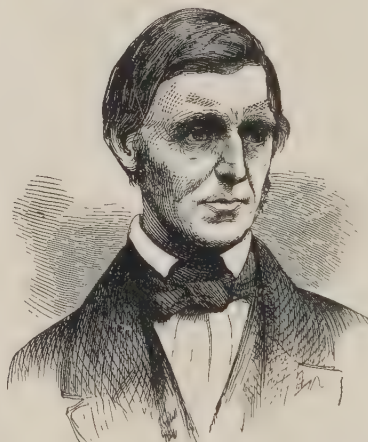
GABRIEL DANIEL FAHRENHEIT.

THE scientific philosopher, Fahrenheit, was born at Dantzic, Prussia, in 1686. He improved the thermometer by adopting mercury instead of spirits of wine for testing the temperature,

and formed the scale for measuring heat and cold so commonly used in thermometers of the present day. He wrote a "Dissertation on Thermometers," and other scientific papers, and at the time of his death, in 1736, was engaged in constructing a machine for draining the Dutch marshes.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

An eminent American orator and philanthropist, Wendell Phillips, was born at Boston, in 1811. He was educated at Harvard college, graduating in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, but abandoned his profession at the end of two years to unite himself with the fortunes of the abolitionists, in opposition to slavery in America. His first distinguished outburst of oratory was made at Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1837, at a meeting called to express the popular indignation at the assassination of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, Ill., by a mob in the interest of Southern slave-holders. Phillips was then only twenty-six years old, but his eloquence and enthusiasm on that occasion laid the foundation for his after-fame as a finished orator. For years he combated the evils of slavery with his voice and money, until the emancipation proclamation crowned the struggles of the abolitionists and rendered them longer unnecessary. After that Mr. Phillips advocated the rights of workingmen and women and of the Indians. His humanitarian views command esteem, and his eloquence was always opposed to social oppression. Died Feb. 2, 1884.



Ralph Waldo Emerson,
Poet, Essayist and Speculative Philosopher.

JOHANN RUDOLF GLAUBER.

A PROMINENT chemist, of Germany, Johann Rudolf Glauber, was born in the sixteenth century and settled at Amsterdam. He was a large experimenter, and in his endeavors to discover the fabulous "philosopher's stone," he invented several new chemicals, one of which was the common alkali known as "Glauber's salts."

He wrote thirty-two treatises, some of which possess a certain value. The date of his death is uncertain, but is placed subsequent to 1668.

DR. RUSSELL THACHER TRALL.

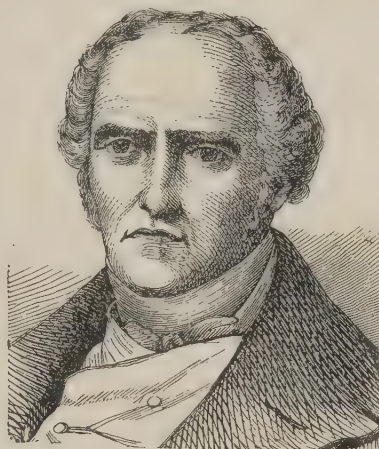
AN American physician and developer of Priessnitz's system of water-cure for diseases, Russell T. Trall, was born at Vernon, Conn., in 1812, his parents subsequently removing to Western New York. He adopted the medical profession, studied its standards and practiced according to its teachings, until his removal to New York city, in 1840. In 1843 he opened a water-cure hospital, and in 1853 a medical school for pupils of both sexes, which was afterwards removed to Florence, N. J. Dr. Trall wrote numerous books relating to the hydropathic treatment of diseases, temperance, medicine, regimen, bad habits and their cure, diseases, and physiology. He died at Florence, N. J., in 1877.

Hugh Miller, Mesmer, J. Stuart Mill and Fourier.



D UGH MILLER, the British geologist, was born at Cromarty, Scotland, in 1802, and principally received his earliest education from his mother's brothers, Alexander and James. Later he attended local schools, read classics by stealth, and was gifted with a remarkable memory and a faculty of telling stories which he used to extemporize with great success. At an early age he manifested a fondness for geological researches. Refusing to go to college and prepare for the gospel ministry, he was taught, instead, the trade of a stonemason, pursuing at his leisure the study of books, reading the best literature of the day in many departments, and writing verses, rhapsodies and reflections. All this time he was also continuing his geological researches, and at this period of his life he made his "old red sandstone" discoveries, which procured him considerable distinction among the scientific men of the day. His attainments made him a local celebrity at Cromarty, and he was elected town councillor. In 1829 he published a volume of poems, wrote a series of papers on the herring fishery, made some important discoveries in fish fossils, and became accountant in the next two years he married and published his "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," and became a frequent contributor to periodicals. In 1840 he removed to Edinburgh, and became the editor of *The Witness*, the organ of the Free church of Scotland. He succeeded as a journalist, his articles exerting a powerful influence on public opinion by their thoughtfulness and literary excellence. In the *Witness* he published an account of his discovery of the "old red sandstone," and fossils, and by this publication attained distinction from the British association, and became the admiration of scientists. Others of his distinguished scientific and literary works followed from time to time. In his literary and geological labors he labored so incessantly as to destroy his health. The strain upon his brain was too intense, and in 1856 he committed suicide, while in a paroxysm of insanity.

expressed his belief that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Since his death, in 1815, the science of mesmerism has been revived and developed with wonderful results.



Charles Fourier,
Celebrated Advocate of the Co-operative System
of Living.

when in parliament, in 1865-'67, he became an able debater in the cause of reform, the extension of the elective franchise, and the claims of women to representation. In philosophy he inclined to positivism. He died at Avignon, France, in 1873.



John Stuart Mill,
Author of Various Works on Political Economy.

FRIEDRICH ANTON MESMER.
THE founder of the science of animal magnetism, Friedrich A. Mesmer, to which he gave his name—Mesmerism—was born at Meersburg, in Swabia, Germany, 1734. In 1766 he announced his theories in a paper on "Planetary Influence," in which he

easy and economical production of the means of existence, with the comfort and education of the individual, be secured. Between 1841 and 1850 this system became popular in America, and numerous "phalanxes" were formed in various sections, but they were short-lived, and probably not one of them now survives

JOHN STUART MILL.

JOHN STUART MILL, the English philosopher and political economist, son of the eminent James Mill, the historian and essayist, was born in London in 1806. He was educated at home, and became a clerk in the office of the East India company, 1823. He contributed, in his youth, to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and published his "System of Logic," 1843; "Essays on Some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy," 1844; "Principles of Political Economy," 1848. During the American rebellion, 1861-'65, he espoused in his writings the cause of the Unionists. Other works from his pen include "An Essay on Liberty," "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," "Considerations on Representative Government," and "The Subjection of Woman," 1869. His writings evince originality of thought, and

FRANCOIS MARIE CHARLES FOURIER.

THE founder of a once popular, but now nearly extinct, social system, F. M. Charles Fourier, was born at Besancon, France, in 1772. He was at first a clerk, and then for two campaigns an involuntary soldier in the French revolution. Leaving the army, he engaged in more peaceful pursuits, and passed several years in traveling for commercial houses of Lyons and Marseilles. Subsequently, in 1803-'41, he published several books of a socialistic character, which were not acceptable to the general public or the reviewers; but, after all, left their impress on society. His theories tended to the formation of "phalanxes," or gatherings of families (having a common interest) into communities, so that while the family relation should be rigidly maintained in separate apartments, the labor and expense for supporting them should be united, and the

Baron von Humboldt.

Extensive Traveler in the Interest of Philosophy and Science.



THE GERMAN naturalist, Humboldt, was born at Berlin, September 14, 1769, and educated in the natural sciences at home. He studied, in 1787, at the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and on his return applied himself to the technology of manufactures, the Greek languages, and flowerless plants and grasses. A year was spent at the university of Göttingen, in the study of philology and natural history. He made a journey, in 1790, through the low

countries, England and France, but returned to Germany and studied book-keeping and familiarized himself with commercial transactions. In 1791 he studied the arts of mining, and while engaged in mining practice gathered information (which he published) concerning subterranean flowers and the effects upon plants of darkness and unwholesome gases. Obtaining a superior position as a mining officer, he explored several mining districts in Bavaria, Prussia, etc. Subsequently he experimented on the nature of fire-damp in mines, and made a scientific journey through Tyrol, Lombardy, and Switzerland; published a work on galvanism, became familiar with practical astronomy, and in 1797 began his great scientific expedition, and proceeded to Italy, where he encountered hindrances to his purpose of seeing the Italian volcanoes. His subsequent journey to Egypt was also frustrated, but while in Paris he became familiar with Bonpland, the botanist, the companion of his subsequent travels. Several other proposed journeys were thwarted, but the winter of 1798 and 1799 was passed in making botanical, astronomical and magnetic observations in Spain. At Madrid he obtained royal permission to explore the Spanish possessions in Europe, America, and the East Indies, with freedom to use any or all scientific instruments necessary to aid him in his investigations. He left Spain with Bonpland, after having made further observations in portions of that

kingdom, in June, 1799, proceeding to Teneriffe, Venezuela, S. A., thence southward to the Orinoco river, and to Havana, and then returned to South America, up the Magdalena river, and for months explored the Cordilleras, Quito, Chimborazo, the Andes, the Upper Amazon, the Peruvian Andes, Lower Peru, and Mexico, returning to France by way of the United States, after an absence of five years of active exploration in America. The results of this expedition were extremely gratifying and valuable. Some time was spent in Paris in arranging his collections and manuscripts, and experimenting on the chemistry of the atmosphere. He returned to Berlin after an absence of nine years, but resorted again to Paris, where he resided, with brief periods of absence, about nineteen years, superintending the publication of his writings. A second scientific expedition was projected through Upper India, but was prevented by war between Russia and France.



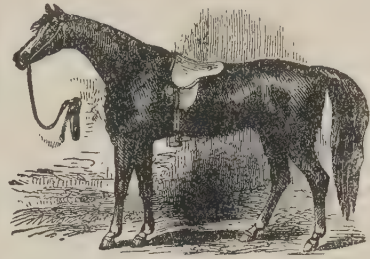
Humboldt.

In 1814 he visited England, and subsequently Rome and Naples. Resuming his residence in Berlin, he lectured in public on the cosmos in the winter of 1827-'8, and in 1829 he began his great scientific expedition to Northern Asia, the Caspian sea, Russia, etc., under the liberal patronage of Count Cancrin. This journey of over 10,000 miles was made in nine months, and was rich in its results, one of which was the establishment of a series of magnetic and meteorological stations from St. Petersburg, Russia, to Peking, in China, and subsequently the English followed this example in the southern hemisphere. From that time to his death May 6, 1859, in the favor of his government and occupying some political positions, he resided first in France and finally in Prussia, pursuing his scientific labors with unabated zeal in his old age. He published many important scientific books, of which the "Cosmos," written toward the close of his life, is perhaps the most important

and enduring. It is "a systematic view of the results of his investigation and thought in the whole domain of natural science." Having the advantage of extensive travel, assisted by government aid, Humboldt had the best of opportunities for the acquisition of scientific information. Living a long life devoted to philosophical exposition the world was greatly benefited by his having lived in it.



The Horse Abused.



The Horse Kindly Treated.

Pioneer in the Work of Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

ONLY a few years ago it was that cruelty practiced upon the inferior animals was much more common than now. As a consequence, their lives were shortened, disease

was much more frequent among them, and their usefulness to man was greatly lessened. For the change of sentiment existing, the public is largely indebted to the individual whose name heads this chapter. Henry Bergh was born in New York, in 1820. His father was a large ship-builder in the early days of this country's history, and toward the close of his career Mr. Bergh was associated with him in business. With ample means at command, with a cultured mind and the leisure to gratify a taste for travel and observation, Mr. Bergh for a quarter of a century traveled extensively in both hemispheres, in a portion of which time he rendered valuable assistance to the general government as secretary of legation to Russia, appointed by President Lincoln in 1861; and he afterwards served as consul at St. Petersburg until 1864, when he resigned his position in consequence of failing health. Soon after his return to America, in 1865, he instituted measures for the establishment of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the effort he put forth then has been multiplied many-fold by the general dissemination of humane literature, and the passage of laws in many of the States calculated to protect the lower animals from abuse. In 1881 Mr.

Bergh threw a fire-brand into a public meeting held at Cooper Institute, New York, which was called to consider the rights of criminals in the State prisons of the country.

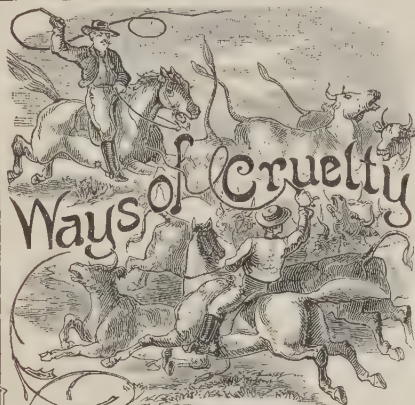
Mr. Bergh being seen in the audience, was called to the platform. Being urged to speak, he reluctantly consented, remarking that he was not fully in accord with the object of the meeting, inasmuch as he believed that many brutal criminals did not get their deserts in prison. In many cases he would, have the punishment entirely different and more effectual; particularly would he have this the case with those brutes of men who maltreated children and beat their wives. For these men he suggested that the only just punishment was the public whipping-post, and that the chastisement should be administered by a machine that knows no partiality. In support of his position he argued that to fine and imprison the wife-beater was simply to take bread from the wife and children of the criminal, who were already suffering from unkind treatment. Justice, he said, could only be done in such cases by personal chastisement of the offender, after which he should be allowed to work that his family might have the means of subsistence. This idea was new and yet logical. It met with public favor at once, and did much toward edu-

cating public sentiment in regard to meting out punishment to those who not only abuse the lower animals, but likewise ill-treat those who may be in their power, as women and children. Various forms of abuse are shown on the following pages.



HENRY BERGH.

Advocate of Measures Protecting the Rights of Lower Animals.



AND FORMS OF ABUSE,

AS ILLUSTRATED IN EVERY-DAY LIFE

By the Disposition of the Superior and the Stronger to Tyrannize Over the Weaker.

ONE OF THE first instincts of nature among all mankind is to ornament. The savage will ignore all comfort—will sleep on the cold, wet earth—will endure the pangs of hunger—will undergo every privation, but in the

midst of it all he will indulge himself in paints, beads, feathers and various modes of ornamentation.

Years pass and opportunities come for more real comfort to be attained, but the untutored man will be very slow to avail himself of the means which bring physical enjoyment. He will yet neglect to cook his food, he will be unsheltered and unclad, but through it all the disposition to ornament remains strong and conspicuous.

This love of display runs through all grades of mind and all phases of civilization, to the exclusion of comfort. In fact, it is show first and comfort last. The belle will compress her waist until ruin of health and death result, for the sake of winning admiration. She will endure untold torture from tight shoes and uncomfortable dress for the love of display, and seek ease only at the end.

In all ages the fondness for show and neglect of comfort has been a characteristic of the human mind. The ancients were noted for their works of art, their superior frescoes, their grand architecture, but they had few conveniences. Little attention was given to wholesome cookery, little to ventilation, little to comfortable dress—all was for appearance.

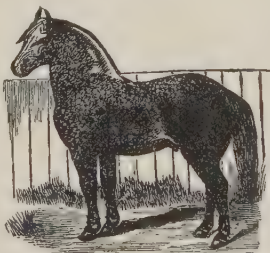
Comfort is a modern institution. It has come with a later civilization. All the multiplied inventions of travel, correspondence, and methods of saving labor, are the result of a later intellectual development which has discovered that life is made happier by increase of comfort.

As with man himself in the past, so has it been with him in the treatment of the animals in his charge. His dog, if of a certain breed, must have his tail cut off and his ears clipped for style. And his horse, formerly dressed in elaborate trappings, with its tail

cut short and turned upward, must yet have its hair clipped and its head held in a certain position, and all for show. Whether this affords the horse comfort or produces torture is a matter of no consequence to the owner.

A few humanitarians throughout the world have been thinking upon the subject, and have arrived at the conclusion that animals have some rights which should be regarded by their superiors. That among these is the right to all the enjoyment which may reasonably be had. That needless torture is a wrong which reacts upon the person who inflicts it. That all animals have their use in the economy of nature. That many of them have much more intelligence than they have been given credit for, and that all the domestic animals are entitled to kind treatment.

Gradually this sentiment has been spreading, until to-day, throughout the world, there are hundreds of humane societies whose expressed purpose is to suppress the cruelty which heretofore has been, and at present is, inflicted upon the helpless. As an aid in the furthering of that work the following original illustrations have been prepared, with the view of presenting the common cruelties practiced upon various animals, particularly



Man's Willing Servant.

WE SEE in this illustration a fair representation of one of the various breeds of horses now in use by civilized man. This picture is from real life, being a truthful portraiture of an intelligent horse—a beautiful dapple—as he stands ready to do his master's bidding.

It seems hardly possible that man should be so ignorant as to attempt to improve this animal's appearance by docking his tail, shearing away his hair, shutting out his sight by a blinder, and taking the arch out of his neck by a check-rein; but the folly of men is such as to cause them, because of fashion, to do all this.

To the disfiguring of the horse is added also a willingness to over-drive, under-feed, whip, over-load and otherwise ill-treat the animal according as impulse or passion may dictate, partly the result, often, of maliciousness on the part of the owner, and largely owing to man's carelessness and ignorance.

the horse, one of the most intelligent, beautiful, serviceable and greatly abused of all.

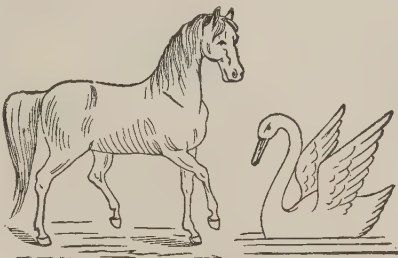
The chapter closes with directions for the humane and efficient treatment of domestic animals.

HOW THE UNWISE USE OF THE CHECK-REIN DESTROYS THE BEAUTY OF THE HORSE.

Illustrations Showing that Holding the Horse's Head in Position by the Over-Check Does Not Improve His Appearance; on the Contrary it Very Seriously Mars its Beauty Besides Inflicting Torture.

AS WILL be seen below, the horse, which is one of the most beautiful animals in existence, is largely so because of his fine proportions and gracefully curving outline.

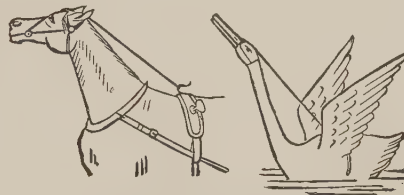
In all her objects of beauty nature furnishes the curve. She never allows a straight line. We see this in the outer form of the bird, leaf, blossom, tree, forest, mountain and planet. This is strikingly shown in the human countenance, which when wasted by disease loses its beauty through becoming thin, angular and full of straight lines. With returning health the face becomes more full, more curve and color come into its lines, and beauty is restored.



The Horse in Natural Beauty,

Horsemen, in the dressing of the horse, should understand this law. As a well-cared-for, well-groomed horse cannot be improved in appearance by harness, there should be just as little of it used as possible, and every strap should be made as small as safety will allow. In short, the harness should be such as will allow the perfect outline of the animal, in all its parts, to stand freely forth.

IN THIS illustration we see the law of curved line violated. Not only is the strap running over the head made unduly conspicuous, but a straight line running thus over an arching neck is as much out of place as a straight pole would be by the side of a bed of roses. Again, this straight strap is not only a disfigurement of itself, but it is still further injurious to fine appearance in consequence of taking the curve from the horse's neck and converting it into a straight line, besides deranging, tangling, wearing off and breaking to pieces the mane, which



The Horse with Over-check.

in many horses is a leading and prominent feature of beauty.

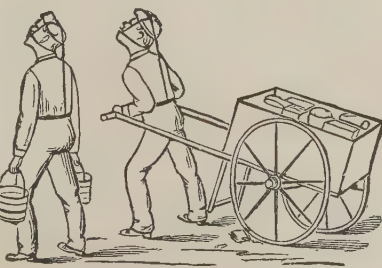
It will also be seen that the grandeur of the animal's bearing and noble poise of head are all destroyed by this peculiar method of checking, which turns the eyes upward, the nose outward, and makes the neck appear considerably smaller than it really is.

It is impossible to resort to a device that will more effectually destroy the handsome appearance of fine horses than does this foolish appliance for raising the horse's head by means of the over-check.

The Folly of the Over-Check as Shown on Man and Horse.

THE over-check ruins the horse's appearance, and it does more: it inflicts a most cruel torture, which drivers can best appreciate when fastened in this position themselves. Suppose we fasten their heads back and give them a trial.

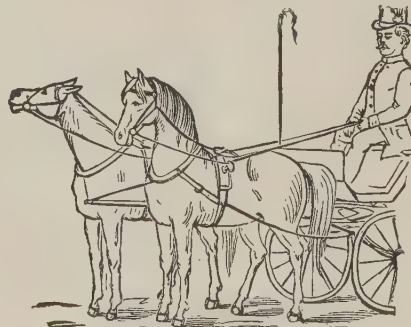
The first ten minutes these men will probably endure this constraint without much complaint; but as hours go by and pain in the neck becomes excruciating, and the mouth bloody from efforts to get the head down, they will understand and appreciate what causes the continual restless tossing of the head which a horse exhibits when he is thus tortured by the over-check. To add to the pain arising from this terrible, unnatural position, let these men, while the sun is blinding their eyes, with their burdens to draw or carry, unable to see where they are to step, be whipped into a run over the rough roads of the town, and we have the brutality of the exhibition complete.



Let the Drivers Try it Themselves.

WE SEE here the contrast between the horse that is allowed to hold its head in natural position and that disfigured and tortured by a strap extending over the head.

This over-check contrivance was originated a few years ago by a noted horse-jockey, whose horse, when rapidly driven,



The Two Methods of Checking.

with the driver pulling upon the rein, made a whistling noise. To obviate this annoyance, he devised an iron martingale which held the nose upward. To avoid being laughed at while his horse wore this ridiculous arrangement, he advocated the idea that a rapidly driven horse could breathe more freely with its head held up. He made a good many horsemen believe this nonsense, and actually created a demand for something that would fasten the head into this unnatural position. The demand thus made was finally supplied by one Kimball Jackson, who introduced the silly contrivance known as the over-check.

Illustration of Check-Rein Cruelty.

TO FULLY realize the barbarities practiced upon some of our best horses, watch that beautiful team which stands at the church door, or in front of some store while the occupants of the carriage are engaged elsewhere.

Possibly the heads of the horses are held in torturing position by the side-check, which oftentimes holds the head painfully high, but quite likely it is the over-check. See the vigorous pawing of the earth, the champing of the bit, the throwing of the head, and restless turning of the neck from side to side in their endeavor to loosen the check, and get relief.

See the ignorant driver perched on the seat, all oblivious to the restlessness and frantic efforts of his horses to free themselves from their terrible pain. He supposes spectators will think that all their uneasiness and foaming at the mouth is an indication that they have high mettle.



Cruelly Tortured by High-Checking.

THE team shown below represents the nervous, restless horses seen in the opposite picture. Before, they were unable to keep themselves quiet from the torture they were undergoing. At the present, their checks are so easy as to give them no discomfort, and they restfully stand with arching neck, in their proud beauty, real objects of worthy admiration.



In Easy, Graceful Position.

Reader, we ask you to be a committee of one to interest everybody you meet in the subject of loosening the check-rein. Particularly do we ask you to kindly whisper in the ear of the fair occupant of the carriage who rides behind these horses, that it becomes her, while she enjoys the shopping, or engages in her devotions at church, to know that the animals which are patiently waiting her coming are not being tortured while in her service. Surely the natural sympathy of women would rectify these abuses if their attention could be drawn to the subject.

Sight Obscured by the Blinder and Strength Destroyed by the Check-Rein.

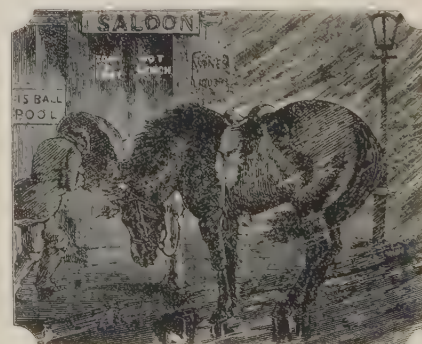
IT IS NOT alone the fine horse that has to suffer from the high check-rein. Too frequently the work-horse is compelled to draw the heavy load up the hill and out from the excavation with head fastened in such position as to make the effort to draw doubly laborious. This illustration represents the struggle of the team to pull the over-loaded wagon up the hill, their heads fastened by the check-rein. In the frantic endeavor to accomplish this work, one of the horses has broken its check and brought its head into natural position for drawing, while the other suffers both from the driver's lash and the inability to draw.



The Check-Rein on Work-Horses.

The kind master will always loosen the check when his horse has a long hill to climb or heavy load to draw, and sensible horsemen dispense altogether with blinders and check-reins on their work-horses. It is beginning to be understood that all horses do better when blinders are not used.

BELOW is represented a common scene in front of the village groggery or the country store. The countryman came with his horse to town in the early morning, and has found refuge, drink and amusement in the saloon. The horse, fastened by the roadside, has stood through pelting storms of sleet and rain and snow, quite likely, from morning till night; and possibly,



All Day Suffering in the Storm.

while its owner has been sleeping off a drunken debauch, has remained there all night and into the next day, and perhaps longer. The course for the humanely disposed to pursue with the horse found thus left by its master, exposed to inclement weather, is to make complaint to

the first police officer found, or to some one in authority, who should place the animal in a near, warm stable, to be cared for until the owner calls for his animal and pays for its keeping. If the authorities decline to act, the humanitarian should take the responsibility himself.

Though Ill-Treated all its Life, Struggling Faithfully to the Last.

AS IT IS always unfortunate for the helpless to be at the mercy of the cruel, so it is a sad misfortune to the horse to fall into the hands of an ill-tempered master.

The animal can never tell us what sufferings it endures from poundings in the stable, from the lash as it is being driven, and from beatings it is liable to receive upon any occasion. The picture here shown is a common one. The horse has in some manner given offense, and with a piece of board the master is pounding it over the head. Of course this brute in human form should have immediate arrest, as should any man who allows himself to inflict torture upon his horses, or give vent to his passions by whipping the dumb and helpless animals in his charge when he is himself under the influence of anger.

It is unnecessary to add that however kind the disposition of this horse may have been in the beginning, it is soon spoiled by this cruel treatment.



Beaten by a Cruel Master.

POSSIBLY the horse that so faithfully serves the family for long years, as his vigor and sprightliness depart, is sold to a teamster, who often compels it to draw such heavy loads as to cause lameness and general worthlessness. Having become feeble with age and hard labor, the horse, by a kindly disposed master, should then be shot and its trials ended. But this is not

usually done. Instead, the animal is again sold to the junk or fruit peddler, who, in many of the cities throughout the country, may be seen with his blind, old horse in such lame and decrepit condition as to be barely able, under the influence of vigorous whipping, to draw its load about the



The Last Days of the Old Family Horse.

town. In many cases the old horse owes its extreme feebleness to lack of necessary food as well as general abuse. If, upon complaint, the owner refuses to take the creature from service, the officers of the law should immediately terminate the life of the animal, and arrest its owner for compelling it thus to continue such a miserable existence.

The Willing Horse Driven to Its Ruin by the Reckless Driver.

WE HAVE here a scene by far too common. It tells its own story. The liveryman has horses to let. Two roughs appear at the stable, apply for a horse, and get it. The owner should have known from their appearance that they would ruin his horse, if allowed to drive it; but his desire for money causes him to yield the animal into their hands.

We see the bright, high-lifted animal as it starts from the barn, from the very first cruelly over-checked by its ignorant owner. This fine horse, with no loosening of the check, is driven up the hill and down the hill; is over-heated, has no water to drink, or too much, as the case may be; is compelled to stand, with foaming perspiration, in the wind, while the drivers carouse in some drinking place, and thus with the general ill treatment it has to endure throughout the day, the animal more intelligent in many respects than those who abuse it, has its strength and health forever destroyed.



In the Hands of Fast Young Men.

NO ONE will require to have this picture described. The drunken men who have driven this faithful beast so nearly to death that it can scarcely stand, deserve severe punishment; and as the owner in his anger shakes his fist at the rowdies when giving his horse the first comfort of the day, as he lets its head down, we are inclined to think, by his high checking and



Ruined by Fast Driving.

hiring out the horse to these irresponsible fellows, that he has much blame to bear as well as the drivers who have ruined his horse. In either case, the livery-horse, through the mistakes of its owner and the ill-usage of all kinds of drivers, is liable to be very greatly abused.

Many people think, when a horse is being over-driven by strangers, that it is alone the business of the owner to care for his property; but public good requires that any one seeing a horse ill-treated should admonish the driver, and if he persists in this misconduct he should be turned over to the officers of the law.

Cruelties Inflicted While Conveying Calves and Cattle to Market.

NEXT to horses and older cattle, calves are subjected to the greatest amount of abuse at the hands of cruel men, the trials of these creatures often beginning when they are but a few weeks old, as shown in this illustration representing the butcher, who has been a dozen miles into the country to find his load of these young animals with which to supply veal for his market.

The scene in this picture is a true one. With feet closely tied, the poor beasts are packed promiscuously together, their heads dangling over the sides of the wagon, often torn and bloody by the wheels wearing into their flesh, and with eyes looking pleadingly upon the passer-by, they are carried to the slaughter. Like all brutal customs, the sight of this begets a hardened feeling upon the mind of the spectator. Humanity, as well as regard for health, requires that all animals designed for food be kept in comfortable condition while being taken to market.



Tortured While Being Transported.

IF THE horned animal is allowed to grow to maturity, its sufferings will very likely commence when transported to market. The following is a common sight. Too many cattle are placed in the car. The weaker, when conveyed long distances, fall, and are trampled by the stronger. To avoid this the drivers, armed with sharp iron-spikes, prod the animal when likely to fall, until



Prodding Cattle with Sharp Irons.

oftentimes the blood flows in streams. Cattle frequently arrive at their journey's end terribly mutilated from this horrible cruelty.

Another barbarity practiced is that of salting the animals before the journey is commenced, and giving them little to eat and no water, though they may

be insane from thirst, until arrived at the market, possibly two or three days after starting. The journey completed, the animals are allowed to gorge themselves with food and quench their thirst; their weight is greatly increased, and the driver realizes large profit on the sale of the hay and the water they contain.

Scenes that are Common in the Village and the Great City.

IT HAS fallen to the lot of this cow to be in the hands of an economical owner, who determines that she shall obtain her food in the streets. The cow that is consigned to the street has a terrible ordeal to pass. There will come the hot, dry, dusty days, when vegetation will cease to grow, and, enfeebled by hunger, she must starve or save herself by breaking into the yards where she sees green grass growing. Then come the hoots and yells of men and boys with stones and clubs, accompanied by the biting and tearing of her flesh by dogs.

The accompanying illustration, which is absolutely true to life, is the well-known village cow, with tail bitten off, and horn torn away through the cruelties she has had to undergo. This animal, emaciated by starvation, that quenches her thirst at the putrid mud-puddle—that is chased, stoned and clubbed a dozen times a day, furnishes the milk that is expected to nourish, at the close of the day, a family of little children.



Stoned by Boys and Bitten by Dogs.

CHILDHOOD has an unwritten history of suffering that will never be told. We see faint glimpses of some of these in this picture.

There is the little waif in charge of the organ grinder, who must tramp her dreary way, early and late, with her master and his monkey, the joy of sunny childhood unknown to her. There is the little bent form of a girl compelled to grow under loads of wood, which she constantly gathers for the family use; and there is also the frail beggar-girl, in her rags, trained by her master to assume a look of distress, who will know very little of happy girlhood.

Methods of Cruelty to Children.

Even the children of the rich, through ignorance of parents, must often endure their trials, as shown in the warmly wrapped and hooded girl in the foreground, whose lower limbs are constantly allowed to be so exposed to even the most freezing weather as to subject her to sickness, suffering and an early death.

Trials Endured at the Hands of the Hard Master and the Brutal Husband.

WHILE depravity of the human mind is shown in the wanton cruelty which men will often needlessly inflict upon inferior animals, so the lower nature of human beings reveals itself in the disposition of the stronger man to gratify passion by bullying, browbeating and inflicting pain upon the weaker. As we look through the window on the picture we see this demonstrated in the larger boy, who is a rowdy and a rough. And in the foreground we have it very clearly shown in the beating which the master inflicts upon the boy in his charge, evidently in anger, and possibly for some trifling offense.

In a majority of cases, pain inflicted thus in anger debases the master and brutalizes the nature of the child. The boy who is much whipped and ill-treated is liable to lose self-respect, and to become coarse, vindictive, ill-tempered and cruel.

Our prisons contain many criminals who entered upon careers of vice because of the brutalities they had to endure in childhood



Under Control of a Hard Master.

PROBABLY no greater misfortune ever happens to woman than that which comes from linking her destiny with a husband who turns out to be a drunkard with a vicious temper. To continually tremble lest the husband shall return in maudlin condition to embarrass the family, is suffering enough; but to wait and listen into the late hours of the night, dreading, fearing the

uncertain approaching steps of that creature who asserts the right to enter, but who may be so crazed with drink as to take the life of all his family before the morning, is agony before which all other sorrows are but trifles in comparison.

Reader, we can present you a picture no more



The Sufferings of Mother and Child.

horrible than this. What a world of suffering, of heartache, of deprivation and cruelty it reveals, and that, too, while it is absolutely true. That poorly furnished room, the frightened, hungry, trembling little girl, the anxious, suffering mother—all tell their tales of sorrow.

Needless Torture of Birds, by Men and Boys, for Pleasure.

MAN IS said to be superior to the lower animals because of moral nature. This claim of human superiority, however, is denied by those who have given the subject thought, the argument being that while the lower animal will take life for food it is never known to wantonly torture for pleasure or to take the life of other animals as an amusement.

The innate enjoyment which men experience in witnessing the throes of death is strikingly shown in those countries where tribe wars with tribe—where the criminal is devoured by the wild beast, and where encouragement is given to bull-fighting and the contest between wild animals. This in-born cruelty in the human soul is still further shown in men, laying claim to superior intellectual capacity, moral endowment and a Christian education, who will assemble at stated times and places, and there waste time and money in the singular enjoyment and curious pleasure of shooting pigeons.



Killing Birds for Amusement.

HUNTING for inoffensive and innocent animals for the purpose of taking their lives, as a sport, is a pastime in which many people delight to engage. Why men enjoy this taking of life as a pleasure, and without necessity, can only be accounted for on the ground that the barbarous in their nature still lingers as a relic of a past age, in which constant hunting and killing was necessary in order to sustain life.

While the man, as shown in this illustration, is free to shoot the bird, it is very reasonable to suppose that boys, who imitate the example of their elders, will feel themselves free to indulge the cruelty of destroying birds' nests and of killing any of the



Cruel Acts by Man and Boys.

little songsters that may be found or that come in their way.

This wholesale slaughter of birds is sometimes fraught with serious results, as was shown a few years since, when the grasshopper devastated the land in consequence of the general killing, by hunters, of the prairie-chicken.

The Savage Instincts of Men and Boys Illustrated.

IN CERTAIN parts of Europe there are men who support large numbers of servants, horses and dogs for the simple purpose of getting pleasure from chasing rabbits. The picture here shown is a common one in England and Ireland.

The grandee is out in full force—men, horses and dogs. The little animal fleeing for its life, and entirely innocent of doing the least wrong, will be captured ere long and torn by the dogs limb from limb. This will be occasion for great congratulation by the lords of the chase, and will end in a banquet and champagne supper. In the meantime the poor peasants, whose crops are destroyed by this troop of hunters across their little fields, bemoan their fate; but they have no redress.

It is an honor to England that she was the first to inaugurate humane societies, whereby ultimately, the cruelties of the chase will be all banished from her soil.



Hunted and Mutilated for Sport.

CRUELTY and tendency to destroy are common with boys of a certain class; a fact to be deplored, as the youth who will deliberately pick a fly to pieces, step on a worm, or torture any helpless animal, will very likely develop into the selfish, base-hearted, cruel man.

The boys here shown are types of the rougher element in society, who delight in tyrannizing over and frightening the weaker; their chief pleasure is in hurling some missile at the unoffending dog, the stray cat, or any animal that crosses their pathway. From this class come the dissolute, the reckless, the depraved and the criminal classes.

Even among the professedly refined people the spirit of mischief among boys, if not checked by wholesome instruction, is liable to develop into rudeness and cruelty. With some boys the simple fact that any small animal is unprotected is a signal for abuse.



Gratification of Savage Instinct.

The Street Fountain an Ever-Living, Public Blessing.

NO DETAILED description is necessary for this illustration. It speaks for itself. The boy has fallen from the pier, and the faithful, sagacious dog has rushed to the rescue. Well may we understand how the anxious parents grasp their drowning child when he comes within their reach, while they bestow every kindness thenceforth upon the faithful animal that saved him.

This is but one of thousands of instances of a similar kind. The calendar is full of accounts of great service rendered through the sagacity of the horse, and of property saved and human lives rescued through the affection and intelligence of dogs. Even down in the lower



The Fidelity of the Dog.

grades of animals the affection and fidelity they cherish for those who care for them make a strong claim upon our kindness and sympathy, and should impress the law of kindness so emphatically on our natures as to make it impossible to torture or to cruelly treat them.

WHAT a grand benevolence is steadily pouring forth in this public fountain! How the tired, hot, thirsty animal, that cannot tell us of its trials, drinks of the water and turns its face towards us in thankfulness! Here the dog is saved from madness, the bird dresses its plumage and the horse is strengthened for its labor. Even the wayfaring man, who

otherwise might have sought drink in the saloon just across the way, slakes his thirst, is refreshed, and has saved his money and his mind.

For a people in any community, what a grand boon is conferred by the presentation of such a fountain! How much real comfort it affords! What an ever-flowing blessing to the



A Great and Constant Blessing.

thirsty wayfarers in the dusty city, whose privileges are few at best. Like the donor of this fountain, who took delight in doing kindness, may it ever be our pleasure to make the pathway of the unfortunate easier, to alleviate suffering, and to "speak for those who cannot speak for themselves."

CARE OF
THE
HORSE IN BREAKING
AND
DRIVING.

SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO THE

CARE OF
THE
HORSE IN RIDING
AND
GROOMING.



Humane



Treatment,



CARE OF
THE
HORSE IN FEEDING
AND
WATERING.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE.

CARE OF
THE
HORSE IN HARNESSING
AND
WORKING.

Ways by Which the Horse May be Made Gentle and Kind.

History of the Horse.

IT IS probable that the horse, as a distinct animal, is as old as the creation of all animate nature. The relics of antiquity perpetuate for thousands of years its form and characteristics, and art, copying nature, has preserved the figure, the trappings and the uses of this favorite animal in all generations. In all ages the horse has been the companion of man, the sharer of his vicissitudes, in peace and in war, in the labor of the humble and the sports of the noble and wealthy. Poets, as well as painters, have honored it in their works; political economists have found in it a potent instrument in the settlement of questions of public policy; agriculturalists have gained in it the solution of subduing and cultivating the soil, and all classes of society have availed themselves of its docility and usefulness.

Where the horse was first trained as the assistant of man is uncertain, but circumstances point to Egypt as the place, and that not until about sixteen hundred years before Christ. Even in Arabia, the land of noble horses, it was not known until a comparatively recent date, and its presence in Greece and other countries of Europe and Asia is traced to an Egyptian source. The army of Pharaoh which pursued the fleeing Israelites out of Egypt, in the time of Moses, used horses in conveying the soldiery and munitions of war to the Red sea. The place from whence the horse was imported into Egypt, it is supposed, was Central Africa, where wild horses are still found.

That the horse was first used for carrying and drawing burdens before being ridden by man is distinctly shown in the most ancient writings and sculptures of the east.

At the first Roman invasion of England, the horse was taken into that country in large numbers, and domesticated. Horses were first brought to America by Columbus, on his second voyage hither, in 1493. In 1527 forty-two were brought to Florida—the first imported into the United States. Others were brought by De Soto, and from these, it is supposed, came the wild horses of Texas and the prairies. The French imported horses into Canada in 1604-8; in 1609 the English brought horses to Virginia; in 1629 they transported some from England into Massachusetts; New York received an importation from Holland in 1625, and in 1750 the French settlers in Illinois procured a considerable number of French horses. These instances will show the origin of the native horses of America, which more recent importations and inter-breeding have greatly improved.

Different Breeds of Horses.

IT IS in England that the breeds of horses have been greatly improved by the introduction of French and other European species, by the selection of the fittest for breeding purposes, and by systematic intermingling of native and imported blood-horses. The result is that the English blood-horse now stands first in the rank of perfection for speed and endurance, and the American blood-horse, which is the descendant of the English, is scarcely inferior, as to these qualities, in the scale of excellence.

The Flemish and Norman horses rank high as beasts of burden and draught, and for agriculture are unsurpassed. They are deservedly sought for, and highly valued for their large frames, well-developed muscles, docility and great strength.

The Arabian horse is light, well made, wide between the nostrils, with broad forehead, having a fine muzzle, prominent and sparkling eyes, small ears, rather a short neck, and fine, small-boned legs. The Persian horse is taller, bony, and rapid in its gait. The Tartarian horse is heavy-headed, low in the shoulder, with an awkward-looking frame, but fast in traveling. The Turkish horse is of slender build, carrying his head high, is lively and impetuous, but gentle and affectionate. The African "barb" horse is taller than the Arabian, and is noted for its high and full shoulders, drooping haunches and roundness of body.

The ordinary native horse of this country seems to possess the qualities of the various foreign breeds above referred to, but in some of the older States the original Flemish, English and one or two other national qualities distinguish the common horse. The best draught-horse, the Conestoga, is found in Pennsylvania, and the best road horses are those tinged with the blood of the Narragansett, Morgan, Black-Hawk and Canadian breeds. The American horse, therefore, under the improvement of its breed during the past thirty years, has achieved a distinct personality, and is esteemed for those especial peculiarities which fit it for all ordinary forms of labor and diversion.

Blood-horses, or those of intimate relationship to celebrated racers, trotters, pacers, etc., whose time-record shows their passage of a mile in two or three minutes, are valued at enormous prices, and, when not trained for the race-course, become the favorite driving teams of wealthy and fashionable owners. The more "thoroughbred" a horse is—the nearer its relationship to a turf-hero—the more it is esteemed.

The Vermont draught-horse is noted for combining great strength, quickness of movement, fair rate of speed and agreeable appearance. The Conestoga is another distinguished draught-horse, closely resembling the famous dray-horses of London, England, being seventeen or more hands high, having long bodies, lofty crests, shaggy manes and tails, round hips and great, round hoofs, and are active, enduring animals. The Canadian horse is seldom more than fifteen hands high, with a broad, open forehead, a tall crest, a wide and full breast, strong shoulders, a broad back, fleshy hips, flowing mane, and great power of endurance, without being a fast traveler. Closely resembling the Canadian horse is the Indian pony, seldom more than thirteen hands high, and possessing much of the appearance and many of the good qualities of the Canadian. It is probably of Spanish-French origin. The Morgan horse, so called, it is said, from a horse owned by Justin Morgan, of Randolph, Vt., in the early part of the present century, and which animal was the ancestor of the breed bearing his name, is a road or trotting animal, greatly prized for speed. It is of medium size, compactly built, active in movement, indicates the possession of superior "blood," a neat gait, honesty and endurance. As a stock horse it is much sought for crossing with other breeds.

How to Break the Colt.

None but a trustworthy person should have the care of the colt from its birth, and its education should begin before it is weaned. The person to whom it is entrusted should uniformly exhibit gentleness and kindness towards it, and so obtain its confidence and pave the way for obedience. It should be weaned when between five and seven months old, and having been previously and often petted and caressed by its keeper, should be fed from his hand. The object of this treatment is to familiarize the colt to the presence and touch of its trainer.

While weaning a colt, give it occasionally a warm bran-mash, in which a few oats should be mixed. It nourishes and strengthens the stomach. Cold water may be given freely, but not too often.

As soon as practicable, it should be taught to be led by its foretop or a halter, to be fastened in different places, and to have its feet handled. No impatience should be manifested in its presence, and no harsh word spoken to it. Firmness, with gentleness, should overcome fear and a mischievous disposition, for few colts are vicious until they are in some way abused.

Size, strength and maturity should regulate the mode of training. One might be put to light work at eighteen months after birth, while another would require longer growth and increased strength. Hard work should be postponed until the colt is four or five years old.

How to Teach a Colt to Stop.

A strap fastened to the right fore-foot of the colt and passed over its back, is useful in teaching it to stop at will. Walking on the left or right-side of the colt, the trainer pulls down the strap and says "Whoa," and by continuing this practice it soon learns what is required and stops at the word of command.

Training a Colt for the Saddle.

In the early education of the colt, if designed for a saddle-horse, from day to day light articles of clothing, etc., may be laid upon its back; then heavier ones, as blankets, parts of harness, and other things. The result of this course is to increase the confidence of the colt, and accustom it to burdens, until it stands or walks patiently under the saddle from the moment it begins to wear it. After it has become familiar with the saddle, a light boy may occasionally be placed in the saddle and the colt led about by the trainer.

Teaching the Colt to Wear Harness.

In training the colt to harness, an easy collar may be put on its neck, having a pair of reins attached, one on each side, like traces.

Then an assistant, walking behind, holds the reins firmly, while the trainer, at its head, gently leads the colt along, and the assistant, pulling steadily but easily on the reins, gradually increases the strain until the colt flinches, or he slacks up on them until it leans into the collar.

The colt, having learned the discipline of the collar and reins without arousing its fears, may then be led up to the vehicle which it is expected first to draw, and also around it, being suffered to see it and smell of it on all sides, and witness the gentle lifting and dropping of the thills, so as to accustom it to the appearance and sounds.

In adjusting the harness, let the colt see and smell of it, piece by piece, care being exercised not to excite any fear. Everything should be done quietly, with soothing caresses and expressions, and if the colt has been carefully taught to carry light burdens upon its back, as above described, the harnessing will be accomplished more easily. Words, and not the whip, should govern every movement.

Teaching the Colt to Draw.

As soon as the harness has been adjusted to the colt, and it has become used to the weight and restraints thereof, it may be led inside the thills of the vehicle and properly fastened to them. This vehicle should be a light and easy-running one, and the colt encouraged to draw it, the trainer leading and soothing the animal, should it exhibit any nervousness. In a short time the leading should cease and gentle driving should begin. This process may require more or less repeating, but always with patience, until the colt learns what is expected of it, and that it is not to be hurt by either harness, cart or driver.

If put with other and well-broken horses the colt will soon become accustomed to their presence, and their confident manner of hauling will tend to keep it quietly moving forward.

Loads may gradually be increased from time to time, in order to exercise the muscles more and more. A few days' training in this careful manner will develop the strength and vigor of the colt.

Subduing Vicious Horses---Rarey's Method.

The system adopted and practiced by the celebrated Mr. Rarey in overcoming the vicious propensities of horses is most excellent, and has never been surpassed. It is thus described:

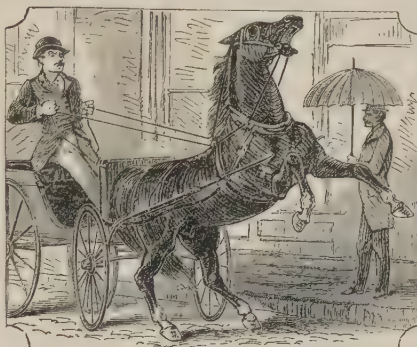
"The apparatus required is a bridle with an ordinary hinge-bit or straight-bit, two leg-straps and a surcingle. The left leg is buckled up with the first strap, while the noose of the second strap is slipped around the off-fetlock. The end of the second strap is passed through the surcingle under the belly. The horse now stands ready for the final struggle, but will probably weary itself by standing and hopping about on three legs for a few minutes. Then the trainer takes the left rein in his left hand and gently jerks it to make the horse move. The moment it raises the off fore-leg in hopping, the right hand grasping the second strap draws the leg up to the surcingle and keeps it there, when, of course, after a desperate bound or two, the horse is brought to its knees. The floor or ground should be thickly bedded with manure or tan-bark, having over all a layer of straw, to prevent the horse injuring itself in its struggles. Nothing else is to be attempted until the horse has quite exhausted its energies. Sooner or later the tail begins to tremble, the flanks heave, a profuse perspiration follows, and the horse lies upon its side, or may easily be forced into that position. If it raises its head, pull it down again gently by the mane, patting and quieting it until it lies entirely passive on the ground. As soon as the muscles of the neck and limbs become quite relaxed and limber, the straps may be taken off the legs, which should be stroked and patted as was the head. Finally, the trainer goes around by the horse's back and treats the hind-legs in the same caressing manner. If the horse submits to all this without resistance, he should be made to rise at once, when he may

be saddled and bridled and ridden out without fear of danger. In the case of a very obstinate animal, a second, or even a third, treatment of this kind may be required. The effect is wonderful, for the most vicious horse when thus subdued, appears to become fond of his trainer and follows him about with the docility of a dog. None but an active and energetic trainer, however, with a thorough understanding of the horse-nature, should attempt the Rarey system."

Pratt's Method of Mastering the Horse.

Professor O. S. Pratt, a well-known "horse-educator," thus explains his method of producing the same satisfactory result in a vicious horse:

"Place a rope or rein around the horse's body, forming a surcingle; pass the end under the tail and bring it back, tying it to the part of the rope or rein around the body, thus forming a surcingle and crooper; also put a ring, say an inch in diameter, in the surcingle on the back; then strap up the nigh fore-leg as follows: Take a quarter-strap, pass it two or three times around below the fetlock, then through the keeper; bring the leg up and buckle close to the belly; place around the neck a quarter-inch, strong rope, loosely, fixing the knot so it will not slip; bring the end down the near-side of the head, through the mouth, and back on the off-side through the ring in



Horse with Blinders and Check-Rein.

THIS picture represents "Dick," a high-spirited, strong-bitted, clean-limbed, beautiful, brown horse, of the Bashaw stock, reared at Keokuk, Iowa, possessing such strength and vigor as to enable him on one occasion, when three years old, to draw three men a distance of sixty-five miles in one day. Owing to his speed he was sold at a large price to a gentleman at Pittsburgh, who found him, however, so self-willed, headstrong, impetuous and unpleasant to manage as to make it necessary, to sell him at a greatly reduced price, the opinion being that he never could be safely driven as a carriage-horse.

now take a position on the nigh-side of the horse, commencing to pull gently, allowing it to struggle a short time, after which it will lie down quite easily, without sustaining any injury. By adhering strictly to the instructions given, every person will readily see that the object in laying the horse down is to give it to understand that you are master, and after repeating this two or three times it will be perfectly satisfied of the fact. While down, place a small pole between its legs, moving it about; if it shows fear, give a sharp pull on the cord in its mouth, by way of correction. In other words, punish it for doing wrong, and caress it for doing right, thus making it understand the difference between right and wrong."

Another method of overcoming the vicious propensities of a horse, said to be sometimes effectual, is to "pass a light rope around the upper jaw, just above the upper teeth, cross it in the mouth, and tie the ends back of the neck." It is claimed that no horse will jump or kick when thus secured.

Harness---What Kind and How to Use It.

It requires experience, or an intimate acquaintance with leather, to select a harness made of the best material. The reputation of the maker of a good quality of harness is a tolerably fair guide, for the advertised superiority of his wares is forfeited if poor stock or unskillful workmanship enter into his manufactures, and he loses the confidence of experts.

The best harness-leather is made from cow-hide which has been tanned with the bark of oak or hemlock trees, the former being the most serviceable. Leather tanned with oak-bark has a drab color when cut into, while that tanned with hemlock-bark has a reddish tint.

The stitches in a harness may be made longer with good thread than when the thread is poor. The length of the stitch is therefore not a satisfactory criterion.



Blinders and Check-Rein Removed.

THE above illustration shows "Dick" transformed; his present owner being Mr. A. W. Landon, of Chicago, editor of the *Humane Journal*, who, upon coming into possession of the horse, removed his blinders and check-rein. Then followed kind treatment of such character as to completely secure the confidence of the horse and win him to gentleness. The result is "Dick" to-day is perfectly docile in the hands of a child, and can be safely driven by a lady, the horse having no fear of cars or ordinary objects at which horses frighten when wearing the check-rein and the blinder.

The price of the harness should be governed by the quality of the leather, the excellence of its make-up, and the amount of ornamentation that it displays. Heavy work and large horses require large and strong harness; the roadsters lighter ones.

The Saddle.

For horseback riding, a hog-skin saddle, russet colored, well padded, and, withal, carefully fitted to the back of the horse to

be ridden, is requisite. The Mexican saddle, with a high horn, and stirrups with flaps, is considered easy and serviceable for journeying. But there are many varieties in the market, each possessing commendatory qualifications and suited to all tastes and purposes. The selection involves the comfort of both the horse and the rider, and the safety of the latter under adverse circumstances.

The Bridle.

Bridles for horseback riding are made light and plain, either of web-cloth or soft russet leather. Usually the smaller the bit the more severe it is to the horse's mouth. A bar-bit, without a joint, is preferable to the hinge-bit. Rubber-covered bar-bits are best for tender-mouthed horses.

For driving, the hinge bit is preferred to almost any other bit, and the bridle is more substantial in strength and appearance.

Blinders an Injury.

Blinders are a detriment to the eyesight of the horse, and useless

in other respects. Colts should be trained to harness without them; but after a horse has become thoroughly accustomed to wearing them, by long use, their sudden removal may not be well. On the contrary, considerable care has to be exercised with some nervous horses until they become accustomed to their disuse.

The Check-Rein.

The check-rein is more readily dispensed with, but does no harm unless it serves to keep the head and neck of the horse in an unnatural position. The over-check is not only useless, but a positive affliction. It destroys the natural curve of the neck and the graceful position of the head, and prevents, by a painful strain, the observation of the road by the horse; so that if the animal had been born blind it would have been no less capable of finding its way from place to place, or of avoiding the dangers of the road. Neither common sense, good taste or humanity, can find a single redeeming quality in the barbarous over-check, as we have illustrated elsewhere.

If a check must be used—and, so far as beauty is concerned, high-spirited horses look best without the check—but, we repeat, if it must be used, it should never interfere with the movement of the head or the neck. A strap passing loosely backward from each side of the bit, over a hook on the hames, performs all that a check-rein should be expected to do—keep the horse reminded that it is not to swerve from the path of duty either to the right or left. And even in this respect it is useless, if the driver is attending to his business. See the illustration elsewhere of horse driven without blinders or check-rein

The Collar and Other Portions of the Harness.

The best collar is that which is not too loose nor too tight when placed upon the horse. Above all it should perfectly fit the projections of the horse's shoulders, and be made of such soft material next to the skin as not to chafe or gall the animal. The hames, made of substantial wood, rimmed with iron, should also be perfectly fitted to the collar, so as not to contract the latter and oppress the horse's neck. The crooper, which, if too loose, flaps or chafes when the horse is in motion, should be large and soft. Breeching is seldom needed in double harness, except in hauling very heavy loads, or in hilly countries. If it can be dispensed with, its absence will contribute to the beauty and comfort of the animal.

Buckles should be of the best material, in order to withstand the strain which is constantly put upon the harness.

Side-saddles for ladies should have three horns, two of which, on the left side of the horse, respectively serve as supports or fulcrums for the right and left knees of the rider. The girths should be sufficiently broad and strong, and properly adjusted and fastened before the lady mounts.

All harness is worth care and frequent cleansing and oiling, with occasional varnishing. Plated ornaments, when tarnished, may be rubbed with whiting. Polished-steel bits may be brightened by rubbing them with a little oil and a woolen cloth.

The Best Stables.

A good stable, whether built of wood, brick or stone, ought to be twelve feet high inside, and not less than eighteen feet square, and

have a slightly sloping floor, at the upper sides of which the stalls should be placed. The stalls should be six or seven feet wide, and seven or eight feet deep, in order to afford sufficient room for the horse to lie down and sleep, stretch its limbs, and move easily about, even when tied to its manger. There should be sufficient ventilation, by means of an open cupola in the roof and sliding windows in the lower walls of the stable, to change the air within it every hour without exposing the horse to a draught. The stable should be provided with enough daylight to see all objects in every part of it, especially in and about the stalls, without straining the eyesight. Just behind the row of stalls there should be a gutter, two inches deep and one foot wide, by which the filth running from the stall may be washed into an outside reservoir. This sort of drainage should be perfect enough, with the sloping floor, to keep the stall clear of undue moisture. If possible, only one horse should occupy a stall.

Hay-Rack and Feed-Box.

The comfort of the horse also requires such an arrangement of its feed-box and hay-rack that its food can always be easily reached without straining a muscle or getting out of a natural position. The

rack should be so made as to prevent more hay from being pulled out by the horse than he can consume without waste. Care should be taken, also, to prevent hayseed and dust from falling out of the rack into the horse's eyes.

Cleanliness, warmth and dryness are desirable features in every stable.

Horse-Bedding.

Litter for stalls should be soft and abundant—dry, long straw, or fine wood-shavings, are the best. The wet portions should be thrown out of the stable every morning, the dry saved for another night, and the bed carefully renewed each evening. A horse would rather sleep in a standing position all night, which is not restful nor healthy, than lie down upon a cramped-up, wet floor.

Stable-Grooming.

Horses exposed to disagreeable weather all day, with hard work, when turned

out at night in the open air, require but little grooming, as it tends to make them sensitive to atmospheric changes. Such horses need little besides rubbing dry with a wisp of hay or a cloth.

On the other hand, the saddle or carriage-horse, which passes much of its time in the stable, and is less active, requires careful grooming. The tendency of this care is to make the horse more valuable, because it removes whatever is hurtful from its body and limbs, excites the healthy action of the skin, aids the circulation of the blood, and energizes the natural faculties of the animal. To rub a horse dry when it has been exposed to cold storms or muddy roads, to wash away the filth of the stable from its surface, to comb and brush its ruffled hair, and thus quiet its excited nerves and sinews after a tiring drive, to exercise judgment in supplying it with food and water of the most beneficial kinds and in proper quantities, and to provide for its rest and other comforts, comprises good grooming, and will more than pay for the trouble and expense incurred; while a contrary course is only a loss and a source of vexation to both owner and animal.

An important item in the proper care of a horse is to prevent the destruction of its vitality by continued inactivity in the stable. To



Preservation of Mane in Grooming.

In combing mane and tail a very coarse wooden-tooth comb should be used, care being taken that no hairs be broken or pulled out. When occasionally washed and combed thus, some horses will grow a very long and beautiful mane.

avoid this result, systematic and sufficient exercise in the open air should be daily supplied. If the wants or pleasures of the owner or his family, or his business, do not require its constant service, regular hours should be frequently set apart for walking, light trotting, or easy running, under the care of an efficient groom.

Order of Exercises in Grooming.

First. Tie the horse in an open space where there is, if possible, sufficient air stirring to drive away dust.

Second. With a short-tooth curry-comb loosen all the hair, dandruff and scurf over the animal's entire body.

Third. Follow with a wisp of straw, rubbing the horse until the hair is thoroughly cleaned from dust.

Fourth. With a hand-broom, or brush, sweep out all dust that may be left.

Fifth. With a large-tooth wooden comb carefully straighten the hairs of mane and tail, taking care that the hairs be not pulled out. By taking proper precautions some horses may be made to grow very beautiful manes and tails, as shown in the illustration.

Sixth. The final finish of the grooming should be by wiping the horse over its entire body with a soft cloth.

"Docking" and "Nicking."

Cutting off the tail of the colt, which is called "docking," and severing the muscles of the tail on the under-side, in order to train it to stand up in an unnatural position, which operation is known as "nicking," are barbarities that should never be practiced. The long tail of the horse is necessary to its comfort in keeping away troublesome insects, and if its natural use is destroyed by the crippling process referred to, the horse becomes a great sufferer and loses its native grace and beauty.

"Clipping."

This is another barbarous custom in vogue among senseless horse-fanciers. It consists in closely cutting the beautiful hair of the horse's body and limbs, until the animal is subjected to every inconvenience that any change of weather may produce. The results are not only positive discomfort, but the liability to disease and death is greatly increased.

Danger From Too Much Food.

There is more danger from overfeeding and feeding irregularly than from many other sources of disease. The horse will not exercise judgment in this matter, but will eat hay, if kept before it, for pastime, until the stomach is overloaded and its fluids absorbed; becoming thirsty, as a natural consequence, the horse then drinks more than it ought. This course, if protracted, will result in producing weakness of the stomach, and induce, by that debility, other disorders of the system.

Amount of Food Required by the Horse.

Ten pounds of hay in twenty-four hours, instead of thirty that some animals will gormandize, is a full ration; while eight pounds should, for most horses, be sufficient, with a fair meal of oats, to maintain its vigor and spirits during the same period. A too free use of hay, as of other food, tends to make the horse wasteful of it, and careless about properly chewing what it eats. Whatever, therefore, will serve to make it chew its food before swallowing it, or to eat more slowly, will aid in strengthening its digestive organs, afford more nourishment, and conduce to a better state of health. For this purpose it has been proposed to mix cut-feed with the oats, corn, beans or other grain. The horse cannot swallow the harsh, sharp cut-feed without chewing it, and in doing this the grain also is masticated. This process prevents the horse eating too fast or too

much. If the coarse grains are bruised and broken up with the cut-feed, the time for eating is considerably shortened, and the opportunity for healthful rest is increased.

A horse under five years old does best on grass gathered by himself in the pasture, after a day's labor. It cannot eat too fast, has the benefit of the open air, and is enabled to eat and rest more in accordance with the laws of nature than its stabled mate. But this can only be done in safety by hard-working horses before the first of August, when the night air grows chilly.

Best Kinds of Food for Horses.

As a general rule, hay and oats are invigorating enough for any horse, whatever his work may be. About three-quarters of the oat is nourishment, if the grain is perfect, and oats are at their best when a little less than one year old, heavy, dry and sweet. New oats are more weighty and more difficult to digest, but by kiln-drying they may be greatly improved, and this process removes the musty smell from them. Corn, barley, peas and beans are sometimes advantageously given, especially if ground and mixed with roots, such as turnips and carrots, cut up small. If the feed is not salted, the horse should have a separate salt-dish in its manger. Hay differs in kind and quality. Timothy and clover, well cured, are best; but prairie hay is nourishing. Green grass, to horses unaccustomed to any but dry food, should be fed sparingly. Horses, not employed in warm weather, do well in pastures.

Cut-feed should be made from equal quantities of meadow or clover hay, and oat, wheat or barley straw. Oats mixed with cut-feed should be bruised. For hard-worked horses two parts of hay and one of straw improve the quality of the cut-feed. To such a horse eight pounds of oats, two pounds of bruised beans and twenty pounds of cut-feed may be fed at once. The best time to feed a full or double ration is at night, affording ample time for digestion and the accumulation of nutrition, with lighter meals two or three times on the following day. Salt should be added to the ration quite often, though sparingly, not only as a relish, but as a positive benefit to the animal's digestion.

Among other varieties of food, bruised or cut up, and mixed with each other or cut-feed, are Indian corn, Swedish turnips, carrots and steamed potatoes.

Flax-seed is a fair diet for a sick horse. Clover may be given as a laxative food.

When and How to Water the Horse.

The water used by horses in drinking should be always the best—quite as good as the owner can obtain for himself. Too much water at once, or water too cold, when the horse is working or traveling, is bad; frequent and moderate drinking of cool water is safest. Water freshly drawn from a deep well has been known to produce in a horse colic, spasms and even death.

If the horse in the stable has the privilege of helping itself to water at will, it will not over-drink, nor even as much as one on the road which has to drink whenever it can.

An overdriven, overheated horse should be restrained from drinking cold water, or too much of it at a time. A little water, given often, with a free use of a saturated sponge about the mouth and head, would prevent any possibility of founder or other bad result. If a horse has been drinking too much cold water it should be at once driven rapidly, to prevent the perspiration from being too suddenly checked. If a horse, after half a day's travel, seems to have lost its appetite and acts in a listless manner, a drink of fresh water has been known to prove a good restorative, and the appetite returns.

Good judgment is needed to meet all the circumstances under which horses should be properly fed, groomed and watered.

BAD HABITS



Horse Made Cross by Teasing.

OF HORSES.

Their Cause, and How to Overcome Them Through Humane Treatment.



degree through life.

THE BAD habits of horses, as of men, are traceable either to inheritance from vicious parentage or the carelessness of their trainers. A horse's natural temper, like a man's, may display itself in its infancy, and be eradicated by humane and proper training; but if neglected, or perpetuated as something amusing, the mature animal will retain it to a vicious

To Prevent Pawing.

Attach a rope from the fore-feet to a ring in a surcingle, and thence to a crupper under the tail. Have this sufficiently tight to make a sharp pull on the crupper whenever the horse indulges in pawing, and the pain inflicted will cause the horse ultimately to cease the habit.

Rearing.

This habit is broken up by the use of a strong martingale. If a horse rears in a carriage, attach a cord tightly around the thickest part of the body, tied with a loop-knot, and have the other end in the carriage. Unable to expand its body on account of the rope around it, it is impossible for the animal to rear. This plan never fails.

To Make a Horse Get Up That Refuses to Rise.

A sulky horse, in the habit of lying down and expressing unwillingness to get up when told to do so, may be cured by lifting up the head and pouring a pint of cold water into the nostrils from a cup. The water stops the breath, as if in the act of drowning, and the horse becomes frightened and springs to its feet. The remedy is simple, but is said to be effectual.

To Prevent Crib-Biting.

Horses accustomed to crib-biting should have their mangers built on the floor. The attempt to gnaw it requires the animal to get his mouth below his chest, which prevents indulgence in the habit.

A remedy that will effectually break up the vice, is to cover the edges of the manger and hayrack, etc., with sheep-skins, having the wool outside, and the wool well sprinkled with cayenne-pepper.

To Prevent Running Away.

Horses will sometimes acquire this habit, possibly by fright at first,

and afterward indulge in it viciously. A strong, cool-headed driver, a curb-strap and sharp bit is the best treatment known.

When the opportunity offers and the horse is resolved to run, a most excellent method of preventing the desire is to give the horse a full opportunity to run, and that, too, right under the whip, until the animal is badly exhausted. A few vigorous runs of this kind will remind the horse that running is not an agreeable exercise.

To Prevent a Horse Kicking at Persons Who Enter its Stall.

Put the Bonaparte bridle, elsewhere described, on the horse. Drive a staple at the side of the stall, near the manger, three or four feet from the floor, and fasten another staple at the entrance of the stall, the same distance above the floor. Pass the halter-cord through both staples and tie it at the outer one. When entering the stall, pull sharply on the rope, saying "go over." The head of the horse will be drawn towards the person and its heels to the opposite side. All danger is thus averted, and the horse soon learns to abandon its bad habit.

To Prevent Shying.

This fault is usually the result of early fright. To overcome the habit, lead the horse up to anything of which it is afraid, let it smell of the object and see that no harm comes from it. A plan pursued by some horse-trainers is to throw the animal, and when in this position rub the nose with a buffalo-skin, throw the skin upon its head, open and shut an umbrella over it, and thus familiarize the creature with the presence of those things at which it shies until it understands that these can do it no injury. The horse that shies in the blinder will frequently be found much more brave when the blinder is removed and the horse is fully able to see all the objects about him. Patience and gentleness must be exercised with the timid horse. Harshness and whipping only aggravate the difficulty.

To Prevent Pulling on the Halter.

Put a common halter on the horse from which the hitching-strap has been removed. Then double a small cord, about eighteen feet long, in the center, place the loop under the tail and cross the cords on the back; bring the ends of the cord each side of the neck and place them through the strap of the halter under the mouth and tie to a tree or post. Tie a strap from the mouth to a post or tree so that it will be one foot shorter than the rope after tightening it at the tail; then cut the strap half off, and afterward frighten the horse by rolling a barrel in front of it. This will cause it to dodge backward, breaking the strap, when it will be caught under the tail by the rope and be severely punished. After this process has been repeated two or three times the horse will learn not to pull on the halter again.

To Prevent a Horse Getting Cast in the Stall.

In the ceiling over the manger, at the side of the stall, drive a staple, and another in the center of the ceiling, over the horse's head. Pass a small cord through the staple at the side of the stall, and to the end of it attach a horse-shoe or piece of iron of about the same weight, so that the cord will not draw out of the staple. Then pass the other end of the cord through the staple in the center of the stall, bring it down within two and a half feet of the floor, cut it off and attach a common harness snap to it. Fasten a ring in the strap of the halter at the top of the horse's head and into this hook the snap. When the horse raises up its head the weight goes down, and when its mouth is on the floor it can lie down to rest, but it cannot get the top of its head down to the floor, and unless it can do this it cannot roll, and if it cannot roll it cannot get cast.

To Keep the Tongue in the Mouth.

The habit of allowing the tongue to dangle from the mouth may be prevented by a circular piece of leather on each side of the bit that extends down to the tongue when it is out. Attached to this leather should be sharp points, the pricking of which will cause the animal to withdraw its tongue. These pins thus worn for awhile, and the tongue severely pricked every time it is hung out, on one side or the other of the mouth, the horse will soon learn to keep its tongue where it belongs.

Another plan suggested is to take an ordinary straight-bit, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and drill two holes, each one three-fourths of an inch from the center; then procure a piece of very small chain, attach to it iron bullets about the size of a musket-ball, and let them hang in the mouth about one and a half inches, by the chain, from the bit. Use this instrument and bit for a week or more.

To Prevent Uneasiness While Being Mounted.

Two causes make horses unsteady or uneasy while being mounted. Either it arises from eagerness to start, or unwillingness to be ridden, and in both cases it involves the rider in danger. Severity beyond firmness does no good, but is rather an injury. A strong, agile, energetic man is necessary to break the habit where eagerness to start causes it. The rider should be free from fear, carelessly and confidently approach the horse, gather the reins in his left hand and help himself quickly into the saddle with the other. Once there his energies must be exerted to control the motion of the horse, patting it and not permitting it to go forward until under perfect submission. If the uneasiness of the horse is due to unwillingness to be mounted or driven, to conquer it will require frequent contests of strength and waste of time, for the horse cannot be depended upon with any certainty after all attempts to subdue the habit.

To Cure the Habit of Kicking.

Raise one fore-foot of the animal and fasten it there. Then attach a strap to the hind foot and from thence to a rope around the neck of the animal. Release the fore-foot and let the horse kick. As every strike results in punishment to the horse itself, it will soon desist from further kicking. Another plan is to place a thorn-bush behind the animal and let it kick until it ceases from the pain inflicted upon itself.

Pratt's method was to throw the horse, as described elsewhere, while held with a strong and hard bridle in the mouth. While down, with a board he then irritated the legs, and every time the horse kicked he jerked upon the bridle and said "whoa." The horse was given to understand in this treatment that kicking meant punishment,

and finally when it ceased and submitted to the rubbing of the board, he caressed the animal. Afterward the horse was allowed to rise and its power to resist the habit was then tried. If the animal kicked, a severe pull on the bridle and the word "whoa" was again a reminder that punishment followed kicking. Finally the horse was placed in a cart and every inducement given it to kick. If the horse yielded to the habit, vigorous jerking and the word "whoa" made the practice so very uncomfortable for the animal as to effectually overcome the habit.

To Overcome Unwillingness to be Caught.

Horses that are turned into pasture with a whoop and a blow as they jump over the bottom rail of the fence or gate-bar, are usually the ones which get into a habit of not liking to be caught again, through fear. To break up this habit its cause should be stopped, and the Bonaparte bridle should be used. Put the bridle on the horse and tie a knot at the mouth to prevent its slipping down to the teeth, lest it be bitten in two. Carry the cord up to the mane over the shoulder. Tie part of the mane together with a string. Pass the cord through the loop thus made in the mane, and bring it through a loop made in the same way in the tail, leaving the cord from ten to fifty feet long, dragging on the ground. To train the horse, carefully approach it from behind, grasp the cord firmly and say "come here!" at the same time pulling strongly on the cord. After three or four lessons the cord may be removed, but the horse will then have learned to obey the command—the effect of the punishment received from the cord at its mouth.

Another method of producing willingness to be caught when in the pasture, is that of frequently visiting the horses when in the field, calling them and feeding a small amount of grain, as a reward for their coming, at the same time caressing them. The confidence of almost any domestic animal can, by kindness, be secured in a manner such as to make it willing to serve us.

To Prevent Balking.

Time and much patience are necessary to remedy this fault, and various are the devices used to overcome the habit. One course to pursue, when a horse balks in a public place, is to speak gently to the animal, and while standing beside it, by little raps on the fetlocks, with the foot, cause it to set its fore-feet further and further forward until, gradually, it will move ahead.

Sometimes a pebble in the ear, dirt in the mouth, a nail under the harness or any contrivance that will divert the mind of the horse from its intention to stop, may effect good results. All or any of these serve the purpose better than harsh treatment.

Another method is to hitch the horse to a light load in an unfrequented street or road, and drive it moderately until it balks. Then tie the reins to the wagon, dismount and wait until the animal is ready to go on again, without remonstrance or other treatment of any kind. Hours may elapse before it will feel inclined to go forward, but its obstinacy will at last subside; especially if hunger prompts it to move homeward. Take it all as a matter of course, and after a few experiences of this kind, the horse will understand that nothing is gained by balking and give up the habit.

If the balk can be traced to too heavy a load for the horse to draw, it should be lightened before proceeding to other measures. To stamp, yell and flourish the whip, like one insane, can have no good effect on the horse, for such actions only serve to confuse its senses. If the collar galls its neck or chest, the pain may cause the balk; the remedy, then, is to apply proper padding to the chafed places, and gently encourage the animal to be led far enough to convince it that the soreness has been relieved.

TRICKS AND PERFORMANCES OF HORSES.



HOW HORSES MAY BE TAUGHT TO PERFORM.

The Means by Which Trick-Horses are Trained.

MANY CURIOUS performances of trick-horses at the circus and agricultural fairs attract the attention and excite the admiration of spectators. Among these are the following: To walk up and down stairs; to "laugh"; to push a vehicle; to sit down; to say "No"; to walk on its knees; to mount a box; to waltz; to walk on its hind-feet; to go lame; to drive a boy off a box; to bow, and to shake hands.

The first requisite in this sort of training is

A Bonaparte Bridle,

which is thus made and applied: Take a piece of clothes-line, or a cord a little larger, ten feet long; tie a loop at one end just large enough to loosely encircle the lower jaw of the horse when placed in its mouth; then pass the rest of the cord over the horse's head on the off-side, just behind its ears, bring it down to and pass it through the loop on the other side, pulling it firmly. The loop in the mouth forms the bit, the cord passed over the head makes the bridle, and the remainder of the cord is an effectual halter in the hands of the trainer. This bridle is recommended by Professor O. S. Pratt, the horse-trainer, author of a most excellent work entitled "The Horse's Friend," as a perfect restraint upon the movements of the horse while teaching him to drive, carry burdens, or amuse the spectators. To make this bridle doubly effective, after adjusting it as above described, pass the loose cord through the right hand; then with the left hand take the cord, place it over the top of the horse's head, bringing the cord down with the left hand under the upper lip, resting against the upper teeth, forming another loop.

Mr. Pratt instructed a horse to

Walk Up and Down Stairs

by putting a rope around the neck, bringing it down through the mouth and back through the loop on the neck; then he jerked the rope until the fore-feet were ever so slightly raised, and then stopped operations to caress and sooth the horse; then he checked the horse's head up to a surcingle—from the bit to the side-ring; then the cord was jerked again, saying, "get up, sir!" and causing the horse to rise on his hind-feet alone. By repeating these operations carefully, and caressing the horse each time that it does well, it may soon be made to perform the trick of going up and down steps by the motion of a whip alone.

To "Laugh."

The horse's lip is to be pricked with a common pin till it lifts its upper lip; then caress and pet it, and ere long, when pointed at, and hearing the word "laugh," it will know that its lip must be turned up or pricked.

To Sit Down.

This requires a tractable horse to begin with. Having put on the Bonaparte bridle, to control its movements, put a harness collar on the neck. Buckle a pole-strap around each hind leg, below the fetlock-joint, and to the other end of each strap fasten a cord ten or twelve feet long; then pass each cord through the collar towards the head, on each side of the horse; then bring the ends back behind the animal, at the same time holding the end of the Bonaparte bridle. Pulling strongly on both cords, repeating the words "sit down," the horse will be drawn backward until he sits down. This position should not last more than a few seconds at first. The operation having been repeated three times a day for about a week, the trainer indicating by a whip what is expected, and uttering the command, the horse will sit down when told to do so.

To Mount a Box and Push a Vehicle.

With the Bonaparte bridle lead the horse to the box—one eighteen inches high—and tell it to "mount it." Not understanding the order, it will not do it until it learns what is required. The trainer



Teaching the Trick-Horse.

holding the horse by the bridle, the assistant gently lifts its fore-foot, places it upon the box, and leaves it there. Caress the horse while it holds its foot on the box, and give the command to "get down," backing it by a slight strain on the bridle. When the foot is taken down caress the horse again. Repeat the operation until the animal obeys both orders promptly, and then train it in the same manner to put the other foot upon the box and take it down. Then repeat again, placing both feet upon the box at once, and teach as in the first two instances. A little practice, with caresses to sooth the horse's nerves, will soon result in obedience without the use of the bridle.

The same process has to be gone through in teaching the horse to push along a vehicle, if it has not been previously trained to mount a box. With its feet planted on the hind platform of the vehicle, the horse need only be encouraged to move its hind-feet, by leading

at the head, with the command to "push." It soon learns to do as told, and some horses appear to be pleased with this new acquirement.

To Say "No."

The horse is pricked by its trainer, with a pin, in the neck where the mane terminates, until it shakes its head sideways. Then caress the horse; then again apply the pin as before; then caress, and after a few trials the motion of the trainer to prick him, without doing so, will be the signal for the horse to say "no," by shaking its head.

To Walk on Its Fore-Knees.

In teaching this trick no shoes should be on the hind-feet of the horse, lest they produce injury and fright. A surcingle is to be strapped on tightly, and a strap attached to the nigh fore-foot between the hoof and fetlock-joint. Draw the foot up to within eight or ten inches of the body; then take a cord or strap six or seven feet long and fasten it to the off fore-leg in the same manner. Then let a strong assistant stand on the off-side and, when directed, pull up the foot. Putting the Bonaparte bridle on the horse, take a position in front of it, holding the bridle, and request the assistant to pull. This movement brings the horse to its knees, when the trainer pulls on the bridle and says "come here." The early result of this treatment, if frequently and briefly administered, with caresses, is subjugation and obedience.

To Waltz.

The horse's head should be fastened to its side by a surcingle and cord, the latter being hitched to the mouth. A light touch of the whip will set it in motion, and that, of course, must be rotary, after the manner of a waltz. The word "waltz," repeated by the trainer, and the motion of the whip are the instruments of tuition. In due time the cord and surcingle may be taken off, but the trick will be remembered and practiced at the word of command.

To Walk on its Hind-Feet.

To succeed in this the Bonaparte bridle, a bit-bridle and a surcingle are used. By the latter the horse's head is drawn well up and in towards its chest, the reins being attached to the surcingle on each

side of the animal. The trainer, jerking the horse's head upward by the rope bridle several times, repeats the words "stand upon your hind-feet." If it fails to understand what is wanted, the trainer takes hold of one leg, raising up the horse with one hand, holding the bridle with the other. Any indication of nervousness, while trying to obey, should be quieted by caresses. Patience and kindness are to be exercised until the horse stands on its hind-feet. Then stand in front of it and teach it to walk uprightly by saying "get up," shaking the whip before its eyes, moving backward slowly and repeat "come here," sharply, using the whip very gently on its knees. In a short time the animal learns the trick.

To Go Lame.

Lightly kick or strike the horse on the right fore-leg until it holds it up, and then caress it kindly; with the left hand at the bit lead it, and tap the left fore-leg with a stick held in the right hand; repeat the word "lame—lame—lame," and the horse will soon learn and obey the command by holding up one leg as if in pain.

To Drive a Boy Off a Box.

Having taught a horse to mount a box, as elsewhere described, put on the Bonaparte bridle, the cord being about twenty feet long. Then the trainer sends the horse from him by the whip as far as the cord will permit, and gives a slight pull, saying "come here." When the horse starts to obey, the trainer steps upon the box, and it will endeavor to mount too, at which time the trainer leaps off. After this process has been repeated several times, the trainer induces a boy to stand on the box, and urges the horse to "come here and mount," and as soon as the horse raises its feet upon the box the boy leaves it, as if driven away in fright. This affords much amusement to the spectators who are not in the secret.

To Bow.

With a pin prick the horse in the breast till it throws its head down and up ever so little, when the pin is taken away and the horse kindly caressed. After this has been repeated a few times, the trainer can stand back and attract the horse's attention, and the latter will nod its head, expecting the pin to prick it again.

SHOEING THE HORSE.

A skilled horse-shoer should always be employed, if possible.

When a colt is first taken to be shod, it should be accompanied by an old horse for company. Before beginning work on the colt let it stand hitched with the other horse for a short time.

The smith should approach the colt gently, pat it on the neck, rub its legs and head with his hands, and in a few minutes the colt will lose all fear and suffer itself to be freely handled.

No impatience or undue haste should be manifested while shoeing a colt, nor should its foot be held up too long at a time, lest it become tired and restless.

Much depends upon properly preparing the foot to receive the shoe. If the hoof does not rest squarely on the floor, the rim or shell on the under-surface only needs leveling, taking care not to cut the "frog" or "braces," or the sole. The frog especially should be spared the use of the knife.

Having brought the foot to a level with the floor, make the shoe to fit the pared hoof. The outer edge of the shoe should closely follow the outer edge of the shell all the way around the hoof to the heels. Do not turn the ends of the shoe out after it reaches the heels, but flatten them a little. The shoe should match the size of the horse in weight—heavy shoes for heavy animals only. What is known as a "bar" shoe should never be used.

No point of a nail should be allowed to penetrate the shell of the foot and irritate the flesh. Have the nails well clinched on the outer surface of the hoof. The number of nails used should be no more than is required to hold the shoe firmly to the foot, and they should always be as small as is consistent with the strain upon them.

Calks should be short, and in frosty weather sharp enough to keep the horse from slipping.

The shoe should be taken off and reset once in five or six weeks. It is true that some workmen can fasten a shoe in such a manner as to make it available for months; but it is considered better to remove the shoe oftener and refit it. In this way the foot is kept in good order, and the horse benefited. If the shoe is left on too long, the "coffin" and pastern joints become sore, the knees sprung, the cords of the legs contract and the horse stumbles in his gait.

The use of the rasp is to be avoided as much as possible in shoeing a horse. The front of the "wall" of the hoof should never be rasped, lest it become thin and brittle and finally destroyed. Where the lower end of this part of the hoof has been neglected too long, and when the old shoe is taken off, the rasp will remove the surplus growth, but nothing more should be filed away.

Much bad horse-shoeing is due to the ignorance, brutality and heedlessness of those intrusted with this important work.



The Purposes They Serve, Their Variety and Natural History.

OUR association with, and dependence on, lower animal life is more

than is generally supposed. As servants, many of them gladly do our bidding; as companions, they make our journey through life pleasant in many ways. As friends, their attachments are strong and enduring; while in the industrial world the part performed by the lower animals for human welfare is beyond our ready

comprehension. The silk and woolen factories of the world, the multitude of people engaged, and the millions of capital employed in the disposition of their products, attest the magnitude of the mission served by the silkworm and the sheep. The butter, cheese, eggs, milk and meat interests have but to be studied for a moment that we may realize their greatness. The leather, fur

and feather industries occupy each a great place in commercial affairs; while in many other avenues of effort for human welfare we are largely dependent upon the labor and products of lower animal life for sustenance, pleasure and comfort.

Very naturally, therefore, we turn to a study of these animals with which we come in contact, asking what of their history—what of their genealogy?

Our faithful, affectionate dog, that comes far away down the road and welcomes our return to the home, what of his ancestry?

Our intelligent horse, that knows our footstep and neighs a signal of friendly recognition when we approach, what of his nativity?

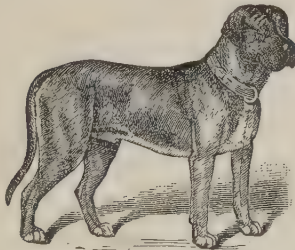
The friendly puss, that purrs away a contented and happy existence on the sofa near us, whither did it come?

The multiplied breeds of horses; the numerous kinds of cattle, sheep and swine; the wide variety of dogs, covering the range from the minute black-and-tan to the strong St. Bernard; the indefinite number of fowls, from the tiny bantam to the stately cochin; the many varieties of pigeons, from the pretty tumbler and the proud fantail to the full-breasted pouter and the swift-flying carrier; the brilliantly colored peacock, the graceful swan, the sweet singing canary—animals and birds we see around us each day, yet of which we know but little—what of them?

To answer these questions are given the sketches on the succeeding pages.



The Sheep, although its original character has never been fully determined, has been traced to several countries of which it is a native, as follows: The Bearded Sheep, found in the high lands of Egypt and in Barbary; the Argali, in the highest mountains of Central Asia, and on the elevated plains of Northern Asia; the Musmon in the mountains of the Mediterranean Sea and in Turkey-in-Europe; and the Rocky Mountain, on the mountains of North America. From one or all of these varieties the modern breeds of this useful animal have undoubtedly been derived.

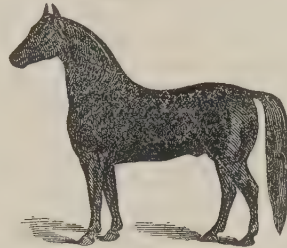


The Dog, with the wolf, fox and jackal, belongs to the genus *Canis* of the natural classes of domestic animals. It is native to numerous portions of the globe, including all varieties of climate. Thus the Esquimaux Dog is a native of the Arctic regions, and possesses the characteristics which render it most useful in that desolate and inclement climate. In Asia, other species are found denuded of hair, because outer coverings are unnecessary for their comfort; and there is no animal better fitted for hunting and protective purposes than the modern breeds of domesticated dogs.

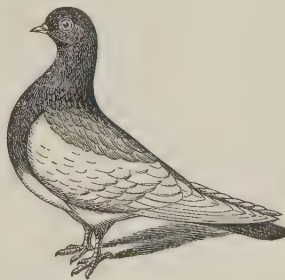


The Cock and Hen belong to what the naturalists designate as the "gallinaceous" family of birds, which also includes the pheasant tribe. They were originally natives of Asia, and have figured in the annals of nations from the earliest periods; but it is difficult to determine from which of them, if any, the present domestic fowls have descended. As a source of profit and comfort they have long been nurtured with eminent success for their eggs, their chickens, their flesh and their plumage.

OUR COMMON
DOMESTIC
ANIMALS.



The Horse, one of the most common and useful of the domestic animals in all parts of the civilized world, was probably first made serviceable to man in Central Asia or in Northern Africa. These animals exist in a wild state in Northern Asia and in America, being usually descendants of domesticated horses of a former period. When wild they congregate in troops, each company being under the guardianship and care of a strong male, who has won his place by superior power and courage. There are several useful breeds of horses adapted to the climate and wants of different regions of all countries. Thus in Arabia, where long distances are to be traveled, we find a horse distinguished for speed and endurance. In Germany, France and Holland, the heavy draught horse is greatly in favor, while in England and America the wealthy classes have paid much attention to the horse that could exhibit the greatest speed in racing.



The Pigeon now exists in Europe and America in great profusion and variety, and is native to those countries. In the former it can be traced back to the Blue Rock Pigeon, sub-varieties of which inhabit Europe, Asia and Africa. The English Blue Rock is found on the sea-coasts of Great Britain, living in rocks and caves, and differs but little from the common Blue Flying Tumbler, the two being identical in color, and nearly the same in size. In America there is very little difference between the common domestic dove and the wild pigeon, which, in spring, migrates in flocks numbering hundreds of thousands. As a food-bird and barnyard pet, the Pigeon is valued for its beauty of plumage, docility, tameness and excellence of flesh. Fancy pigeons all breed freely together, and are only kept up to the best standards by the skill of experienced pigeon-fanciers.



The Hog is a lineal descendant of the Wild Boar, which is a native of nearly all the temperate zone countries in Asia and Europe, and there is a strong family resemblance to it in the modern swine. The latter, however, as a general rule, exhibits smaller tusks and longer ears, and has undergone many changes in physical form, until it has become greatly improved as a domestic animal. While certain classes of people, as the Jews, refuse to eat its flesh, it is now almost universally esteemed as food, and its nurture receives careful attention in all civilized countries. It possesses the advantage of being more easily fattened than other domestic animals.



The Cow belongs to the Ox family, which is one of the animal species known to the naturalists under the common name of the genus *Bos*, and is of the greatest antiquity, receiving mention in the earliest records of Egypt and the Holy Land. The wild ox of the ancients is described as having been an animal of enormous size and great fierceness. Successive generations of domestic nurture have changed these characteristics, and produced the docile, beautiful and extremely useful ox and cow which are now universally known and cherished. There are numerous varieties of this animal, and nearly all possess merits that make them indispensable to domestic economy and comfort. Indeed they rank among the choicest blessings of society.



The Cat belongs to a race of animals classified under the genus *Felis*, which numbers about fifty species, and these are found in all portions of the world except the South Pacific Islands and Australia. To this race belong the panther, tiger, lion, wild-cat and the domestic cat. The latter is believed to have descended to us from the Egyptian cat, a native of North Africa.

A detailed black and white engraving of a horse standing in profile, facing right. The horse has a muscular build, a short mane, and a tail that is slightly curved. It is standing on a small patch of ground with some shading.

Morgan Horse.

and sinewy legs and hairy fetlocks. His walk was fast, and his trot easy, with a short step. His descendants have an excellent record.

A detailed black and white illustration of a horse standing in profile, facing right. The horse has a long neck, a small head, and a thick coat. Its legs are sturdy, and its tail is long and slightly curved. The background is plain.

Conestoga Draught-Horse.

hauling laden wagons, drawing canal-boats, etc. His prevailing colors are iron-gray, bay, brown, and occasionally black.

English Cart-Horse.

useful of draught-horses in existence. His weight varies from 1,650 to 1,800 lbs., and his price from \$1,200 to \$2,000. He possesses a hardy constitution, is useful, gentle and a good feeder.

Shetland Pony.

A detailed black and white illustration of a horse standing in profile, facing left. The horse has a dark coat with lighter patches, a long neck, and a flowing mane. It is standing on a small patch of grass.

Cleveland Bay Horse.

Clydesdale Horse.

Barb Horse.

A detailed black and white illustration of a horse standing in profile, facing left. The horse has a dark coat with a lighter mane and tail. It is standing on a small patch of ground.

English Thoroughbred.

The American Running-Horse,

American Running-Horse.

ably represented in the celebrated racer "Iroquois," winner of the St. Leger and Derby stakes in England, in 1881, is a fine descendant of the English Thoroughbred. The existence of this species of turf-heroes dates back nearly 200 years, and when crossed with almost any other good breed improves it for speed and road service. His characteristics, when unmixed with inferior blood, strongly resemble those of his English brother; and to his progeny he distributes these great advantages. The trotter derives from him endurance and agility, and in the army horse and the field-hunter are reproduced certain of his traits that enhance their value.

The Canadian is probably a descendant of the Norman horses

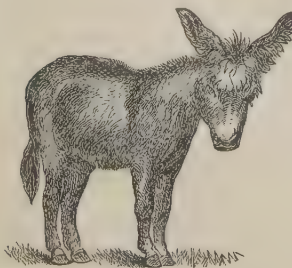
Canadian Horse.

brought into North America by the early settlers, and exhibits a number of the characteristics of that famous breed. Possessing great hardihood, he is enabled to travel long distances without exhaustion; but his speed is not remarkable, unless he has been crossed with a faster species. In height he is 14 or 15 hands, and presents a pleasing appearance, with marked indications of self-confidence, endurance and bravery. With an elevated crest and thick neck, he combines a full and ample chest; powerful and heavy shoulders; a broad back; a round, muscular and fleshy croup; strong, sinewy legs; shaggy fetlocks, and a graceful, curly mane.

The Mustang Pony is a native of the Southwestern wilds of North

Mustang Pony.

America, where he is chased and captured by the Indians with long lassoes. Like most native breeds, he is below the size of ordinary horses, weighing from 450 to 500 lbs., and averaging about 14 hands in height. To a rugged constitution he adds a small head, small eyes, small ears, small bones, a long neck, a narrow chest, a long back, long legs, tough hoofs, coarse hair, a bushy tail, a straggling mane, varied color, agile motion, and a mean disposition, and is valued at from \$10 to \$25. He reaches maturity at 3 years old, and the keeping of one costs less than \$20 per annum. They are used extensively in Mexico and Texas.

The Ass dates back to a very early

Ass.

period of the world's history, and is among the first animals mentioned in the Scriptures. In the East, where he originated, he is used under the saddle or for carrying burdens. His average weight is from 500 to 600 lbs., and his height 14 or 15 hands. With a large and clumsy head he combines enormous ears, small eyes, a short neck, heavy quarters, small bones, low withers, a moderate chest, a long back, short legs, hard and serviceable hoofs, and coarse hair. The "burro," common in Texas and Central America, is a smaller animal of the same species, with similar characteristics and usefulness.

The Hambletonian is the name of a breed of horses originating

in Orange Co., N. Y., where the first stallion, owned by Mr. Rysdyk, was born in 1849. During his life of 27 years he became the progenitor of 1,324 colts, commanding fabulous prices for his services. Of his descendants, Dexter, Bruno, Goldsmith Maid, Belmont, and several others, ranked high for speed upon the trotting course. The average Hambletonian weighs about 1,100 lbs.; stands 15½ hands high; matures at 5 years; has a hardy constitution, a large head, heavy quarters, large bones, a long neck, a medium chest, a short back, medium legs, fine hair, is of a bay color, and is worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000.



Hambletonian Horse.

The Percheron, one of the most useful animals for heavy hauling

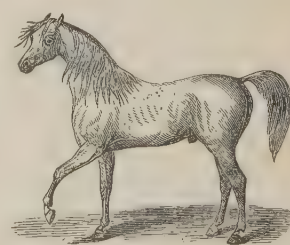
and general work, is so named from Le Perche, formerly a section of France adjoining Normandy, in which he is supposed to have originated. The Norman Horse is a native of Normandy, and with the Percheron ranks high as a beast of burden. As individual or combined stock both possess similar characteristics. The Percheron-Norman has an average weight of about 1,650 pounds; is 16½ hands high, has a hardy constitution, small head and ears, heavy quarters, large bones, medium neck and shoulders, wide chest, a short back, medium legs, fine hair, broad hoofs, grayish color, fine action, and a kind disposition.



Percheron Horse.

The Arabian is known to have existed sometime before the Christian

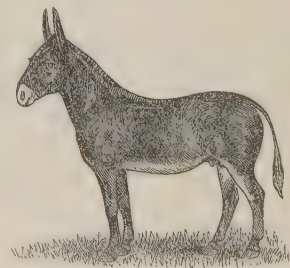
era. His origin is uncertain, some attributing it to Egypt, and others to Arabia. His form is compact and muscular, with graceful outlines; his coat is smooth; his size is medium, his height averaging about 14½ hands; his color varies from black to white, gray, chestnut or bay; his motions are agile, his speed ranging, per mile, from three to four minutes; is considered better for riding or driving, rather than heavy work. In India his value ranges from \$750 to \$1,000. It is stated that wild horses are yet found in small numbers in the deserts of Arabia, where the Arabs hunt them for food and for improving the breed.



Arabian Horse.

The Mule is the hybrid offspring of the ass and horse, and combines

many of the better traits of both. The union of the male ass and the mare produces the most serviceable and valuable mule, which often is superior in intelligence to both of his progenitors. His weight is about 1,000 lbs.; his height, 15 hands; his constitution, hardy in the extreme; his disposition, docile; his head is large, as are his ears; he has heavy quarters, large bones, a short neck, low withers, a narrow chest, a short back, short legs, a good hoof, coarse hair, varying color (mostly dark), and is valued at from \$15 to \$250. The product of the horse and female ass is called a hinny.



Mule.

STANDARD BREEDS OF CATTLE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Ayrshire is a native of Scotland, where the breed does not appear to have existed 200 years, and its origin is not certainly known. The present stock, however, seems to be an improvement over the former generations, and the cow is greatly prized for the excellence and amount of her milk. The true Ayrshire cow has a compact and well-proportioned form, with small head, bones and horns; a long and slender neck; light fore-quarters and heavy hind-quarters; a straight, broad back;



Ayrshire Cow.

a deep body; wide hips; round, firm, small and short legs; fleshy thighs; a long and small tail; a square, broad udder, and short teats. She also possesses a fine constitution, hardihood, and a moderate degree of animation, and excels also as a yielder of good butter.

The Devon is one of the most ancient breeds of British cattle, coming from Devonshire, England, and maintaining a high standard of excellence. Its value rests less upon the quantity of milk it yields than upon its superior quality. The horns are of medium length and spreading. The weight varies from 800 to 1,600 lbs., and when fattened is still greater. The head is short, with broad forehead and a tapering muzzle; the neck level with the head and shoulders; the back long and straight; the brisket full; the chest full; flanks full and low;



Devon Cow.

hips level with the back, and wide; loins full and level; thighs fleshy; legs small, muscular and flat, and tail like a rope.

The Holderness came to us from Yorkshire, England, where it has existed for a long period, and was imported into this country about 1818, or sooner. It belongs to the short-horn family, and is classed among the best of dairy cows. A large number have been bred in Oneida county, N. Y., and the excellence of the stock has been there proven and maintained. Among its peculiar characteristics are its medium size, small bones, large udders and milkveins, and uniform excellence.



Holderness Cow.

The color varies from deep red, with white-line back and belly, to a chocolate and black back, body and black legs. The breeding-in-and-in system, resorted to in the propagation of this animal, has resulted in a remarkable and vigorous progeny.

The Jersey, a prime animal for dairy purposes, was first reared in Normandy, in France, but was carried to the islands of Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey, in the British Channel, and there reached its present position as a distinct and valuable breed. Its popularity may be judged by the fact that more than 4,000 head are annually exported from the islands to this and other countries. In appearance, and in those traits which make up a genuine and attractive dairy



Jersey Cow.

cow, the Jersey, rather below the medium size, is pleasing and satisfactory. No excellence is claimed for it beyond the richness of its milk and the butter which it produces; but in these it stands pre-eminent. As a "household pet," it is not surpassed for gentleness.

The Galloway originated in Southwestern Scotland, in the district from which the animal is named, and dates back possibly a century. Its peculiarity is a hornless head, the effect of cultivation. Although not a prolific milker, its milk is rich in quality, and yields a large proportion of butter. As to its form, the neck is short and thick; the back straight and broad, and nearly level from head to tail; the body, from shoulders to loins, is round and full; the chest is deep and broad; the legs are short, with fine bones in the shank; the head has rather a clumsy appearance; the ears are rough and large; and the eyes are small and deepset. The skin is moderately thick, and the hair is silky, soft and long. Its colors are black and brown.



Galloway Cow.

The Hereford takes its name from its native district, Herefordshire, England, where it is supposed to have flourished for more than a century past. As a milker it does not excel, but in the shambles is considered good beef. Larger than the Devons, and easily fattened, it is greatly esteemed, either unmixed or for crossing with inferior stock. The head is small; the neck slender and long; the forehead broad and open; the eyes brilliant and lively; the expression gentle and pleasing; the chest prominent; horns wide apart and slender; the body round; shoulders and hips full; bones small; hind-quarters long and fleshy; legs slender below the knee, straight and short; the skin loose; face almost hairless; tail rather lean; hair soft and fine.



Hereford Cow.

The Holstein is a native of Holland, where it has been in existence for many hundreds of years and was introduced into this country within the past quarter of a century. As a dairy cow it sustains an excellent reputation. Large in frame, yet compact in structure, it is also admirably adapted for food, and, as an ox, for team-work, possessing, as it does, great strength. In weight the full-grown cow will average about 1,800 lbs. One has been known to yield over 500 gallons of milk within two months, and in one day 35 quarts. The accompanying cut will convey a good idea of the general appearance of this animal, which belongs to the short-horn family. Its hair is also short, silky and fine in texture.



Holstein Cow.

The Long Horn is English, but the name of its native county is as unsettled as that of Homer's birthplace, even Ireland claiming the distinction. Yorkshire, however, makes a plausible plea for the honor. In this animal the horns curve downward, past the front of the ear, and up until the point is on a level with or below the top of the skull. Its neck is short and thick; its head moderately large; its body compact, round and full; its back long and nearly straight from the shoulder to the tail; the haunches full and solid; the legs thick above the knee, and tapering below it; the tail long and slim, and the whole appearance indicates a hearty, energetic and good-natured animal. Its advocates strongly advance its claims both for dairy purposes and the butcher's stall. Crossed with other breeds its progeny would probably be improved.



Long Horn Cow.

The West Highland is a native of the North of Scotland or of the islands which lie along its coast. The peculiarity of this animal is its hardihood and subsisting on the coarsest pasture-lands and commonest provender; that it thrives rapidly upon better food; that its flesh admirably combines fat and lean, and is fine in grain and flavor.



West Highland Cow.

The true Highland is of a dark color, with a medium head; broad in the face; the horns tapering gracefully to a point and of a waxy color; the neck slender and gently curving; the shoulders broad; the back straight, wide and flat; thighs tapering to the hocks, legs short and straight; the hair thick and long, without curling. For butchers it ranks high.

The Model Horned Milk Cow is not supposed to belong to any pure or special breed, but illustrates in her make-up and appearance a mixture of good blood and excellent traits. One, described as half Short-Horn and half Devon, gave milk twelve years in succession and bred many calves. Another, of uncertain ancestry, is described as having yielded a large quantity, and was only milk dry three weeks in two years. A distinguished writer, Mr. Haxton, referring to this subject, says: "The points to be attended to, in judging of a good milk cow, are, by universal consent, considered to be shape and size of the animal, both as a whole and in detail; texture of the skin and hair; development of the lactiferous (milky) parts; temperament or habit of body and disposition, and, finally, strength or endurance."



Model Horned Cow.

The Model Polled (or Hornless) Milk Cow is a favorite among citizens of New Jersey, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., on Long Island, N. Y., and in other parts of the United States. Wherever it originated, it cannot be classed with any known regular stock, but possesses characteristics that indicate descent from hornless cattle of Norfolk and Suffolk counties in England. As milk cows they are extensively bred and cherished in the above named American localities, and commend themselves alike to rich and poor as a good family cow. A tendency to leanness of flesh, and an abundant flow of rich milk and cream that commends them alike to the housekeeper and the cheese and butter-maker, are evidence that they are better for dairy purposes than the shambles.



Model Polled Cow.

The Texan Steer is a descendant of cattle imported into Mexico from Spain in the 16th century. It is prolific and numerous, and is kept in enormous herds on the plains, and caught and shipped northward when required. As a whole it is an inferior race of cattle, of raw-boned and shambling appearance, with long and slender horns curving backward over the head, which is of a medium size. The neck is short and inclined to fullness. The fore-quarters and shoulders are large, heavy and elevated; the hind-quarters more slender; the legs medium in length and thickness; the haunches narrow; the color varying from roan and brindle to red.



Texan Steer.

ters more slender; the legs medium in length and thickness; the haunches narrow; the color varying from roan and brindle to red.

The English Short-Horn is a lineal descendant, it is claimed, of a breed of cattle native to Denmark, imported into Great Britain hundreds of years ago. In Yorkshire it received care, nurture and perpetuation, until at the present day it is esteemed as a valuable bovine. In 1801 a steer five years old weighed 3,024 lbs., on foot. At its death, when 11 years old, its four quarters and fallow weighed 2,478 lbs. A few of the Short-Horns were imported into the United States soon after the Revolutionary war ended, and one of these cows, it is stated, gave 32 quarts of milk per day. There are two species of them, one appreciated as a dairy acquisition; the other for working or fattening.



English Short-Horn Cow.

The Short-Horn Heifer, herewith portrayed, represents one of the most admired breeds of cattle seen in the United States. It comes to us from England. It is very large in size, standing from 4½ to 5 feet high, and weighing from 750 to 2,200 lbs.; is principally raised for its beef, which is of excellent flavor; fattens easily, and the carcass, when ready for the shambles, has an estimated value of \$40. As a milk-cow it yields, under proper management, six to eight gallons per day, and from 12 to 18 lbs. of butter weekly. The color of this animal varies, being sometimes red and sometimes white, and, again, of mixed red and white. Its principal distinguishing mark is its short horns, which curve forward and slightly downward from the upper level of the forehead.



Short-Horn Heifer.

The Swiss Cow, like most of the cattle bred in the vicinity of the Alps, is strong and active, and noted for its great size. In the neighborhood of Gruyeres, rich pastures abound, on which herds of the Fribourg race are kept. Those rated best are distinguished by compactness and strength of bone, short and strong horns, large and wide flanks, and a remarkable prominence at the root of the tail, which is considered derogatory to the symmetry of the animal. These cows are especially valued as rich milk-producers, when either stall-fed on good provender or pastured. One imported into Massachusetts yielded, within 14 months, 10,905 lbs. of butter. The oxen of this breed are heavy and slow in action.



Swiss Cow.

The Guernsey Cow, like the Jersey, is a native of one of the British Channel Islands, on the northwestern coast of Normandy, in France, and, so, like the Jersey, is distinguished for the extreme richness and fine color of its milk, from which the choicest cream and butter are produced. The yield of milk is not large, but in quality is not surpassed. The Guernsey is a heavier animal than the Jersey, and as it also fattens easily, the probability is that where both are known they will rank together in popularity and value. Crossed with our common cattle, the latter are greatly improved for dairy and market purposes, cream and butter acquiring increased richness and excellence of flavor. The Guernsey is about one-third larger than the Jersey.



Guernsey Cow.

VARIOUS BREEDS OF SHEEP IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Shropshire, as its name indicates, is a native of the county of Salop, northwesterly from London, England, and was originally, but is not now, a horned sheep. Its weight varies from 140 to 200 lbs.; it yields 6 lbs of wool to the clip; is more esteemed for its flesh than for the quantity or quality of its wool, and is considered fair eating. Having a hardy constitution, and thriving in pasture, it is an economical sheep. It was distinguished about a century ago,

aside from its horns, by the color of its face, which was either black, or brown, or spotted. The present breed is more or less mixed with the Leicester, Cotswold, or South-Down, and to its native excellence are added many of the good qualities of the sheep named. The Morfe is a favorite variety of the Shropshire, which is very numerously bred.



Shropshire Sheep.

The Cheviot is a native of Scotland, bred among the Cheviot hills, and ranks well as a middle-wooled sheep. In its home it is much inferior to the improved American breeds, somewhat resembling a cross between the Leicester and a common sheep. It is by nature hardy, thriving on poor food and bravely enduring winter storms, fattening under indifferent treatment, and is described by Mr. Spooner as "having a white face and legs, an open countenance, lively eyes, large ears, a long carcass, circular ribs, good quarters, legs and body covered with wool, which is fine, and yields a fleece averaging about 3½ lbs." Formerly the wool was extensively used for making Cheviot cloths.



Cheviot Sheep.

The Ryeland Sheep is cultivated in Herefordshire, Eng., and is thus named from one of the southern districts of that country in which large quantities of rye were formerly raised, and where this sheep was extensively bred. It is a small animal, hornless (or polled), having a white face, on which the wool grows close to the eyes, sometimes covering them. Its body is round and compact; the bones small; the legs slender and clean, and the haunches and loins are notably developed. One peculiarity of the old race of Ryelands

was that it would endure privation of food better than any other known sheep; and the modern breed possesses a form that indicates patience when hungry, and capable of thriving upon very scanty fare.



Ryeland Sheep.

The Anglesey (or Polled Welsh) Sheep is a native of North Wales, principally of the county of Anglesey. The old style of this animal was freckle-faced, with a fair growth of wool, neither long nor short. The introduction of South-Down stock, many years ago, has materially changed the breed, for its resemblance to the unimproved South-Down is quite marked. It is long in the neck, light in the brisket, narrow and loose in the loin, steep and short in the hind-quarters, and high on the legs. It is generally without horns. The face is sometimes of a dusky white, or yellow, and sometimes freckled with dusky yellow.



Anglesey (or Polled Welsh) Sheep.

The Kentish Sheep, found in the county of Kent, England, is the product of a cross between the Romney-Marsh native sheep and the Leicester, and is highly valued as one of the long-wooled class. The Romney-Marsh sheep has been known in Kent from time immemorial, and until a few years ago underwent no improvement. The present breed, shown in the engraving, is smaller, shorter bodied, shorter legged, and more compactly built than the native steek, does not consume so much food, is ready for market a year sooner than the old, and accumulates fat outwardly as well as inwardly. The wool, although shorter and lighter than formerly, is improved in fineness, in color and felting property. The Kentish Sheep is more hardy than the pure Leicester.



Kentish Sheep.

The Dorset Sheep is a valuable breed, peculiar to Dorsetshire, England, but bearing some resemblance to that of Devonshire. Most of them, especially of native purity, are entirely white, with a long and broad face, having a tuft of wool on the forehead: the shoulders are low but broad, the back straight, the chest deep, the loins broad, the legs rather long, and the bones small. They are, as the form of the ewe in the illustration indicates, a hardy and useful animal, furnishing a profitable fleece and well-flavored mutton. The wool is not as good in quality as that of the South-Down, but is intermediate between the short-wooled Down and the Devon.



Dorset Sheep.

The Black-Faced Sheep, whatever its origin, has been for centuries bred in Scotland, and it is related that one of the Scottish kings kept 5,000 of them for the use of the royal household. The modern specimens have mostly horns, with more or less spiral twist, but the ewes are frequently without horns. The faces and legs are either black or mottled; the eyes are wild and fierce. They are covered with wool about the forehead and lower jaw, and the wool generally is somewhat open and long, and coarse and shaggy—not so long, however, but the sheep may be properly classed among the middle-wooled breeds. They are active and hardy, and endure cold weather better than other sorts of sheep, except the Cheviot.



Black-Faced Sheep.

The Fat-Tailed Sheep demands attention on account of its remarkable peculiarities. It is undoubtedly derived from Syria, where the early shepherds dwelt with their flocks, but it is now found scattered over a large extent of country. One of these sheep, of the weight of 50 to 60 lbs., will carry a tail weighing 15 or 16 lbs. In cases where it has been carefully fattened until it turned the scale at 150 lbs. the tail has weighed fully one-third of that amount. The tail is broad and rather flat, mostly covered with long wool, as shown in the engraving, and entirely formed of a substance between marrow and tallow; and this, it is said, is used in households instead of butter.



Fat-Tailed Sheep.

VARIOUS BREEDS OF SHEEP AND GOATS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

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The Cotswold takes its name from the Cotswold hill-district of England. It was at first bred upon the hills, and fattened in the valleys of the Thames and Severn rivers. The modern Cotswold is a cross between the original stock and the Leicester. It is valued both for its mutton and wool, the first of which is considered good, and the latter yields 14 lbs. per head per annum. The weight of the animal varies from 200 to 300 lbs.; it has a hardy constitution; thrives well in pasture; has an average increase of 500 per cent in 5 years, valued at \$200; is docile in disposition; its cost of keeping is about \$2.25 per head yearly; and prices for bucks and ewes of the best grades range from \$40 to \$60 each. This is the highest price asked for any breed of sheep in this country.



Cotswold Sheep.

The Leicester was formerly an inferior breed existing in mid-England, heavy, large and coarse in wool; but after years of improvement, instituted by Robert Bakewell, in the 18th century, its quality changed for the better. General Washington introduced the Leicester into this country, and to-day it ranks nearly equal to the Cotswold. Its weight ranges from 150 to 200 lbs. The flesh is palatable and nourishing. The yield of wool at a clip is 8 lbs. Its constitution is hardy, its disposition is docile, and it is a fair forager. Its average of increase is 500 per cent. in 5 years, valued at \$100. Annual cost of keeping, \$2.25. The wool is long, averaging at the second shearing, and afterward, six inches. Its coarseness and length prevent its extensive use in the manufacture of woven cloth, but for knit goods it is excellent.



Leicester Sheep.

The South-Down originated in the Southern part of England; is one of the oldest breeds now known, and has attained a wide popularity, both on account of its excellent mutton and the good quality of its wool. It belongs to the hornless class of sheep; is of medium size, weighing, at 2 years old, from 140 to 200 lbs. Its constitution is hardy; it thrives well in pasture; is docile in disposition, and yields 9 lbs. of wool at a clipping. The wool, which is coarse and light-colored, is used in the manufacture of flannel goods. The sheep itself has a good shape, and is well-proportioned, and presents a fine appearance. Crossing with other breeds always improves the stock; and in all respects it is one of the best animals for use on ordinary farms.



South-Down Sheep.

The Oxfordshire Down is a recent breed established in England from a series of cross-breeding, and received its name in 1857. The only claim it has to the title of Down is its color, while its size and wool class it among the long-wooled sheep. Partaking originally of Hampshire, Cotswold and some South-Down blood, its patrons, by interbreeding, have produced this animal, which possesses the advantages of uniform excellence, a hardy constitution, a large frame, and a good fleece; fattens easily, and yields mutton of superior quality. A gentleman who first imported it into the United States speaks highly of it, the unwashed fleece averaging 8½ lbs., and the yield of lambs 275 per cent on the number of breeding ewes. It has an admirable form.



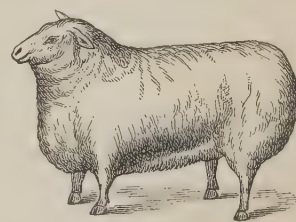
Oxfordshire Down Sheep.

The Merino of to-day is a descendant of either the ancient Spanish or the Saxon animal. The American Merino, now a distinct breed, is of Spanish origin, and was introduced in the United States about the beginning of this century. Of medium size, but well-proportioned, it has a well-rounded and full body; weighs from 130 to 150 lbs.; is heavily covered with rolls or folds of the finest white wool, of which it yields a clip of from 10 to 20 lbs., and for which it is most greatly valued, its flesh being considered only fair mutton. It has a hardy constitution; is the best of foraging sheep; its forehead and cheeks are thickly covered with wool; its legs are short and strong, and encased in wool, and like all other sheep it manifests a gentle disposition. Crossing it with inferior stock improves it.



Merino Sheep.

The Lincoln is another English sheep, classed as a long-wool, which has been imported into this country, and here crossed and recrossed with Leicester and Cotswold breeds until it partakes largely of their respective characteristics. A ram and ewe of the Lincoln were imported in 1835 from Yorkshire, Eng. The flock formed of their progeny was generally regarded as very valuable, being hardy in constitution, hearty feeders and very prolific. The present animal ranges in weight from 200 to 300 lbs.; matures at two years old; has a hardy constitution; gains an average increase of 500 per cent. in five years; yields 11 lbs. of wool annually; is raised both for wool and mutton, the latter of which is good.



Lincoln Sheep.

The Angora Goat takes its name from the capital of the Turkish province of Angora, in Asia Minor, the mild climate of which has been instrumental in producing the valuable products of this animal—a beautiful silky white hair, 8 inches long, and a skin from which fine Oriental morocco is manufactured. The hair is made into what is known as Turkish yarn or mohair, and then wrought into shawls and camel cloth. Importations of this goat into Europe deteriorate the quality of its hair. At home it is sheared twice a year. It is estimated that in 1869 the province of Angora contained a million of these goats, from which the annual yield was 2,700,000 lbs.



Angora Goat.

The Cashmere Goat is reared upon the cold, dry table-lands of Thibet, in Central Asia, adjoining China on the west, for the sake of its hair, or down, which grows beneath its coarser outward coat. Its hair is long, silky and straight, and it has large pendulous ears and slender legs. The wool, or down, is taken to Cashmere, and after being bleached is dyed numerous colors, and woven after desired patterns. One loom is capable of producing five shawls a year; sometimes all the working force of a shop—from two to four persons—is employed to complete one shawl within twelve months. London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin and New York import these shawls in large quantities.



Cashmere Goat.

VARIOUS BREEDS OF HOGS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Large Yorkshire Hog, essentially English in origin, has become an American representative of the mammoth race of swine. The unimproved animal was hardy and quite a prolific breeder, but seldom exceeded 800 lbs. in weight. Experiments in crossing it with the Berkshire succeeded in producing a hardy, useful hog, that fattened too slowly to be profitable. Crossing it with the White Leicester resulted in a large animal, with a smaller head than the Yorkshire, specimens of which have weighed from 1,100 to 1,200.



Large Yorkshire Hog.

The Suffolk, imported from England many years ago, has become a favorite in this country, but has undergone certain changes. The original breed was long-bodied and long-legged, with a narrow back, a wide head, small hams, and white hair. The modern Suffolk matures before it is two years old, and weighs from 300 to 350 lbs. It fattens fairly in pasture or pen; has a hardy constitution, small bones, broad shoulders, a short body, a short nose, moderately long hair of a white color, and possesses a docile disposition. The best breed is that produced by crossing with the Chinese or Lincoln.



Suffolk Hog.

The Chester White is an American breed, supposed to have originated from the crossing of the Bedford Hog with the native white swine of Chester County, Pa. Hence the name. They have been known since 1818, in which year the Bedfords were imported from England. The present excellence of the breed is traced to the careful selection and crossing by stock-owners of its native county, and is now considered a well-built and easily-fattened animal. Its weight, when a year and a half old, ranges from 350 to 400 lbs., and its price from \$10 to \$25. It has a hardy constitution.



Chester White Hog.

The Chinese, unless mixed with better and more profitable breeds, can hardly prove a satisfactory investment for a progressive farmer. Crossed with the Polish Hog, or the Berkshire, great improvement and consequent increased value are attained. There are two varieties, one white and the other black, which differ little in their characteristics. Both fatten easily, and while in most other hogs this is an excellent trait, it adds nothing to the worth of this animal, its meat becoming too greasy for pork and unfit for good bacon. Its appearance is not prepossessing.



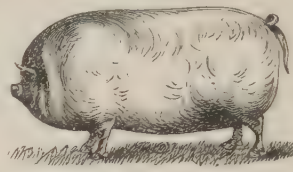
Chinese Hog.

The Jersey Red, first raised in New Jersey, is supposed to be a descendant of the original Polish Hog. It reaches maturity early; weighs 400 or 450 lbs.; is a good feeder, and fattens readily; has a hardy constitution, a long nose, lop ears, a long body, long legs, large bones, long red hair, a heavy tail, coarse, inclining bristles; sluggish in action, docile in disposition, a prolific breeder and a fair nurse. The Duroc Hog, first well-known in Saratoga County, N. Y., is of finer bone and carcass than the Red, which it resembles in color, while its shape is very similar to that of the Poland-China. It grows to a large size and is very hardy.



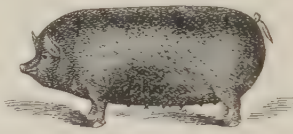
Jersey Red Hog.

The Small White Yorkshire, a native strain of the English Yorkshire Hog, is little known to American farmers. The report of the committee at the Indianapolis (Ind.) Convention says: The Yorkshire are the most valuable swine to breed from, or to cross with, that we have ever met....Size, shape and flesh are desirable for family or packers' use, as they have a hardy, vigorous constitution; a good coat of hair; are very quiet and good graziers; feed well, fatten quickly at any age, and are very prolific.



Small White Yorkshire Hog.

The Essex, now a prime favorite, originated in England, and until improved by crossing with the Neapolitan hog, in 1839, was a coarse, black and white animal, large in frame, and a slow eater. The result of crossing and breeding-in-and-in is a hog of small or medium size, rivaling the Berkshire in feeding and fattening, and in the excellent quality of its lard, bacon and hams. When 1½ years old, its weight ranges from 300 to 350 lbs., and its value from \$10 to \$25. Its fattening qualities are equal to the best of any other breed, and, being a fair forager when at large, it is as economical as any.



Essex Hog.

The Poland-China originated in Southwestern Ohio, and is the progeny of the native Ohio stock united with the Chinese, Poland and other swine, between 1815 and 1825. By careful selection and cultivation the value and excellence of the breed was maintained and improved by crossing it with the Berkshire and the Irish Grazier, until a very perfect stock has been established. At 20 months old the average weight is about 416 lbs., and for fattening purposes it is reckoned among the best. It thrives well in the fields, having a hardy constitution, is a hearty feeder, and has a docile disposition.



Poland-China Hog.

The Berkshire was originally, in its English home, of a reddish color, spotted with black, and the breed is known to have existed hundreds of years ago. The modern Berkshire is the result of crossing with Siamese, Chinese and Neapolitan stocks, and ranks high as a handsome and profitable hog. At eighteen months old its weight ranges from 325 to 375 lbs.; its fattening qualities are of the best; its disposition is gentle; its prevailing color is black; its neck short; its back broad and slightly curved; its body of medium length. It is greatly esteemed in England and America.



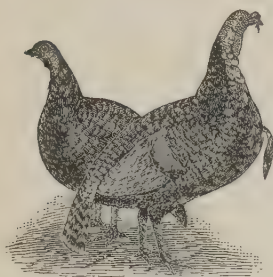
Berkshire Hog.

The Cheshire, one of the old English breeds, has been superseded in this country by another of more modern origin, established in Jefferson county, N. Y., and possessing greatly improved qualities. From that locality it has been widely distributed throughout other portions of the United States, having a good reputation as a stock hog. It has a long body; a long, slender, well-shaped head, with full cheeks; fine, erect and thin ears; full hams; wide shoulders; a thin, pink skin; hair thin and pure white; fine-grained flesh, and is greatly valued for the amount of clean mess pork it yields in proportion to its offal. The old Cheshire Hog is from 3½ to 4½ feet high.



Cheshire Hog.

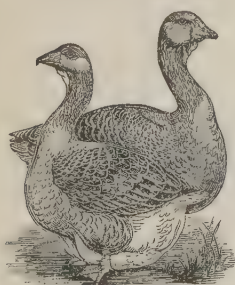
The Bronze Turkey—otherwise known as the Cambridge—is one of



Bronze Turkey.

the only two varieties of this domestic fowl recognized in England, the other being the Norfolk. The latter is black all over; but the Bronze is of all colors, from one of which it derives its name—a dark copper bronze. Fawn-color and pure white are often seen, as are, also, variegated birds, some of which present a magnificent appearance. The White is considered the most delicate and difficult to rear of all, but the dark Cambridge grows to the greatest size, and is the most esteemed. Wherever else the domestic Turkey originated, it is a well-known fact that it was found in a wild state in America, and is still rated among our game-birds. A cross of it with the English Turkey would probably improve the latter materially in hardihood of constitution. In Honduras is a wild race of turkeys said to possess surpassing beauty, exhibiting in the greatest brilliancy all the colors of the rainbow.

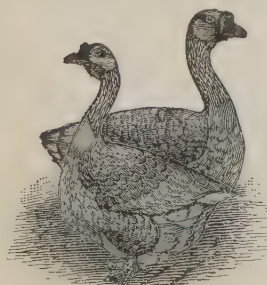
The Toulouse Goose is said to excel all others in size and weight,



Toulouse Geese.

either as a stock bird or fattened for market. This is undoubtedly owing to careful selection, proper care and feeding. Its plumage on the breast and body is light gray, on the back dark gray, on the neck a darker gray, and on the wings and belly shading off to white in the best specimens, with but little pure white visible, except on the posterior parts. The bill is stout and reddish, or flesh-color; the legs and feet a deep orange, with a slight reddish tinge; carriage erect, tall and dignified, the singular folds of flesh from the neck to the abdomen nearly touching the ground. In weight a pair frequently turns the scale at from 40 to 45 lbs., and in some cases specimen birds have weighed 60 lbs. per pair. In constitution it is hardy, easily kept in confinement, is a good layer, and its flesh is tender and well-flavored. It has not become so widely bred in this country as it deserves, but is gradually growing in favor, commanding high prices where its value is appreciated, young birds frequently selling for \$25. It is said to have been originally imported from the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.

The Bremen Goose, better known, perhaps, as the Embden, was

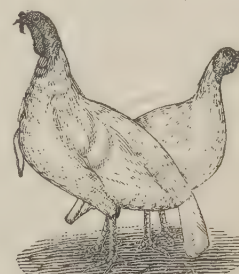


Bremen Geese.

originally imported from Bremen, and has been raised as a distinct breed in America since 1821. Its distinguishing colors are an unmixed white plumage, with handsome yellow bill, legs and feet, and the iris of the eye has a peculiar blue tint in all well-bred birds. A full-blood specimen will weigh 20 lbs. or more. As compared with the common barnyard goose, it furnishes nearly twice as many feathers, and will set and hatch with rather more certainty of success. As a table-fowl, its flesh has especial freedom from the dryness that pertains to that of other and more common kinds, but exhibits a juiciness and tenderness resembling that of a wild fowl, and shrinks but slightly in cooking. In flavor it has been pronounced quite equal to that of the Canvas-Back Duck. The Bremen arrives at maturity when 2½ years old; has a tender constitution and consequently requires good care; is a fair forager; does not bear confinement well; is a poor setter, a bad mother, and only lays, on an average, 20 eggs a year. It is considered a better fowl for the market and table than for other purposes.

The White Holland Turkey, known also as the Flemish, tracing

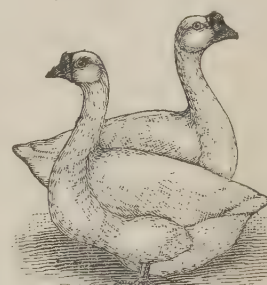
its origin to the Netherlands and Belgium, has gradually grown into favor in this country, although not as numerous as the Bronze and other varieties of American turkeys. It is smaller than the Bronze, but appears to occupy a merited place between the Bronze and the common domestic fowl, and belongs to a distinct race, having many valuable qualities of its own. Its plumage is pleasing, its size commanding, its flesh white, tender and juicy, and it is a prolific layer. The female makes a good and watchful mother. Both sexes fatten readily, are of quiet disposition, and, if properly cared for, are not apt to stray far away from home. Farmers who have raised other kinds consider them an admirable bird for general use. Their feathers are very valuable, having the softness of the down of geese, and are preferred to those of any other. This turkey is not to be confounded with the common White Turkey so often seen in barnyards. The White Holland is much larger.



White Holland Turkey.

The White Chinese Goose very closely resembles the Brown in

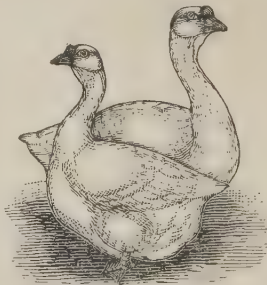
most particulars, but is larger in size, and more swan-like. Its color, however, is a spotless, pure white; its bill is a bright orange-yellow, and the bunch at the junction of the upper bill and the forehead is of the same color; the knob on the head is also larger than that of the Brown, and of a different shape. Whether walking on the land or floating on the water it is very handsome, its long and slender neck being beautifully arched when it swims. Its eggs are quite small, considering the size of the fowl, averaging only about half the dimensions of those laid by the common goose. It rarely incubates its own eggs successfully; but is considered a good setter, and hatches the eggs of the common goose remarkably well. This is owing, it is thought, to the ease with which its own eggs chill, while the eggs of other geese are less sensitive to the cold. The female is a good mother, and takes excellent care of her goslings, of which she can produce three or four families during the season.



White Chinese Geese.

The Brown Chinese Goose, as well as the White Chinese, appears

to be a species ranking midway between the goose proper and the swan, both of which it resembles in the length of its neck. It is of a general brown color, changing gradually into light gray or yellow brown on the breast, with a dark stripe running down the back of the neck. It possesses much of the beauty of the swan, which it also resembles in having a dark bunch around the base of the upper part of the bill. Its voice is harsh and peculiar. Its entire length, when full-grown, is 3 feet. It seems to be well understood that it originated in China, but is now generally bred throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, and is becoming quite a favorite in the United States. Owing to its characteristics it is better adapted to living in the barnyard than for grazing in the fields. Its carriage is quite dignified, walking erect, with its neck elevated, much like a swan, but is easily alarmed, and, when excited, is very noisy. If crossed with the common goose, the product is a very prolific layer. In some specimens of the Brown the bills and legs are black, the belly white, and the throat wattled.



Brown Chinese Geese.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF FOWLS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

The Plymouth Rock, an American fowl, has not existed as a distinct breed for many years, but has risen with wonderful facility in the estimation of poultry-raisers. It is supposed to be a cross between the China and either the Dominique, the Fawn-Colored Dorking, the Black Java, or the Great Malay. In size it rivals the Asiatic fowls, and possesses marked symmetry, a squarely-built and heavy body, a rich and variegated plumage, and is a prolific layer. Pullets commence laying at five months old, and, under proper treatment and care, will lay daily all the year round. The eggs are of medium size, rich in material, and have a reddish-yellow color. For market purposes this bird is also desirable and profitable. As hatching-fowls they are faithful and efficient, and bestow excellent care upon their chickens. They also possess another satisfactory trait,—being less destructive to gardens than the smaller kinds. When a year old the cock stands from 32 to 35 inches high, and weighs about 10 lbs.



Plymouth Rock Fowl.

The Silky Fowl is so named because the filaments of its feathers, instead of being fastened together, as in other birds, are separate and loose, giving the plumage a silky, hair-like appearance, and destroying any symmetry of shape that the bird may possess. This peculiarity also gives a deceptive size to the fowl, making it seem much larger than it is. The cock seldom weighs 3 lbs. or the hen over 2 lbs. It is also called the "Negro" fowl, on account of the sombre color of its bones and skin. The latter is of a dark violet tint; the comb and wattles a dull, dark purple. The bones are covered with a film that is nearly black. The flesh itself is white



Silky Fowl.

and palatable, being better than that of most other fowls. The comb should resemble that of the Malay, with a small crest on the top of the head. The legs are usually feathered. Its crumpled and abundant plumage eminently fits it for covering young chickens of its own or other breeds. Another species resembles the Cochins in all particulars except its feathers.

The Great Black Java, of pure blood, ranks, for excellence, with the Malay, is a native of the island of Java and Sumatra, and by some breeders is considered superior to all other large poultry in point of beauty, while other fowl-fanciers, again, deem the Malay the finest of the two. Indeed there is a great similarity of characteristics between the two birds; but the pure Java is seldom seen in this country. Around the eyes and throat is an absence of feathers; the comb is large and serrated (resembling saw-teeth), and the wattles quite prominent. Long golden hackles adorn the head, sides of the neck, back and rump. The tail is black, with a



Great Black Java Fowl.

stately carriage and exhibiting a fine metallic luster. The legs are thick and large. With those who know them best they are rated among the most valuable of barnyard fowls, laying large and well-flavored eggs. The body colors vary from black beneath to a bluish black on the upper back, while the wing feathers are richly variegated with tints of deep chestnut, steel-blue, brownish-black and reddish-yellow. Its gait is slow and majestic. The forked-tailed cock, found in Java, is another large and remarkable species of this bird.

The Black Spanish is of uncertain origin, and there is no reason for believing that it was brought from Spain. Whatever its source, it has been long and favorably known by the public. Its dignified carriage and large white eggs commend it alike to fowl-fanciers and breeders. Of the several varieties exhibited the White-Face takes precedence, owing to its beautiful characteristics, principal among which are its aristocratic bearing, black and glossy plumage, bluish legs, red, erect and large comb, and white smooth face. A full grown bird weighs from 7 to 8 lbs. The pullets lay when six months old, and then 5 or 6 eggs per week; but to insure many eggs the hen-house should be kept warm. The young chickens are delicate and require generous diet and care in order to successfully raise them. The White-Faced variety is esteemed as the most profitable, as there is a good demand for it, and prices generally rule high.



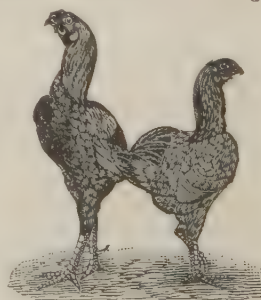
Black Spanish Fowl.

The Frizzle is a puzzle to naturalists, both on account of the obscurity attending its origin and to its very remarkable peculiarities. The theory that it was formerly a native of Friesland, and that it received its name from that circumstance, has no foundation in fact: nor is there any evidence that it came originally, as is sometimes claimed, from Japan. It is almost certain that its name is derived from its appearance, every feather of the bird being curved, or turned back from the body, so as to show a portion of the under-surface. This fowl does not rank high as a distinct or profitable breed. It is not at all hardy in constitution, and cannot be depended upon as a trustworthy layer. The flesh is inferior for table purposes; the bird is far from ornamental, and, except for its singular characteristics, does not possess any special commercial value. The plumage is usually white, but there are other colors extant, and specimens are exhibited with either single or double combs. The principal attraction of this fowl consists in its peculiarity of feather, in which it rivals the Silky.



Frizzle Fowl.

The Malay was among the earliest importations of the large Asiatic poultry, and is remarkable for its gigantic stature, which is said to exceed that of any other domestic fowl. The cock, at maturity, should weigh from 9 to 11 lbs., and stand at least 30 inches high. It is quite long in the head, beak, neck and legs, and when in an upright posture has a shelving back. The wings are elevated, and project at the shoulders. The body narrows toward the tail, which is small, that of the cock drooping. The plumage is firm, close and glossy, reflecting light with a peculiar effect. The usual standard color is a brownish-red, but there are other shades of color, as well as a pure white, which is deemed the most beautiful of all. The legs are yellow, and devoid of feathers. The comb is low and flat, covered with wart-like knobs. The eye is usually yellow. The red and naked face and throat indicate the cruel disposition—the ferocious character—of this bird. It is improved by crossing with other fowls, as the Dorking, but is of itself a most excellent table-fowl. It has another peculiarity, that of thriving well in the courts and alleys of crowded cities.



Malay Fowl.

The Wyandotte is remarkable for its plumage, which differs materially in appearance from that of other fowls, and also ranks well in the list of useful and fancy poultry of the larger breeds. In size it resembles the Plymouth Rock, and exhibits the principal colors of the Silver-Spangled Hamburg and the Dark Brahma, with a more decidedly artistic union of shades. The ground-color is white, with heavy lacings of black, those on the breast being especially attractive. The comb is similar to that of the Hamburg, but not so large in proportion, and more closely set upon the head. The face and ear-lobes are bright red, and the legs yellow and without feathers. Notwithstanding



Wyandotte Fowl.

its size, it is easily confined within fences of ordinary height, and, when running about the barnyards or pastures, is an industrious forager. With a hardy constitution, it combines the qualities of a good layer of large eggs, a good hatcher, a careful mother, and displays a contented and harmless disposition. Its flesh is excellent for food.

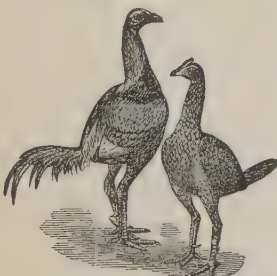
The Buff Cochins, next to the White, is the most popular of this variety. The entire race of Cochins possess much merit. The chickens, although they slowly acquire perfect plumage, are considered more hardy of constitution than any other kind, except the Brahma, and thrive where others would perish. So rapid is their growth of body that when three months old they are ready for the table. In confinement they do well, are very tame, easily domesticated, and peaceable in disposition; and, as they cannot fly, high fences are not required to keep them from roaming. As a market-fowl they are deemed inferior to some other varieties, but are useful for supplying family demands for chickens or eggs. They are good hatchers. The Buff, so



Buff Cochins Fowl.

called, may possess any shade of that color, but an absence of black feathers and of black pencilling in the hackle is desirable. The color of the cock should correspond with that of the hens on the breast and lower parts of the body, but its hackles, wing-coverts, back and saddle are generally of a rich gold tint. It has been found that in reproducing itself the chickens are lighter in color.

The Perfect Game Fowl, of any ordinary breed, has a strong, long, curved and sharp beak; a small, thin and single comb, low in front, erect and evenly serrated, usually of a red color, but sometimes darkish red; a long, sharp head, with lean and thin face and throat; small red ear-lobes; a well-arched, strong, long neck; a hard, close, firm and short hackle, broad in feather; a short back, very hard both in feather and flesh; broad shoulders; a narrow, neat and short rump, round at the sides; a broad and hard breast, neither too full nor too lean, and thus able to easily resist opponents; short, close and hard saddle-feathers; strong wings, of medium length,



Perfect Game Fowl.

well fitted to the body, and carried neither too high nor too low, but protecting the thighs; the tail of moderate length, carried erect, but not curved over the back, and well spread, with sickle-feathers of a full round curve; short, muscular, hard and firm thighs, placed wide apart, and running well up toward the shoulders, thus aiding the bird to stand firmly; flat, broad, spreading and thin feet, and long, sharp and rather thin spurs, placed low down, curving upward a little; plumage very close, short, and hard, with glossy reflections.

The Partridge Cochins is a prominent variety of this very large and esteemed race of domestic fowls. The cock should weigh from 10 to 13 lbs.; the hen from 8 to 10 lbs. The breast should be full and broad in both the cock and hen; the neck short; the back short between head and tail, and very broad; the legs short, and set widely apart; the general appearance as massive as possible; the legs yellow and feathered to the toes, and the thighs covered with a fine down. The head is neat and rather small, and the comb of moderate size, erect, straight and serrated; the ear-lobes are clear red; the eye bright and lively, and resembling the plumage in color. The hackles of the hen are bright gold, striped with black, the rest of the body being a light brown, pencilled with a very dark shade of the same color; the cock's hackles are bright red, striped with black; the back and wings dark red, the latter crossed with a bar of metallic greenish-black; the breast and under part of the body black.



Partridge Cochins Fowl.

The Dark Brahma, sometimes known as the "Pencilled," is similar to the Light in comb, form and symmetry, but very opposite to it in color. The head of the cock is crowned with a "pea-comb," or three small combs running parallel along the head lengthwise, the middle one being the highest, but all straight and serrated, and set low and firmly on the head. The beak is strong, well-curved and of a horn color. The wattles are full, and the ear-lobes purely red, well-rounded and hanging below the wattles. The neck is short, neatly curved, with full hackles of silver-white, streaked with black and flowing well over the back and sides of the breast. The head-feathers are white. The back is almost white, short, flat and wide, rising at the rump, where the plumage merges into a soft, small tail, with considerable upright carriage. The neck and saddle-feathers are white, striped with black, and their length gives character to the breed. From the saddle to the tail, and on the sides of the tail, are lustrous green-black feathers, with a few white ones next to the saddle.



Dark Brahma Fowl.

The White-Crested Poland is most widely known of the several varieties of this favorite fowl. The weight of the cock is 5 or 6 lbs., and that of the hen, 4 or 5 lbs. In constitution it is delicate, and particularly subject to roup. The cock, in carriage, like that of other varieties of the Poland, is bold and graceful, with the neck thrown rather back toward the tail. The crest is large, regular and full throughout, white in color, but having a few black feathers in front. There is no comb. The wattles are full and of a bright red color, but the ear-lobes are a pure white. The body plumage is black all over, with bright reflections on the saddle, hackles and tail. The hen is very compact and well rounded and filled in form. Its plumage is a rich black; its crest like a ball, white in color, with a few black feathers in front. This crest of the Poland, it is stated, proceeds from a peculiar swelling or protuberance at the top of the skull, which contains a portion of the brain. This fowl is a good forager, does not bear confinement well, is a good layer, but a poor hatcher, and a bad mother; has flesh of a fine grain but poor flavor, and is docile, domestic and cheerful.



White Crested Poland Fowl.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF FOWLS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED---CONTINUED.

The Sultan is a favorite ornamental fowl in England. In size it is rather small, the cock weighing from 4 to 5 lbs. Easily tamed, and possessing a brisk and lively disposition, added to many endearing and amusing traits, peculiar to itself, it occupies the position of a cherished pet bird. In its white plumage and crest it resembles the White Poland, but differs materially from it in its short and full-feathered thighs, legs and feet. The crest, also, unlike that of the Poland, stands more erect, and does not interfere with the sight. The throat is muffed and whiskered with thick feathers, and the tail of the cock is very full and flowing. The comb consists of two small spikes growing in front of the crest. The legs

are white, and the foot has five toes, like the Dorking. At maturity the Sultan is quite a hardy bird. It is understood to belong to the Polish race of fowls, and possesses many of their characteristics. The birds known as Ptarmigans should not be confounded with the present race of Sultans, for if ever they belonged to it they have greatly degenerated.



Sultan Fowl.

La Fleche, a standard French fowl, possesses traits that indicate its Spanish origin; but in size and weight it greatly exceeds the Spanish breed, the cock often weighing from 8 to 10 lbs. Both male and female have long and large bodies and long and muscular legs. The plumage, like that of the Spanish fowl, is black, with a greenish reflection, and with dense feathers closely fits the body. The legs at maturity are slate-colored, becoming a leaden gray as the bird grows older. Like that of the Creve-Cœur, the comb has two horns near the top of the head, and two little points just in front of the nostrils. Formerly there was a crest to the head, but in modern specimens this has disappeared. The wattles are long and pendulous, and of a bright red color. The carriage of La Fleche is courageous and intelligent, with active motions and a lively spirit. Its constitution, however, is not hardy, in cold weather requiring care and warm shelter, and without proper attention in the winter does not lay well. In moderate weather and with fair treatment it is a good layer of large white eggs, but has no disposition to hatch its own chickens.



La Fleche Fowl.

The Creve-Cœur is the fowl most preferred in France for the quality and quantity of its flesh. It may be classed as a large bird, averaging about 8 lbs., but frequently weighing 10 lbs. It is very full and compact in body, with exceedingly short legs. The hen especially seems, on this account, rather to creep than walk; and the effect in both cock and hen is a quiet and deliberate gait. It is stated, also, that in confinement it appears the most contented of any fowls. The plumage is mostly black, but in some of the best specimens the hackle and saddle are variegated with gold or straw colors. Pure black all over, however, is considered correct. Aside from its value as a table-fowl, the Creve-Cœur possesses several other

excellent traits, including its early maturity, the ease with which it can be reared and kept within narrow apartments, its very large white eggs, and its indisposition to hatch its own progeny. The comb of the cock is in the form of two dark-red horns, surrounded by a large black crest, which with the full and dark-red wattles, and the throat well covered with beard and whiskers, gives the bird a Satanic appearance.



Creve-Cœur Fowl.

The American Dominique is a distinct variety, about the size of the common fowl. It is said to resemble the "Cuckoo" poultry known in England as "Scotch Grays," with the exception of having double combs and yellow legs. The plumage consists of blue and white feathers, so arranged that it presents throughout tolerably well-defined greenish tints, although in some specimens gray is the prevailing color in both the male and female. It is supposed to have originated in the island of Dominica, in the British West Indies, whence its name. It ranks more generally as a useful fowl than one calculated to please the fancy, it being hardy of constitution, usually free from disease, a capital layer, plump and tender for the table, a successful hatcher, and a good nurse. In crossing with other fowls the pure breed possesses the faculty of transmitting most of its desirable qualities to its progeny. Experience claims for it a high place in public estimation.



American Dominique Fowl.

The Dorking is peculiarly an English fowl, and in all its varieties, the White, the Silver-Gray and Gray, or Colored, is much admired, especially by ladies, for its beauty of appearance and its excellence as a table-bird. The White is supposed to have been the original stock-fowl, from which the other kinds have been derived by crossing it with large colored breeds, such as the Sussex. The true Dorking has a full, deep body, a prominent, broad and rounded breast, a broad back, and a general neatness and compactness of figure. The weight should range from 8½ lbs. upward in the hen, and the cock about 2 lbs. more. The legs should be white, or have a slight rosy tint, and the feet marked with the characteristic double toe perfectly developed. The comb may be either single or double—the single one large, upright and serrated, and the double one (which every White Dorking should have), broad in front at the beak, ending in a raised point behind. White ones are smaller than the colored; and inter-breeding tends to degenerate any species of this fowl.



Dorking Fowl.

The Houdan, another French fowl, is supposed to be a cross between the English Dorking and the White Poland, and like the other French standard breeds is classed among the best domestic table-birds. In form it resembles the Dorking as to its size, compact and full body, its short legs and fifth toe, but possesses smaller bones. Its plumage is usually white, with black spangles, each about the size of a quarter-dollar. In weight it exceeds most other French fowls, when grown to a full size, but there are many small specimens exhibited. Like the Poland race, its head is covered with a large crest of black and white feathers. The wattles are pendulous and prominent features, and the comb of the cock is described as resembling "two leaves of an open book with a long strawberry in the center;" that of the hen is smaller. In constitution the Houdan is hardy, and ranks high as a prolific layer. The live weight of the cock is 7½ lbs.; of the hen, 5 lbs. The average number of eggs laid during the year by a single hen is 170, of which 9 should weigh 1 lb. It does not bear confinement well; is not a good hatcher and is a poor nurse for chickens. Its flesh is fine in grain, and of the best flavor.



Houdan Fowl.

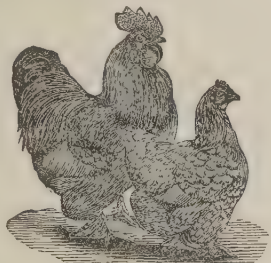
The Game Bantam is marked by most of the peculiarities that distinguish other game-fowls, and is considered a profitable variety for raising on farms. The plumage is similar to that of the corresponding species of game-chickens, and the bird itself is no doubt the result of continued inter-breeding and selection of the smallest specimens, with, now and then, a crossing with some other Bantam. In form and carriage it should closely imitate other game-birds. In constitution it is the hardest of all the Bantams, and, in endurance, courage and fighting qualities, is not inferior to the larger kinds. The weight of the cock should be less than 1½ lbs. and of the hen 20 ounces. The well-bred Game has a peculiar hardness and wiriness of plumage, and a solid compact body, unsurpassed for the table. The illustration represents the Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam, which is to be preferred to other species as being the best fitted for out-door foraging in all weathers; five or six of them can roost in a house two feet square.



Game Bantam Fowl.

The Cochín Bantam is deemed the most remarkable of this justly esteemed race of imported fowls. It was first publicly exhibited in England in 1863, the original birds, it is alleged, having been stolen from the Summer Palace at Pekin, the Chinese capital, during the war with Great Britain. The Buff (or Nankin) breed is another that formerly flourished but became nearly extinct. Like the Buff, the Cochín is of a pale orange color, and resembles it in form, having a rose comb, feathered legs, and all the characteristics of the original in perfection, unless the progeny have been deteriorated by inter-breeding, too much of which causes sterility and constitutional weakness. The best

breed extant is produced by crossing the Cochín with other feather-legged Bantams, thus introducing fresh blood, and then rebreeding with the pure race. The Cochín is very tame, and a favorite pet. Bantam chickens require more animal food than most others, and, when young, should be kept in comfortable quarters. A roomy, boarded coop, in a dry, sunny spot, is best for them during the first month; after that it may be left open during the day.



Cochín Bantam Fowl.

The Brown Leghorn is a very superior bird in many respects. In body it greatly resembles a small Spanish fowl, showing the same kind of large comb; the red face of the Minorca, the same color of plumage as the Black-Breasted Red Game, and bright yellow legs. Of the Leghorn there are three varieties—the Brown, White and Dominique (or Cuckoo-Colored),—all of which are hardy birds and very remarkable layers, averaging, in many cases, more than 200 eggs per annum. In the United States the Brown species is most esteemed and held at high prices; but in England the White is yet the most popular. It lays a much larger egg than the Hamburg, and it bears confinement better than many other fowls. The Leghorn is believed to have originated on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Among other characteristics they are not good setters, but mature rapidly, and begin to lay early, are easy to raise, and appear to turn most of their food into eggs. One has been known to lay 159 days without cessation. In general they manifest agility and energy, with sufficient courage to defy hawks, and readily pick up their own living on the farm.



Brown Leghorn Fowl.

The Sebright Bantam has the proudest conceited carriage (so far as the cock is concerned) to be imagined in a bird so small. The head is thrown back until it touches the nearly upright tail; the wings droop halfway down the legs; its motions are lively and restless, and its gait is a strut that defies all other birds. Its courage is indomitable, and with the utmost energy it attacks the largest fowl that crosses its path. The cock is sometime "hen-feathered" throughout, having a square, straight tail, without sickle feathers, and the neck and saddle-hackles resemble those of a hen; the better kind has a tail tending to the sickle shape. The plumage is compact and close, and every feather is laced with black around its edge. The comb is a perfect rose, with a small spike behind, pointing upward, and rather pale. The eye is a sparkling dark red, and the face around the eye is rather dark. The bill is slate-colored; the legs blue and free from feathers. There are two varieties of the Sebright—the gold-laced and the silver-laced. The former has a body color of a bright yellow; the latter is pure white; the lacing in both is the black edging of each feather.



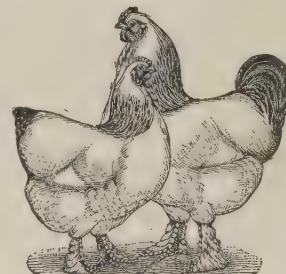
Sebright Bantam Fowl.

The Japanese Bantam receives its name from the country where it was originally bred, and from which it is comparatively a new importation; consequently it is, perhaps, not so well known as it should be. It is described as very short-legged, and varying from other species by having a very large single comb. The color of this bird is sometimes mottled, but the best specimens have a pure-white body and a glossy, jet-black tail. The Bantam, in general, whatever its variety, after the first two weeks, may be as easily reared as other fowls, and do well upon scanty food, or, otherwise, they grow too large. The hens are good layers and nurses. Their eggs, however, are below the medium size, but very tempting to the palate of an invalid, and are well cooked by pouring boiling water over them. The principal use of the Bantam is to keep the garden free from insects, without destroying vegetation. The name of Bantam is given to this fowl, it is said, from a town of the same name in the island of Java, but there seems good reason for believing that it came first to England from Japan, and thence to America. What is known as the Turkish cock closely resembles the Bantam.



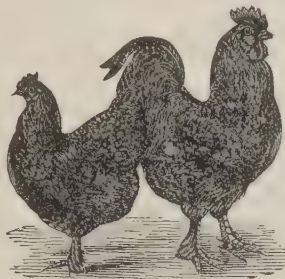
Japanese Bantam Fowl.

The Light Brahma has been in dispute for many years as to its origin—whether it is to be considered, in connection with the Dark Brahma, a distinct race of these fowls, or a cross with the Cochín China. The Light is chiefly white in the color of its plumage on the surface, with a bluish-gray beneath, which indicates that there is no mixture of the Cochín, whose feathers are always white throughout. The backs of both the cock and hen are quite white. When folded, although the flight-feathers are black, the wings should appear white. The tail is black in both sexes, sometimes, in the cock, exhibiting beautiful green reflections in the light, stands rather upright, and has a fan-like spread when open; the legs are yellow, well covered with white feathers, occasionally mottled with black; the comb is either of the "pea" or single variety. The Light Brahma cock should average, in weight, 11½ lbs., and the hen 8 lbs. It has an average constitution; is a poor forager; endures confinement well; is a fair layer, a heavy setter, a clumsy mother; has a fair quality of flesh, and lays an average of 150 eggs per year. As a breed, the Brahmas possess real and substantial merit.



Light Brahma Fowl.

The Langshan is a distinct bird, which originated in China, where it is honored as a "sacred breed," and has become generally and favorably known, both in Europe and America, for its excellent qualities and peculiar traits. It is a large, showy fowl, very hardy, and less liable to disease than most others of the Asiatic races, is domestic in its habits, endures confinement well, and ranks high as a layer in cold weather; indeed its prolific characteristics have given rise to the expression that it "lays itself poor." Its plumage is a deep black, with a rich beetle-green tint displayed on its back, wings and sickle tail-feathers; the tail is large, wide-spread, and well



Langshan Fowl.

elevated; the hackle is full, flowing and very glossy; the head is comparatively small; the comb and wattles are of a deep, rich red color; the legs are of a dark slate shade and slightly feathered to the outer toe, and the soles and web of the feet are of a pink tint.

The Duck-Wing Game is shown in varieties—the Silver-Gray and Yellow, or Birchen. The former is white-skinned when of pure breed. The plumage of the cock is of a silver-gray color; the hackle clear in color on the surface, but striped beneath with black; the breast either a clear, mealy, silver color, or bluish-black; the back a clean silver-gray; a steel-blue bar across the wing, the lower part of which is of a creamy white, and the tail a glossy greenish-black. The hen is of a silvery-bluish-gray, thickly frosted with a silver hue; the neck hackle is silver-white, and striped with black; the breast is a pale fawn tint. In both cock



Duck-Wing Game Fowl.

and hen the comb and face are of a bright red color, and the legs either willow-hued, blue or white, the latter harmonizing best with the silver plumage; but willow is most common in birds of the least purity of race. The true Silver Duck-Wing has either white or blue legs. In the willow or blue-legged the eyes should be red, and in the yellow or white-legged yellow. The Yellow Duck-Wing Game varies little from the Silver-Gray Duck-Wing, except in the straw color.

The Gold-Spangled Hamburg is one of six varieties of a very choice bird, all of which are handsome in form and feather, graceful in carriage, and rank high as fancy birds. Besides the Gold-Spangled, there are the Silver-Spangled, the Golden-Pencilled, the Silver-Pencilled, the White, and the Black, and all are about the size of the ordinary barnyard fowl. None of them manifest any disposition to hatch their young, but continue to lay regularly nearly every day, except during the molting season. The origin of the Hamburg is uncertain, but the name would indicate a German connection. Characteristics common to all varieties are size, brilliant rose combs, ending behind in an upward projecting spike, blue legs, and spangled or pencilled plumage. There seem to be two varieties, also, of both the Gold and Silver classes, the principal difference being in the shape of their respective spangles. In England those with round or moon-shaped spangles are known as "Mooneys." The color is a rich golden bay, with a rich black spangle, which presents a glossy green reflection in the light, and all the spangles are regular in shape.



Gold-Spangled Hamburg Fowl.

The Spangled Poland, like the Hamburg, is classed as the Silver-Spangled and the Gold-Spangled. The plumage of the former has a ground-color of silver-white, with well-defined, moon-shaped, black spangles. In the cock the feathers are white, edged and tipped with black; in the hen each hackle-feather has a spangle at the end. The tail-feathers are clear white, with a large spangle on the end of each, and the wings of both cock and hen are double-barred with spangles. The breast-color of the cock should be free from any black shade and finely spangled. The Gold-Spangled fowl is very similar to the Silver-Spangled, substituting only a rich golden ground-color for the silver-white. The tail of the cock, however, is dark bay, the sickle-feathers being tipped with black, and the side-feathers edged evenly with the same tint. Frequently both of these varieties of Spangled Polands are marked with lacings.



Spangled Poland Fowl.

The Red Pile Game receives its name from the arrangement of colors in its plumage, which, in the cock, is composed of a white ground, piled with a bright red; the breast is mostly white, frequently touched or marked with red; the back is chiefly red, and the tail clear white, or mixed with red. The true species show bright red eyes, the hackle red and white striped, and the legs white. The hens have a white body, veined or streaked with red, a more rubicund breast than the cock, and a white tail, sometimes slightly sprinkled with red. Those birds in which the red color most predominates are considered the best specimens. The cock averages $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, and the hen 5 lbs. They mature at 1 year old, lay, on an average, 170 eggs per annum; possess hardy constitutions; are the best kind of foragers; do not bear confinement well; are fine setters, and the best of mothers, and their flesh is of excellent quality for the table. Altogether they are profitable farm fowls, taking good care of themselves, laying numerous extra-sized eggs, and crossing well with the several varieties of other breeds.



Red Pile Game Fowl.

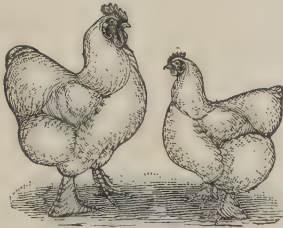
The Silver-Spangled Hamburg, in both classes, is a much better layer than the Gold-Spangled. The Lancashire Silver "Mooney" shows large round spangles, like those of the Golden variety, set upon the silvery-white feathers which constitute its plumage. In the hen the outside tail-feathers are silver-white, with only black "moons" at the tips. In both sexes the moons on the wing covert-feathers form two black bars across the wings, and the more regular these bars the greater the value of the bird. The Yorkshire "Pheasant" class of this breed of Hamburgs has smaller spangles, neither as round as those of the "Mooney" nor perfectly crescent-shaped. In both cock and hen the tail is white, with black spangles at the feather ends; and the breast of the cock has fewer spangles than that of the "Mooney" class. There is also another sort of "Mooney" which produces cocks with dark tails and reddish ear-lobes, which is supposed to be a cross of the "Pheasant" class. Either of the Hamburg breeds is considered profitable.



Silver-Spangled Hamburg Fowl.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF FOWLS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED---CONTINUED.

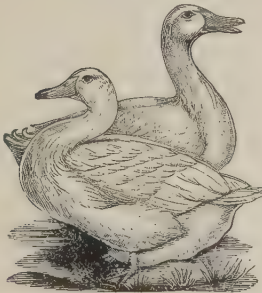
The White Cochin is one of the



White Cochin Fowl.

principal varieties of this distinguished class of fowls, and, aside from its own peculiarities, possesses most of the characteristics belonging to the others. Its gigantic size, docility and prolific production of eggs at first created enormously exaggerated prices for this breed, and it is on record that in the excitement \$500 was repeatedly paid for a single cock. The race of Cochins is now very perfect. The cock should weigh from 10 to 13 lbs., and the hen from 8 to 10 lbs., the true size and form being retained; the breast full and broad; the neck short, but not clumsy in appearance; the back short from head to tail, and very broad; the thighs covered with fine down, and the shanks heavily feathered to the toes; the legs yellow; the head neat and rather small; the comb of moderate size, erect, straight, and evenly serrated; the ear-lobes pure red; the eye bright and sprightly; the tail very small. The White Cochin should be perfectly white in every feather throughout, and the legs of the standard yellow color without a shade of green.

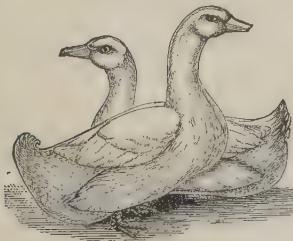
The Aylsbury Duck is one of the principal two varieties raised



Aylsbury Duck.

in England, the other being the Rouen, described opposite. It receives its name from the place where it is most numerous bred, and it is computed that the sales of it there amount to about \$100,000 per annum. As for size the right weight is from 8 to 9 lbs. Its plumage should be of the purest snow-white throughout; the head full; the bill well set on the skull, so that the beak is seemingly almost in a line from the top of the head to the tip. The bill is quite long, and when seen from the front resembles a woodcock's, is of a delicate flesh-color, without spot or blemish, with a slight fleshy excrescence where the feathers commence; the eye is full, bright and quite black; the legs are strong, and the feet well webbed, and in color of a rich dark yellow or orange; the body is rather long, but broad across the shoulders; the neck is quite long and slender; the drake has one or two sharp curls in its tail. In selecting breeding-fowls the drakes should be chosen with very long bills, like a woodcock's, and ducks with broad backs and large bodies.

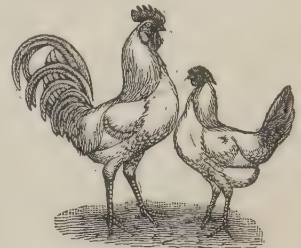
The Pekin Duck was unknown in the United States and Europe



Pekin Duck.

until the year 1872, when an enterprising American obtained the eggs in China, placed them under hens at Shanghai (China), and shipped the product to New York, and thence to Stonington, Conn. Since then they have thriven and increased in a notable degree, those brought from China proving very prolific. The breed has been kept pure and improved by later importations from Asia. These ducks are white, with a yellowish tinge to the under part of the feathers. Their wings are a little less than medium length as compared with other varieties, and, as they cannot easily fly, they may be kept in low inclosures. At four months old a pair of them should weigh about 12 lbs. Their eggs are remarkably fertile, and produce a larger percentage than those of chickens. They may be hatched under hens or incubators. The ducklings are very hardy, only requiring to be kept dry during stormy weather, to have fresh water handy, and all the soft food that they want four times a day. They grow much faster than any other kind of poultry. They should be kept out of the water until they are feathered. When matured they will thrive and keep their plumage clean.

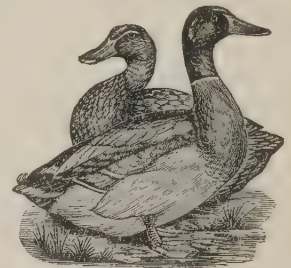
The White Leghorn is a favorite among American poultry-



White Leghorn Fowl.

fanciers, and, like the Dominique, on another page, justly esteemed for its hardy constitution and continuous habit of laying eggs. They are easy to raise, begin to lay at an early age, do not like to set, are good foragers, and average from 175 to 200 eggs per annum. Indeed they are counted among the most useful of all the non-setting fowls. No other breed matures so soon as this, the juvenile cock crowing at six weeks, and the pullets frequently laying at four or five months after hatching. The White is a good table-fowl, and, when crossed with the Asiatic or other large breeds, makes a most desirable fowl for the market. The former difficulty with them, the freezing of the single comb in cold weather, checking their laying, and disfiguring the birds, has now been largely overcome by the cultivation of the Rose-Comb variety, which is found to be a great improvement in this respect.

The Rouen Duck is reared much the same as the Aylsbury, but



Rouen Duck.

rarely commences laying until February or March. It is a handsome bird, weighing 8 or 9 lbs., and is valued for its excellent flesh as well as its other good qualities. In plumage it almost exactly matches the American Mallard Duck, but is larger in body. The drake has a commanding appearance, with a rich green-and-purple head, and a fine long bill, in shape and attachment to the skull like that of the Aylsbury. The color of the bill is a yellow ground, with a very pale wash of green over its surface and the "bean," at the tip, jet black. There should be a sharp, clearly defined white ring around the neck, with a slight break in it at the back. The breast is a deep, rich claret-brown, reaching down to the water-line, where it merges into the beautiful French-gray of the under body-color, which gradually shades into white near the tail. The back is a rich greenish-black, extending to the tail-feathers, the curls of which are a rich dark-green. The wings are a grayish-brown, with distinct purple and white ribbon-marks.

The Cayuga Duck, originating in North America, is widely valued

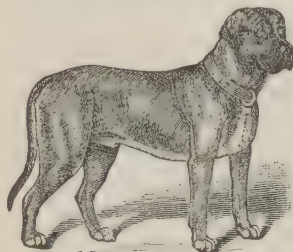


Cayuga Duck.

for domestic culture, having a hardy constitution and the reputation of a good layer. It is also known as the Large Black Duck, and its weight varies from 5 to 8 lbs. each—somewhat lighter than the Aylsbury or Rouen, but its flesh is superior in flavor to theirs, and the bird is more easily fattened. The plumage is black, approaching brown, with a white neck or collar, which poultry fanciers will undoubtedly, by cultivation, transform into a neat, defined ring. Kept in a garden, or within a commodious inclosure where slugs and worms may be found, with a small pond or tank conveniently furnished, most domestic ducks do well. It is a mistake to suppose that they may be neglected; and, if well cared for, will prove a profitable investment. In the garden, they are valuable for destroying slugs and worms, doing but little damage to vegetation, except to strawberries, for which they have a peculiar appetite; but other garden fruit generally grows too high for them to reach. It is not unusual for ducks to lay from 150 to 200 eggs a year, and some have laid more than this.

STANDARD BREEDS OF DOGS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The English Mastiff traces his origin to a remarkably early date, and it is a question whether the mastiff and bulldog were then distinct breeds, and to which the modern representatives of these breeds can trace their ancestry. It is doubtful, also, whether the present mastiff is untainted with the blood of other breeds. As he is, however, he is a valuable animal. His head is broad, flat and full, with square jaws; his eyes small, mild, and of a brown or hazel color; his ears small, hanging downward close to the cheek, and vine-shaped; his muzzle short, with square nose; his neck muscular and symmetrical; height about 80 inches.



English Mastiff.

The Bulldog originated in England, several centuries ago, when bull-baiting was one of the popular amusements. The main distinctive qualities of this animal consist of his enormous strength, endurance, bravery and determination. His appearance indicates all these; with a savage expression; a large, square skull; large, dark eyes; small fine ears; high cheek-bones; a short, thick muzzle; and a broad black nose; the lower jaw wide and square; neck arched and very muscular; chest wide and deep; back short and arched at the loins; legs, short, straight, and very sinewy; weight, 50 lbs.; hair fine, short, even and close; color white, brindle, red, fallow, or pied.



Bulldog.

The Dalmatian or Spotted Coach-Dog, is a native of Dalmatia, in Austria, but is now quite common in other countries, where he is valued as a carriage-dog. He belongs, undoubtedly, to the pointer species by nature, and to the race of watch-dogs by cultivation. His head resembles that of the pointer, with thin, vine-shaped and flat ears, and small, dark and brilliant eyes. The neck also resembles that of the pointer. The body is sturdy, but not heavy or clumsy, with sloping shoulders and muscular loins; straight legs and clean hocks, with strong and close feet, and horny soles. The tail is small and tapering, with a slight upward curve. The hair is short, close and straight, and its color varied.



Dalmatian Dog.

The Truffle Dog is an English breed, engendered and cherished for a special purpose in his native land. Webster defines the Truffle as "a kind of mushroom, of a fleshy, fungous structure, and of a roundish figure, found buried in the soil of the woods at a depth of several inches, much esteemed as an esculent." The mission of the Truffle Dog is, by his sense of smell, to determine the best places where the truffle may be dug up. Originally brought from Spain, it is said, 200 years ago, he has become numerous and highly esteemed. He is a small poodle, of nearly pure blood, and weighs about 15 lbs.; is either white or black, or white and black, with black mouth and under-lip; possesses great intelligence, shrewdness and oddity.



Truffle Dog.

The Newfoundland, a native of the island of that name, is a large black animal, remarkable for his majestic appearance and the benevolent expression of his face; and the latter is sustained by his disposition, so ably and often manifested by his fidelity and earnestness in saving drowning people. The head is broad, rather flat on top, but exhibiting a distinct forehead, with a wide nose, of average length; the face-hair short; height about 25 inches; neck usually short; chest large, inclining to roundness; back seldom muscular; legs bony and straight, displaying considerable muscle; feet wide and large; symmetry often defective; the color black; the coat shaggy, thick and oily; the tail long, covered with thick, long hair and gently curled to one side.



Newfoundland Dog.

The Bull-Terrier, in his modern and improved condition, is a handsome, symmetrical dog, compounded, it is said, of terrier and hound, and has lost nearly all his ferocious nature and appearance. The genuine animal should exhibit long and powerful jaws, a large, black or spotted nose; small black and sparkling eyes; regular, close-shutting teeth; a long and graceful neck, tapering from the shoulders to the head; strong and slanting shoulders, a wide and deep chest; a short and muscular back; long and straight fore legs; long and muscular hind-legs, with straight hocks; strong feet, with arched and close-set toes; short and close hard hair, rather than silky; color of pure breed, white; tail carried straight.



Bull-Terrier.

The Colley, or English Sheep-Dog, appears to have no direct family history, and undoubtedly is a mixture of unknown origin, owing much to the training of successive generations for his superior intelligence and utility. His fox-like head, wide between the ears, is flat on top and tapering toward the eyes; the muzzle is lean and peaked, with a muscular jaw; the ears small and pricked, with short hair, and their tips turned over and forward; the eyes are near together, of medium size and generally brown; the shoulders muscular; the chest moderately wide, but deep; the loins strong and slightly arched; the legs muscular and straight in front, and bent behind; the feet rather long; the coat shaggy and thick, or else short, hard and close; the color black-and-tan.



Colley Dog.

The Pomeranian or Spitz Dog ("Loup-loup") is an importation from Pomerania, in Prussia, and France, but now bred in England and America. In Pomerania, his native country, he is employed as a sheep-dog. His intelligence is small, and he is not successful as a trick dog. About the house, unless molested, he is cheerful, generally free from offensive smell, and cleanly in habits. His head is wide between the ears, which are small and fox-like, as is his nose; eyes large and usually brown or hazel color; chest round and deep; legs straight and strong, with small and cat-like feet; hair resembles coarse fur, with a more hair-like and heavy frill; color principally pure flake white; has a shaggy tail.



Pomeranian Dog.

The English Setter—especially the “Laverack” breed, which is greatly esteemed as the best—has reached a high degree of excellence, chiefly by the breeding in-and-in process. This breed dates back to 1780, but has been materially improved since 1825. The head is a little more than medium size, with a nose at least 4 inches long and moderately wide, and having a dark end, and jaws of nearly equal length. The ears are shorter than the pointer's and rounded. The eyes are of

medium size, of a rich brown color, and full of animation. The neck is of moderate length and thickness; the chest rather deep than wide; the legs muscular and bony, and the feet hairy. The tail is long, with a slight upward curve, and well “flagged” with silky hair.



English Setter Dog.

The Deer Hound, a native of Scotland, in the days of romance, as depicted by Sir Walter Scott, was a prime favorite with country gentlemen and their ladies, on account of his heroic size and shape, and his usefulness in the deer-hunt. At the present time he has been partially superseded in the field by other and less majestic dogs, but is still bred and cherished for his good qualities. With the elegant frame of the greyhound he unites a rough, shaggy coat, which adds to the beauty of his outlines by softening them; and he displays, when attacked, great power, quickness and courage. His disposition, however, is unpleasant, especially toward children.



Deer Hound.

The Greyhound is formed largely on the principle of the thoroughbred race-horse, especially as to leanness and length of body, slender legs and quick action, all of which eminently fit him for the chase; and for centuries he has been a favorite with sportsmen. In height about 25 inches; a head wide between the ears, through the narrow head is by some deemed more elegant; neck resembling that of a drake, long, round and slim; chest moderately deep and

wide; shoulders and fore-legs thrown well forward; back like a beam; loins, broad and strong; stifles wide apart, and powerful hocks; feet cat-like and hare like; tail fine and gracefully curled; colors black, red or brown. This dog possesses the faculty, which is rather rare, of hunting with the eye instead of the nose.



Greyhound.

The Wavy-Coated Retriever is supposed to be a cross between the Labrador dog, or the small St. John's (Newfoundland), and the setter, but by this name the pure Labrador is sometimes indicated. The true Retriever has a head long, wide, and flat at top, with a slight furrow through the middle; the jaws are long; the nose wide, with open nostrils, and a cool moist end; the ears, of medium size, lie close to the head and are set low; the eyes are of moderate size, mild and intelligent; the neck of medium length; the loins and back wide and deep, with muscular quarters and stifles, the latter well apart; the chest broad and deep; legs long and sinewy, with broad knees and well-developed hocks; the feet rather large and compact; the tail bushy and carried gaily.



Wavy-Coated Retriever.

The Pointer, a cultivated English hunting-dog, exhibits two distinct varieties, each marked by its color—the liver-and-white and lemon-and-white. All other varieties of color are deemed strains of these standards, both of which, in their purity, are highly esteemed. There is also, a great similarity between the genuine pointer and the setter in point of race and work. The head of the pointer is of medium size, with considerable forehead; a nose long, broad and square at the end; eyes of medium size, soft, and brown; ears moderately long and thin, hanging close to the cheeks, and covered with soft hair; neck arched, long and round; chest deep rather than wide; body moderately long and round; loins muscular; hips wide; legs bony and sinewy; feet cat-like; tail long and tapering, without curl.



Pointer Dog.

The English Fox-Hound has been known in England, with varied degrees of excellence, probably 200 or more years, and has, in general, remained unmixed with other breeds. His requisite traits are a nose exquisitely sensitive to game-scents, great speed, and strength of wind. His head is large, but not unwieldy, with neither very high nor low forehead; ears long, wide and rounded; a long, substantial nose; neck tapering and long; shoulders long and muscular; chest should girth 30 inches or more; back and loins close knit and muscular; hindquarters very strong and legs straight.



English Fox-Hound.

The Dachshund, or German Badger-Dog, originated in Southern and Central Europe, and is now extensively bred in England, where he is used for hare hunting and fighting badgers. The crooked-legged is considered the purest blood; possesses great strength in proportion to his height and weight, and short and crooked forelegs that give him a rolling and ungainly gait, but admirably fit him for digging in the earth for badgers or foxes. He is also used in hunting deer, but a straighter-legged breed is preferred for this sport. The head is long and slightly arched, with considerable width; the jaws are long and tapering, the ends nearly square; teeth level and strong; ears long; eyes rather small, deeply-set, dark-brown, or nearly black, and piercing; neck short and thick; chest long and full; legs short and muscular.



Dachshund.

The Irish Water Spaniel is known by two breeds of the same name in Ireland, of which he is a native. The McCarthy Spaniel, however, originating less than half a century ago, is deemed the one best worthy of consideration. Of him it is said that, if properly trained, he is the most tractable and obedient of all dogs, and possesses in a marked degree the quality of unyielding firmness, besides being very intelligent, plucky and companionable. His usefulness is developed in wild-fowl hunting. To a head moderately long and wide, and covered with curls, he adds a long face with short, smooth hair, a broad nose, small eyes, no eyebrows, a peaked topknot between and over the eyes, and long curly ears.



Irish Water Spaniel.

STANDARD BREEDS OF DOGS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA---CONTINUED.

The Black Curly-Coated Retriever, extensively bred in Great Britain, cannot be satisfactorily traced to any exact source, unless it is to the union of the small Newfoundland and the Water-Spaniel. The following are the points wherein he varies from the Wavy-Coated: The tail, where the hair is short and curly, is stiff and but slightly bent. The hair is intermediate between wool and hair, with a crisper curl than that of the

Black Wavy-Coated Retriever. Astrakan sheep, and quite oily. The whole face is covered with hair, nearly to the middle of the ears, that is quite short, without the slightest wave. The hair of the whole body is a series of short curls. The appearance of both breeds is quite symmetrical and pleasing. There seems to be a great similarity in their usefulness in the hunting field, but this breed is not now so popular as formerly.

The Sussex Spaniel, as a distinct class of English dogs, dates back to 1872, and belongs to the same family of liver-colored spaniels as the Clumber. He, however, is quicker and has more energy than the Clumber, and is a good hunter, but apt to sulk if displeased. His head is long, wide and centrally indented, with the forehead projecting over the eyes, which are full, soft and languishing; the nose long and broad, with a liver-colored end; the ears pendulous, narrow at top,

wider in the middle, rounded at the ends, and covered with soft, wavy and silky hair; the neck rather short and strong; the chest round and moderately deep; the body, long, low and strong; legs bony and muscular, with large and strong hocks, and partially feathered.

The King Charles Spaniel derives his name from Charles II. of England ("the Merry Monarch"), who patronized the breed on account of its beautiful characteristics. Of course great changes have been effected during the intervening period, and the present spaniel is a different dog, but retains traits that make him a favorite. The head is high and hemispherical in shape, sometimes projecting over the eyes and nearly reaching the upturned nose, which is short, deep and wide, and black at the end; the ears are so long that they reach the ground, and

are heavily covered with hair, and fringed; the eyes are large, lustrous and of a dark color; the body is compact; the back broad; the chest wide, and the legs strong and stout; the weight from 5 to 10 lbs.

The Otter Hound is a peculiarly British sporting dog, and principally employed in hunting the otter, which, if not disturbed, wastefully destroys the fish cultivated and preserved in lakes and streams. He is probably the descendant of a Southern hound, improved and changed by selection and a careful breeding, but retaining the traits of a hound in every respect. His outward hair is rough and long, but under this is a thick woolly undercoat, which wards off the ill effects of long-continued and wet excursions. His style of hunting is low and slow, but very sure,

owing to his tender sense of smell. The dog represented is of a grizzled black-and-tan color, and of very fine shape.

The Clumber Spaniel takes his name from the home of the Duke of Newcastle, in Nottinghamshire, Eng., where the breed was first established. He is useful as an assistant to sportsmen, never ranging far from his master, is slow in his work, but has a keen scent for game, and is easily controlled. As a result of too much in-breeding he is rather delicate in constitution, and without voice. He has a heavy, flat head, a long and broad nose, large and soft eyes, vine-shaped and feathered ears, and a long, lean neck, heavy shoulders, a large chest, a long body, a strong back, short legs, soft and silky hair, not long but slightly wavy. It is doubtful whether he is equal to the full-blooded setter for hunting purposes.

The Cocker Spaniel is an English species of hunting-dog, which has made himself popular among sportsmen by his activity, fidelity and enthusiasm in the field. He is seldom found in a pure strain, but crossed with other good breeds, so that marked changes in his weight and some other characteristics have been made. As he is now, he is versatile, useful and industrious when on duty. The true Cocker's head is long, with a distinct brow, a long and broad nose, ears lobular and pendant, and covered with soft and wavy hair, and eyes expressive, soft and gentle; neck of medium length, strong and arched, growing gracefully from between the well-shaped shoulders; chest deep and of good girth; back and loins muscular, with well-turned hind-quarters; legs bony, straight, and feathered, with round and cat-like feet.

The Blenheim Spaniel received his name from his patrons, the celebrated Marlborough family of England. The Oxfordshire Blenheim of former times was a little red and white dog, resembling the Cocker in miniature. The modern Blenheim more nearly matches the King Charles, and both are great favorites as pets. Like the King Charles, the Blenheim has a head high and semi-globular in shape, occasionally projecting over the eyes until it almost reaches the upturned nose, which is short, deep and wide, and black at the end; the ears are a little shorter than those of the King Charles, heavily covered with hair, and fringed; the eyes are large, lustrous, and of a dark color; the body is compact; the back broad; the chest wide, and the legs strong and stout.

The Poodle was originally a water-spaniel in the lowlands of Europe, and in overflowed districts is still esteemed as a valuable assistant to the sportsman. As civilization progressed, and the marshes were drained, he gradually lost his prestige as a hunter and became the domestic home-dog that we know. There are different breeds of this animal. The "great poodle" originated in Northwestern Africa. The medium-sized poodle is only a smaller variety of the same dog. The little poodle, only half as large as the medium, is the result of crossing with other breeds. The specimen presented in the above illustration is a French white poodle, "shaven and shorn" as to his hind-quarters, but otherwise showing his appearance.

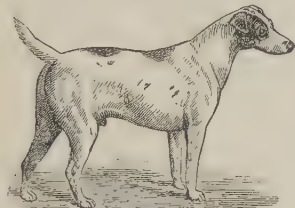
The White English Terrier differs from the Black-and-Tan only in color. In size, shape and other characteristics the two are identical. Both are the most elegantly shaped and graceful in outline of all the terrier varieties, and either is an affectionate, lively and tractable companion, never quarrelsome, very active and graceful in his actions, with pluck enough (and a keen zest) for hunting and destroying rats. As a house-dog he is unexcelled. His weight is from 10 to 16 lbs.; the lap-dog terrier is smaller. He has a long and narrow head,

with flat skull; a black, long and taper nose; black, small and bright eyes; ears either tulip shape, button or folded back—almost always, cropped; neck light and well-proportioned; chest deep but not broad.



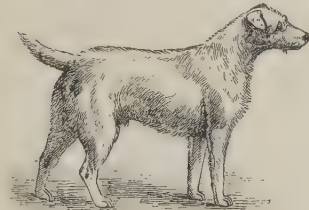
White English Terrier.

The Smooth Fox Terrier is the outgrowth of various old-time terriers used for hunting foxes in England. Within the last fifty years several improved breeds have been established, some of which have elicited much admiration from sportsmen. Among them is the Smooth, possessing the following points of appearance and quality: The head flat, broad between the ears and tapering to the eyes; ears v-shaped and rather small, dropping forward closely to the cheek; eyes dark-rimmed, and rather deep-set, and full of animation; the nose black; teeth level and strong; neck of fair length, and muscular; chest deep, and not very broad; back straight and strong, as are the hind-quarters; color, principally, white.



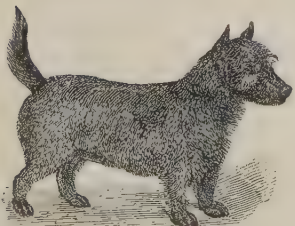
Smooth Fox-Terrier.

The Rough Fox-Terrier would seem to be an irregular English breed, of no great antiquity, and so named in opposition to the Smooth Fox-Terrier, which in many points he resembles: The head flat, broad between the ears and tapering to the nose; ears v-shaped and rather small, dropping forward closely to the cheek; eyes small, rather deep-set and full of animation; the nose black; teeth level and strong; neck of fair length and muscular; chest deep and not very broad; back and hind-quarters straight and strong; tail muscular, set high and carried jauntily, but not over the back; legs strong and straight; feet round, compact, of medium size.



Rough Fox-Terrier.

The Scotch Terrier, a small rough dog, well-known in England, is a native of Scotland, where his great antiquity is recognized. In disposition he is extremely courageous, docile and affectionate, and for vermin-hunting is unsurpassed. The head is fairly long, and covered with short, hard hair; the muzzle is muscular and tapers to the nose, which is black; eyes wide apart, of a dark-brown color, small, piercing and very bright; ears pricked and sharp-pointed, with velvety hair; neck short, thick and muscular; chest broad and deep; body moderately long, and somewhat flat-sided; hind-quarters strong; legs, all around, short and heavy in bone; fore-legs straight or slightly bent.



Scotch Terrier.

The Black-and-Tan (Manchester) Terrier is considered a fair representative of the original English breed of terriers. He is described as "a nice pet that does not need nursing, an affectionate, lively and tractable companion, never quarrelsome, very active and graceful in his action, with pluck enough (and a keen zest) for hunting and destroying rats.... As a house-dog, he is unexcelled, always on the alert, and quick to give alarm." His weight is from 10 to 16 lbs.; the lap-dog terrier is smaller. He has a long and narrow head, with flat skull; a black, long and tapering nose; black, small and bright eyes; ears either of tulip shape, or button.



Black-and-Tan Terrier.

The Yorkshire Terrier receives his name from the county in England in which he is principally reared. He belongs to the "household pet" class of diminutive and attractive dogs, and often finds comfortable quarters in the parlors of the wealthy, whose luxuries he shares. He is an admitted mongrel, partaking, it is supposed, of the black-and-tan and Paisley or Skye terrier breeds. The desirable points in him are long, straight, silky hair, in such abundance as to obscure nearly every portion of the body and limbs, and the longer and more abundant is this coat the more the animal is esteemed; a body-color of clear, soft, silvery blue, varying in shade; the head a golden tan.



Yorkshire Terrier.

The Airedale Terrier is the new name of the old Yorkshire (Eng.) Waterside terrier, which careful breeding has improved in appearance. In all probability he is a mongrel, whose origin cannot be traced to its source. He is described as having a keen scent, and a partiality for rats and rabbits; is a good water-dog, intelligent and companionable, but lacks "gameness." The specimen here exhibited is one of the best of his kind; has a flat and fairly wide head, with a long nose and tight lips; small and dark eyes; vine-shaped and large ears, a deep chest, a long back, a well-ribbed body, powerful loins, straight and muscular forelegs, compact feet, profuse hair that is weather-defying, of a blue color on the back.



Airedale Terrier.

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier is of uncertain origin, but about half a century ago he seems to have been known and admired in Scotland as a dog with comparatively short ears and body and a narrow chest. Such a one did Landseer paint in his portrait of Sir Walter Scott. There is a belief that this dog was a cross with the German Dachs-hund. The modern Dandie has a large and strong head, broad between the ears, and round, high forehead; hazel eyes wide apart, large, round, bright and indicative of firmness, intelligence and dignity; ears large, hanging downward, tapering almost to a point, and covered with soft straight black or brown hair. Weight should average 18 lbs.



Dandie Dinmont Terrier.

STANDARD BREEDS OF DOGS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA---CONTINUED.

The **Bedlington Terrier** dates back, under other names, to about the last of the 17th century. It has borne its present name, taken from its native town of Bedlington, Eng., since 1825. The modern specimen weighs from 16 to 25 lbs., and is described thus: Head high, narrow and peaked, with a long muzzle of considerable thickness; ears filbert-shaped, lying close to the cheek, and slightly feathered at the tips; eyes small, sunken, close together, and of an amber or hazel color; teeth regular and large; nose either black, red, or pink; neck long.



Bedlington Terrier.

The **Prick-Ear Skye Terrier** is a variety of the native dog of the Isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides, of Scotland. The other is the Drop-Ear, and the characteristics of the two are very similar, but the Prick-Ear has peculiarities that the other has not. For instance, he possesses a larger head, a shorter body and usually a rougher coat of hair. The ears stand well up without any bend, and are covered only with the short silky hair that adorns the whole head. The eyes are brown or hazel, of medium size, and rather soft in expression. The back is long, muscular and straight. The undercoat of the hair is soft and woolly, and covered with coarse straight hair, free from curl, and falling downward so evenly that it can be easily parted on the back without a comb. The color varies from slate and black to black and grizzled.



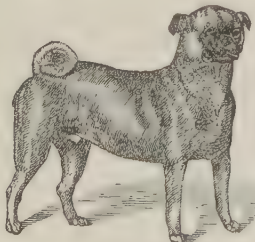
Prick-Ear Skye Terrier.

The **Irish Terrier**, a native of Ireland, and by no means a new breed, however improved, has a most excellent reputation as a sporting dog. In constitution he is particularly hardy, and bears exposure to wet, cold and hardship without exhaustion. On land and in the water his qualities as a hunter are manifested with equal ability. His courage is unsurpassed, and his social traits fit him for the society of women and children, so that he is also an excellent house-dog. He has a long, flat and narrow head, a black nose, strong, muscular jaws, formidable teeth and lips, small and v-shaped ears, a moderately long neck, tapering up from the shoulders, and hard, wiry hair, of a red, yellow or gray color.



Irish Terrier.

The **Pug** is of uncertain origin, but of considerable value among dog-fanciers, \$150 having been asked for a genuine one about 1850. Since then the breed has been crossed with the bull-dog, so that it is difficult to procure a pure strain. The best specimens, however, exhibit a round skull, with a short face, the nose being particularly square and "puggy," and the cheek very full and muscular. The ears are small, vine-shaped, black and thin, lying quite flat upon the face. The eyes are dark-brown and full, with a soft expression. A black mole, with two or three hairs springing from it appears on each cheek; the neck is full, stout and muscular; the body thick and strong, with a wide chest and muscular loins and quarters; legs straight, with fine bones, and quite sinewy; feet either hare-like or cat-like, according to breed; hair short, soft and glossy, and of a rich yellow or gold-stone color; height from 10 to 12 inches.



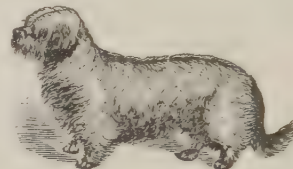
Pug Dog.

The **Maltese Dog**, it is believed, is not a native of the Island of Malta, as its name indicates, but was introduced from the Manilla Islands or some other far-off land. In shape, color and texture of hair it is not considered the equal of the King Charles or Blenheim Spaniel, although very fine in these respects; is considered sweeter in breath and skin; is delicate in constitution, and more difficult to rear than the spaniel. Its weight should not exceed 6 lbs. The hair is long, silky and slightly wavy, but not curly; the color pure white, seemingly transparent.



Maltese Dog.

The **Drop-Ear Skye Terrier** is a variety of the native dog of the Isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides, of Scotland. The other is the Prick-Ear, and the characteristics of the two are very similar, but the Drop-Ear has peculiarities that the other has not. For instance he possesses a smaller head, a longer body, and a smoother coat of hair. The ears are high-set, about three inches long, covered with long hair, and hang downward and close to the cheeks. The eyes are hazel or dark-brown, of medium size, and rather sharp than soft in expression. The back is very long, muscular and straight. The undercoat of the hair is soft and woolly, and covered with long, fine straight hair, free from curl, and falling downward so evenly that it can be easily parted without a comb. Color black and grizzled.



Drop-Ear Skye Terrier.

The **Chinese Crested Dog**, imported from the Celestial Kingdom, is marked with a crested head and tufted tail; body and limbs almost totally devoid of hair; a spotted skin; quick in motion, and a rapid runner. The specimen here shown was born in Great Britain, of native Chinese stock. He greatly resembles the Greyhound in the structure of his body and limbs, and the tapering nose. This species has never been imported for extensive propagation; but it is probable that it would become a favorite, owing to its fine appearance and affectionate disposition. This is not the Chinese dog so commonly used for food among the natives, but a less prolific sort. The skin is spotted as shown in the engraving.



Chinese Crested Dog.

The **Italian Greyhound** is not a hunting dog, but a diminutive copy, in shape and color, of the English Greyhound, and an elegant drawing-room pet. It is distinguished, also, for its dancing-prancing gait; has a weight of 5 to 7½ lbs.; a head and nose less snake-like than the English Greyhound, but otherwise similar to it; a neck long and elegant; eyes of medium size, soft and languishing, and the iris a dark-brown color; legs straight and strong; chest capacious; shoulders long and muscular; hind-quarters very strong; back and loins close-knit and sinewy; hair short, soft and silky; color, golden fawn, with modifications; the tail quite long, smooth and tapering, with a "tobacco-pipe" curve; symmetry better than that of the English hound.



Italian Greyhound.

The Beagle, an old English breed of hunting-dog, is, in most particulars, a miniature of the English fox-hound. Packs of them are kept for the use of hare and rabbit hunters on foot, and prove themselves very efficient in this work. Their size, however, prevents their use for heavier duties, the true Beagle having a regulation height of 9 inches, and a length of 2 ft. 4 inches. He should be formed exactly upon the model of the fox-hound, with the exception of the head and ears, the former of which is much larger proportionally, both in width and height, while

the latter closely resemble those of the bloodhound in size and hanging. Like the fox-hound's, his neck must be long and tapering; back and loins, muscular; hind-quarters very strong; legs sinewy and straight; feet round and cat-like; hair short, thick, hard and glossy; tail gently arched, carried gaily, slightly fringed with hair below, and tapering to a point. The Beagle was in great favor in Queen Elizabeth's time, and was bred as small as possible.



Beagle Dog.

The Harrier is another peculiarly English dog, but not entirely unmixt with the fox-hound, so that the nature of the animal has been greatly changed from his former state. His peculiar and greatest vocation, however, is hunting hares, and it is necessary that he should possess combined intelligence and a keen scent for tracking this game. His head is therefore often found, in the genuine dog, to be wider and heavier than that of the fox-hound; the nose is also longer and broader, and the ears are set farther back, and not rounded at the tips.

These are the principal marks by which he can be distinguished from the fox-hound. The neck tapers gracefully from the shoulders to the head; the shoulders are muscular and well-sloped; the chest full; the back and loins very muscular and closely joined to each other; hind-quarters very strong, with straight stifles; the legs straight; feet round and cat-like, with strong claws; the hair dense, hard, short and glossy, and of black-tan-and-white color; height from 16 to 20 inches.



Harrier Dog.

The Basset Hound originally flourished in France, presumably in the provinces of Artois and Flanders, many long years ago, and now appears as an improved breed, or rather two distinct varieties, both retaining the traits of their ancestry. The difference between the two is the rough coat of one and the smooth coat of the other, but the smooth is most highly estimated, while both are useful to the sportsman. The head of the breed is long and narrow, with a wrinkled forehead, and a dignified cast; very long ears, hanging in loose folds, and thin and velvety; eyes of a gentle expression; neck powerful; chest deep and full; forelegs short, with massive paw; quarters muscular and prominent; gait waddling; tail coarse underneath, and carried hound-like; hair short, smooth, fine and glossy; color black, white and tan, variegated. In appearance he is extremely picturesque. Deer and roebuck driving is his particular work, but he is excellent for hunting hares, rabbits, etc. Two or three are sent into a covert, while the sportsmen take their positions where the game is likely to be seen, or where the ringing voice of the little hound directs them. Deer and hares are said to actually play before these dogs, stopping to listen to them coming, and giving the hunter every possible advantage.

The Bloodhound traces his lineage to the days of cattle-stealing outlaws on the frontier of England and Scotland, and was then known as a sleuthhound or as a Talbot. Originally he was tall, slow, square-headed, with long, pendulous ears, heavy, drooping jaws and lips; had a broad chest, a deep-toned, melodious voice, a slow, untiring gait, and a stern, majestic expression of feature. He received his name from the certainty with which he followed the track of any wounded animal if he once smelt its blood; fresh blood crossing his track, he would leave the old and follow the new. These characteristics are partially developed in the modern Bloodhound; but of late years he has been less used for heavy work, and may, possibly, have been transformed into a more companionable, peaceful favorite. In color he is either black-and-tan, or tan only. The hair is short and hard on the body and limbs, but silky on the ear and scalp.



Bloodhound.

The St. Bernard Dog has a world-wide reputation, and a history replete with intense interest.

For one or more centuries he has filled an important mission in the dreary Swiss Alps, at the Hospice (or monks' house) on the heights of the Great St. Bernard mountain, where numbers of these dogs have long been kept and trained to hunt for benumbed and lost travelers amid the snows of that frozen and desolate region. Every morning at 8 o'clock, during the severe weather, four monks, their servants and two dogs, leave the hospice and descend the mountain, in two parties, on opposite sides of it. Here the true value of the dogs is found in the fidelity with which they keep the regular mountain paths, however filled with snow. At certain distances along each route are stone caves, or refuges, built for the shelter of travelers, and each one of these is visited, while the keen scent of the dogs, with their energy in overcoming every obstacle in their way, enables them to find the frozen and freezing travelers who have fallen by the wayside. Many have thus been timely rescued.



Rough St. Bernard Dog.

The St. Bernard Dog exhibits such energy and sagacity as are exercised in no other domestic animal, and has justly become celebrated in song and story. There are two species of them—the rough and smooth-coated, both of which are here exhibited, yet the main difference between them is in their hairy coats. They have been imported into England, and have there proved themselves excellent watchdogs. The advantage of the smooth-haired over the curly-coated breed is best appreciated in their mountain work, where the latter clogs easily with snow and ice, rendering the dogs' researches uncomfortable and less efficient. The head is large and massive, chiefly in height and length; the face long and cut off square at the nose; lips drooping, similar to the bloodhound's; ears of medium size carried close to the cheeks, and covered with silky hair; eyes large, but deeply sunk; a full chest, twice the girth of the head and half the length of the body; loins full, with wide hips; size that of the English mastiff; legs straight and strong; feet large, with double dew-claws; hair red and white, or fawn and white, or brindled and white, with white bands round the waist and neck.



Smooth St. Bernard Dog.

EXISTING AND WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES OF RABBITS.

The Silver-Gray Rabbit ranks next to the Lop-Eared in prominence and value, and stands foremost among the silvered varieties. When and where it was first produced is not certainly known, but it was probably imported into England from some other country. It is not a large rabbit, and its ears are not of great length, and yet it presents a unique appearance, owing to its elegant coat of fur; and this is its principal distinctive characteristic. It is of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 lbs.; is compactly built, with a neatly



Silver-Gray Rabbit.

formed head and ears, and in its best condition indicates a good degree of health and vigor. Its color resembles that of a rich blue-roan horse, and is made up of the varying shades of its double coats of fur. The exceptional colors, which indicate inferiority of class, are darker shades on the nose, ears, fore-feet and tail, the object being to secure evenness of tint throughout. The eyes of this rabbit are full and large, and its ears from 8 to 10 inches in length. The fur is short and close fitting, with a smooth, hard feeling.

The Himalayan Rabbit ranks among the most interesting of fancy pets. Whether it originated in Himalaya, China, or other far-off lands, remains unknown. Darwin refers to it as an evidence of his evolution theory, from the fact that many Himalayan rabbits have been bred from Silver-Grays completely isolated from the original Himalayans; but Himalayans cannot be bred from Silver-Grays. The true Himalayan weighs about 6 lbs. The body is a bappy medium between the lan-



Himalayan Rabbit.

ky and long and the stumpy and short. The fur is of superior quality, fine, fairly short, and very glossy. Almost the entire body is pure white, or has a very light bluish tinge. The ears, nose, fore-legs and feet, the hind-legs and feet, and the tail, are coal-black or the darkest brown. These dark markings, however, will sometimes fade out, owing to some unknown cause. The eye is a point of particular attractiveness in this rabbit. It is of a very beautiful bright color, somewhat similar to that of the Angora Rabbit, to which it is considered superior. The average number at birth is about six, and the young mature in about 7 months. As a food-animal the Himalayan is much esteemed. The skin is of much more value than that of the common rabbit.

The Lop-Eared Rabbit, as indicated in the illustration, is the most remarkable of the species, not only for the extreme length of its ears, which are its principal characteristic, but for the variety and richness of its colors. These include a light sandy or fawn tint; gray, black and blue; clouded fawn; black and white, tortoise-shell, fawn and white, gray and white, and blue and white, with other mixed shades. The ears of a good specimen of this animal measure $22\frac{1}{2}$ or 23 inches in length, and should be about 5 inches wide; its weight should vary from 12 to 16 lbs.; the back arched to a point higher than the top of the head, and if it has a clear eye and straight limbs, its beauty will be acknowledged by all. The question whether the long ears of this rabbit are natural or caused by disease has led to some discussion. Darwin, the English naturalist, favored the disease theory, and devoted a chapter to this animal in his volume on "Variations of Animals and Plants."



Lop-Eared Rabbit.

The Angora Rabbit, although possessed of considerable beauty, requires a far larger amount of care than any other of the species. Its fur is long and woolly, resembling that of the Angora sheep and goats, and from this circumstance, rather than to any other, it is supposed that it received its name. It is sometimes known, also, as the Angora Rabbit. Formerly it was bred in France, in large numbers, for its fur. Its disposition is exceedingly docile, and it is evidently a common stock rabbit. Although its frame is of a moderate size, its long fur gives it an appearance of being large; yet its weight should not exceed 6 or 7 lbs. The fineness and length of its fur determine its value. Many are white in color, but others are black, white and black, brown, white and brown. The eye is beautiful, full and of a pink color; the ears are short, neat and covered with wool. On account of its peculiar fur, it requires close attention, in order to keep it clean, in proper apartments, bedding, etc., and for this reason it is sometimes designated "the ladies' rabbit."



Angora Rabbit.

The Belgian Hare has acquired a high reputation as a fancy rabbit in England, and from year to year its popularity is increasing. The name of the Hare does not properly belong to this animal, which is simply a rabbit of a hare-like appearance. It is a native of Belgium and adjacent countries, and is imported into England, under the name of Ostend Rabbits, for food. These, however, differ from the fancy animal shown in the illustration, cultivation having changed the clumsy Belgian into a handsome pet. It differs, also, materially from the English Hare, the latter never giving birth to more than two of its young at once, while the Belgian has from 14 to 16 at a time. The true Modern Belgian should weigh about 10 lbs., and bear a close resemblance to the wild English Hare, having a body not too broad, nor a head too round. The bones throughout should be slender, especially in the limbs and feet, and the latter should be shod beneath with close coarse hair. The outer hair should be close, short, fine and glossy, and of a bright foxy (or sandy) color all over the animal, the under fur being very fine and of a yellowish-white tint. The ears should be short and thin, and the eyes clear, round and bright.



Belgian Hare Rabbit.

The Dutch Rabbit, laying claim to great beauty, has been cultivated for many years in France, on account of its hardy nature and prolific progeny. So domestic is this little animal in its formation and habits, that it can nurse five or six young ones and bring them up in better condition than another four or five times larger than itself. It possesses a great variety of colors, primary and mixed, and many have a white collar around the neck. In size it is very small, some specimens weighing less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and others averaging 5 or 6 lbs., but the smaller it is the more valuable it is considered. The eyes should be prominent and full, and the colors rich, the most popular being black, blue, gray, tortoise-shell, or yellow and fawn. The white collar should be a clear white, extending all around the head and covering the fore-legs and shoulders. In order to produce and retain a nice, sleek coat of hair upon this rabbit, and keep the animal in good condition, its food is recommended to consist of plenty of cauliflower leaves, clover, turnips (Swedish), dandelions and chicory, all of which should be free from dampness or frost, with an occasional feed of crushed oats. Much depends, also, upon having proper kennels, fine soft bedding and cleanliness.



Dutch Rabbit.

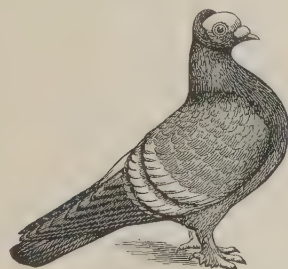
The Fantail Pigeon is a native of Hindostan, in India, where it is found in large numbers, and whence it is exported to other countries. It has been cultivated in England for about 200 years, and was formerly called "The Shaker," owing to the constant wagging up and down of its head. The modern name is derived from its broad tail, which, when walking, is spread in the shape of a fan. The neck is long, slim and graceful, like a swan's; the breast is full; the back short, and the tail usually contains twenty-four or more feathers. As found in India, this bird is usually white, has a long back, and either a peak-crested head, or grouse-feathered legs. Other species are blue or ash-colored, but various colors have been developed. It is particularly classed



Fantail Pigeon.

among the "fancy" pigeons, from its unfitness for traveling, it being awkward on the wing and unsteady on foot.

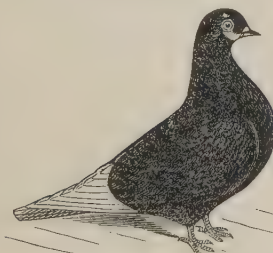
The Priest Pigeon is extensively bred in Germany, and is found in numerous varieties. In general it is a stoutly-built, thickest bird, rather larger than the common field pigeon, which it resembles in the shape of its head and beak. The varieties are as follows: The common Priest, in black, blue, red, yellow and "off" colors, with a white head; the double-crested Priest, in all of the colors above-named, with the second crest, on the forehead, falling over the nostrils; the white-stockinged Priest, with the feathers of the legs and feet white, but with colored feathers on the thighs and belly; the white-barred Priest,



Priest Pigeon.

with white or colored stockings and white wing bars, sometimes bordered with black: the white winged, white barred Priest; the white-winged, barred and white-tailed Priest; the rare and beautiful starling-barred, white-winged and tailed Priest, and a variety having triangular or rounded white spots near the ends of the wing-feathers, and the bar-feathers are similarly marked.

The Beard Tumbler is so called because it is peculiarly marked by a long white spot extending from the under-jaw and cheek a little way down the throat, and regularly shaped, which has a pretty effect as an ornament. This beard is not confined to any particular color, as it may be found either in the blue, black, red, silver or yellow species. Other styles of beards are the "peppered," and one where a colored line down the throat divides the white beard into two parts. The "long-faced" Beard is marked the same as the common one, but is much



Beard Tumbler Pigeon.

larger. As a match-flyer and messenger, it is recorded as being capable of doing over 100 miles. Indeed, the Beards, as a general thing, appear to be excellent on the wing. Other fine varieties of this bird are on the continent of Europe, including the Berlin, the dappled Prague, the Magdeburg, the high-flying Dantzic, the Vienna riser, the Stralsund, the Hallerstadt, the Gamsel, the Flutchter, the Hanoverian and the white-pointed beard Tumblers, or Brunswicks. The Beard is a careful breeder and nurse.

The English Carrier has long been esteemed as the king of pigeons, on account of its beauty and sagacity. It originally came, it is said, from Bassora, in Persia. The description of the true Carrier designates a large size, with a standard measurement of not less than 16 inches from the point of the beak to the end of the tail, and a greater length is considered desirable. The flesh is firm; the feathers close; the neck long, slender, and symmetrical, beautifully arched and rounded at the back of the head, and without thickness of gullet under the jaw; the beak long, straight and thick; the head long, narrow and flat on top; the eye large and prominent, red in black and blue carriers, hazel in white ones, and lighter in the dun birds. Its main value consists in its instinct and power of safely conveying letters great distances. It has long been celebrated in song and story.



English Carrier Pigeon.

The English Pouter is considered one of the finest varieties of pigeons, ranking among the fancy breeds with the English Carrier. Its principal peculiarity is that of swelling its crop with air to an enormous size, larger, indeed, than the body of the bird. It has existed in England since early times, and is so great a favorite that nearly \$300 has been paid for a single specimen. The true Pouter is a large bird, very tall and upright, with slenderness of girth, legs at least 6½ inches long, a hollow back, the wings close to the body and well elevated, and a dignified posture and walk. The colors vary from yellow to black, blue-pied and white. On the front of the crop, as seen in the illustration, is a crescent, or half-moon white mark, the right development of which adds to the value of the bird.



English Pouter Pigeon.

The Mahomet, also called the "Mawmet," in shape and size of body, resembles the Barb race in many particulars. The head is full and round, the beak short and thick, but not hooked; the eyes are bright orange or deep yellow, and the beak and eye wattles, though almost black, are covered, when in health, with a powder that give a fine blue tint. In color this pigeon is a lovely light blue, frosted nearly all over as if with powder. The lower part of the neck is brilliant with hues of very light green and purple. The beak and nails are black and the feet and legs bright red, and sometimes stocked. Under the tinted surface the neck and body feathers are of a dark bluish-black shade; but this bird shows the outward powdered blue color in the very highest degree of beauty. The Mahomet is comparatively a rare bird, but in a collection of different kinds it asserts its right of superiority and is often pointed out by strangers as the most attractive. It crosses well with the blue or silver pigeon, reproducing its own beautiful tints.



Mahomet Pigeon.

VARIETIES OF PIGEONS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD---CONTINUED.

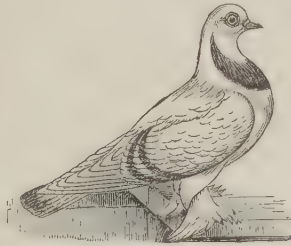
The Archangel Pigeon was introduced into England, from Ghent, in 1839, by Mr. Frank Redmond. Its name is probably derived from the brilliant metallic luster of the back and wing feathers, somewhat resembling that usually given by painters to the wings of angels. In Germany it is called the Gimpel, or Bullfinch Pigeon, and has there been known for half a century or more. Its origin has been quite positively traced to India, or Persia. It is about the size of the common field pigeon, and of about the same shape and style. The correct head is peak-



Archangel Pigeon.

crested, the feathers at the back of the head drawing to a point and ending in a finely pointed crest, the height of which should be quite marked. The head, neck, breast, belly and thigh feathers should be of a bronzed copper color, bearing the characteristic metallic luster, solid and even. The under-side of the feathers is dark, and this color is sometimes too much manifested about the thigh. The back, wing and rump feathers, outwardly, should be jet black.

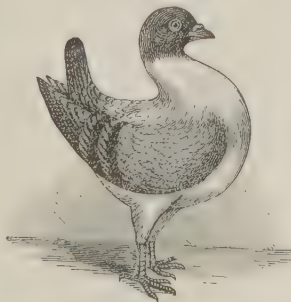
The Swiss Pigeon is a German bird, known as the Moon, Crescent, or Badge of Honor Pigeon, and is so called from the crescent or breast-plate with which it is marked. It differs little from the common pigeon in head, beak and body; has no crest; its legs and feet are heavily feathered; the iris of the eye is yellow or orange, and the color of the beak and nails corresponds with that of the markings. These markings are either red, yellow or black, but the body color of all is a satin-like white tint, shading off into a very clear light mealy, buff, or blue, according to the marks. The crescent is



Swiss Pigeon.

a clean-cut half-moon, as seen in the illustration, well-lustered, but the points should not pass over the neck. Cross-breeding with other varieties of pigeons destroys the distinctive characteristics of this bird, and should be avoided. The object is to get the body color very nearly a pure white, and the wing bars, or cross-stripes, as narrow and dark as possible. The red and yellow Swiss Pigeon, with dark eyes and crescent, is a rare but beautiful variety, for which high prices are demanded.

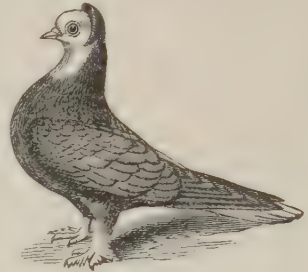
The Leghorn Runt, well-known in England, although quite an original type of pigeon, is believed to be so designated because it about equaled the Spanish Runt. The peculiarity of this bird is its long, unfeathered legs, its short, erect tail, and swan-like crooked neck. The beak is thick and rather short, and the eye is nearly destitute of wattle. The Runt is supposed to have originated on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, but has become widely distributed throughout Europe. In Germany it is classed as a "fowl-pigeon," on account of its short, upright, hen-like tail. In some specimens the wings cross over the tail; in others they meet the tail on both sides,



Leghorn Runt Pigeon.

and in others the tips touch each other below the tail. The last is considered correct, as being in harmony with the shape of the bird. Several varieties of the Runt have been noted, as the Maltese and Hungarian species. The engraving illustrates the English breed. The Maltese is the size of a small English bantam fowl, and originally white; the Hungarian is much liked and very beautiful.

The Bavette, so named from its white bib, is nearly the reverse of the Nun, having a black shell crest; a bib coming well down upon the breast and sharply defined; a white or a black beak; dark hazel or orange eye; a white tail; stockinged legs and feet, white from the hocks down, and is an exceedingly pretty pigeon. Its peculiarities class it among the field pigeons, but not the Tumbler species. The position, size and shape of the crest are as seen in the Nun. As a body color, black is the most common, but there are probably yellow, blue and red varieties. The Bavette with black beak and orange eyes is remarkable for its rapid flight, and is justly esteemed for exhibition. The existence of black Nuns with white heads, in France, is mentioned in connection with the Bavette, but they are a different bird; and the Jacobin Pigeon is also called a Nun in France. The fast-flying Bavette is sometimes called the "Lightning-Conductor."



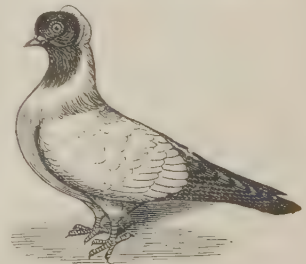
Bavette Pigeon.

The Magpie Pigeon, a favorite in England, is a variety of the Tumbler, and is imported from Germany. It is to be had in black, red, yellow, blue, silver and "off" colors, of which the first three are the choicest, the black having the preference. The colored portions of the plumage include the head, neck and breast, the back and scapular feathers and the rump and tail, all other feathers being white; the beak is flesh-color, or only lightly tinged with dark colors; the eyes are a pearly white; the legs and feet, free from feathers, a very bright red; the smooth head is preferable, although some have a peak crest. Certain fanciers would prefer the pleasant-faced Tumbler variety, both in shape of body and in head and beak; but more attention is given to the color and arrangement of the feathers, as above described. There is another Magpie Pigeon known in Germany, which varies from that described above by being white on the head where the helmet is colored, and a colored spot on the forehead. The legs and feet of this beautiful variety are feathered.



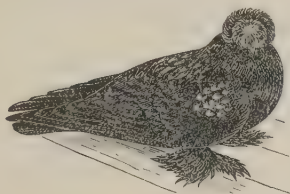
Magpie Pigeon.

The Nun, from its marked contrast in colors, has always held a high place among fancy pigeons. It seems to have belonged originally to the Tumbler race, which it now somewhat resembles in its head, beak and pearl eye. It is a compact, trimly built bird, of upright carriage, in several colors—black, blue, dun, red and yellow-headed—but the black is the most common. The name is derived from the shell, miscalled the hood, which grows up from the back of the head. The beak of the variety shown in the engraving should be black, as, also, should the head as far back as the shell, which is white. Bright vermilion-colored legs and feet add much to the attractiveness of this species, especially if the nails of the toes are black. Yellow and red-headed Nuns have not been so favorably or extensively considered by pigeon fanciers as the black ones; at least, they do not exist in such perfection, being, as a rule, very deficient both in shell and quality of color. If they could be produced of the same rich and lustrous colors as are displayed by some other pigeons they would be considered triumphs of the breeders' art. These birds have light-colored beaks and nails.



Nun Pigeon.

The Trumpeter is quite common in Europe. It derives its name from the peculiar sound of its voice. Excited by love or anger, its ordinary tone, or cooing, is suddenly changed into a rolling, quivering, deep hollow drumming. Frequent and continuous drumming—say for ten minutes at a time—adds value to the bird. By turns the sounds become weak and strong, and subside until they can scarcely be heard. The subdued notes are ventriloquial, as if made by another bird. The general appearance of the genuine Trumpeter is that of a very low standing, broad-set, short-necked pigeon, but a little larger than the average of fancy pigeons. Its crest interferences with its sight, so that it can only look downward, and it gropes about, hunting retired corners, where it drums to its mate. The "rose" is the distinguishing mark of the Trumpeter, and is formed by the crown feathers of the head growing from a central point in regular form, like a carnation. The crest is the ornamental shell-shaped hood surrounding the back of the head, reaching nearly from eye to eye.



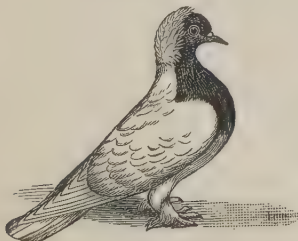
Trumpeter Pigeon.

The Tumbler Pigeon receives its name from its natural propensity of turning over in its flight, the reason of which remarkable movement is still unknown, although many theories have been advanced in explanation of it. Air-tumblers are the most successful in this acrobatic performance, and also the most systematic, and are held in England at high prices on account of this accomplishment. There are several styles of tumbling, and the one generally admired is that in which the bird frequently turns itself over once, without hindering its speed of flight; others alternately soar and roll, with several backward turns, while others turn at right angles in their course, and throw themselves about so rapidly that the eye can scarcely follow their turns. High-flying Tumblers go very high, often quite out of sight, but tumble both while ascending and descending. This bird is found in great variety throughout Europe and Asia, and has long been known and nurtured in England. It is a small pigeon, thin in the neck, full in the breast, having a moderate length of wing and tail, and short legs free from feathers.



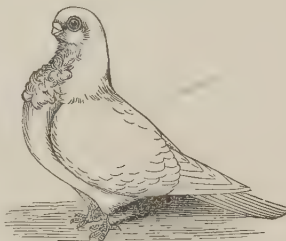
Almond Tumbler Pigeon.

The Latz Pigeon is so called from the fact that the head, front and sides of the neck and breast have the appearance of being covered with a latz, or bodice, of a different color from the body coat, which is white. Another peculiarity is that from the back of the head to halfway down the back of the neck the feathers run up and to the side, forming an extensive hood, helmet, or shell, which is white. In size and form it bears a close resemblance to the field-pigeon, and is considered a good flyer and breeder. Whatever the color of the bodice, the beak has the same tint. The eye has a brownish-black or a yellow iris. The legs and feet are generally stockinged, or trousered, and sometimes heavily feathered. The Latz is certainly a pretty pigeon, with its well-contrasted markings and its tendency to truly perpetuate its colors and characteristics in its progeny. The original blueblack and yellow Latz seem to have died out, but in Germany a black species is sometimes found and designated the Vienna Bodice Pigeon. It is probable that the Latz is a lineal descendant of the Rock species, which has an extensive existence in Europe, Asia and Northern Africa.



Latz Pigeon.

The African Owl belongs to a race of pigeons considered the most beautiful and attractive, and has become a general favorite. It is the smallest domestic pigeon known, a pair seldom weighing more than one pound, and often less. The smaller sizes possess the greatest value, if the other characteristics of the breed are maintained. The best specimens are imported from Tunis and other countries of Northern Africa, on the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. They are very delicate birds, but when acclimatized are quite hardy and good breeders. The neck and tail are short, the chest broad, the head round and carried well up, the beak short and thick, eyes large and prominent, and centrally placed in the head, the legs and feet small and neat, and bright red in color. The color of the bird varies from white to blue and black. The blue Tunis Owl is often of a good sound, deep shade, with jet-black bars, or cross-stripes, on the wings, and the black is generally of a dull color, with blacker bars.



African Owl Pigeon.

The Barb has been in existence in England, it is believed, for 300 years, and receives mention in Shakspeare's writings. Another species was imported into England, several years ago, from Southern France, which is known as the Polish Pigeon. The genuine Barb is distinguished by its smooth head and clean legs; another sort has the legs slightly feathered, and another, in Germany, has a frilled breast. The larger sizes of this bird are most esteemed. The neck should be short and thin, the breast very broad, the legs short, the throat without swelling, the head broad and rather flat, with a fullness at the back. The wattle of the eye is a peculiar mark of the Barb, as seen in the engraving. It extends in a wide circle around the eye, and is of a bright red, in age becoming very much lighter. The Barb belongs to the same race of pigeons as the Carrier, and possesses similar characteristics, with less gracefulness of outline. Its beak, neck and legs are shorter than those of the Carrier, and its carriage is less dignified. The weight of the Barb is from 13 to 16 ounces; its length, from beak to tail, 12½ to 14 inches.



Barb Pigeon.

The Jacobin has been the source of much controversy among pigeon fanciers as to what constitutes the true species. The name appears to have originated in the Netherlands, from the fact that certain feathers, turning upward, encompass the hinder part of the head, like the hood of a monk when pushed back to uncover his head. In size the smaller bird is often preferred. The true Jacobin should have a long neck and the body also long and narrow in girth; the head broad across the crown, and well rounded off over the eyes, with a little tuft of feathers projecting over each eye, like two small horns; the beak short and thick at the base, but tapering to a hooked point; the eyes should be of a pure pearly white color, encircled by a reddish tinge; the legs and feet smooth, small, neat and bright red in color; the feathers soft and silky, and of great length; and the standard colors are red, yellow and black. The Jacobin is now more greatly esteemed than it formerly was, ranking as a very high-class bird, whose characteristics it is difficult to breed, and one of the most beautiful known. Among pigeon fanciers it is justly deemed a favorite. In Germany it is known as the "Wig-Pigeon."



Jacobin Pigeon.

BIRDS THAT CHARM THROUGH INTELLIGENCE, BEAUTY AND SONG.

The Skylark, so long and widely celebrated in song and story, is found in a native state in Europe, Northern Africa and Asiatic countries. Its form is beautiful, although its plumage is far from brilliant; but its morning song, cheerful and prolonged, as the bird rises far above the earth and is lost to sight, delights the listener and adds a charm to the rural walk at sunrise. This song is singularly modulated, and those accustomed to hear it can tell whether the lark is stationary, rising, or descending, by the change of its melody.



Skylark.



Song-Thrush.

The Mocking-Bird, of the native American species, is found extensively in the Southern and Southwestern States, deriving its name from the rapidity and ease with which it imitates the songs of other birds and the language of nearly all animals. In addition to its powers of mimicry it utters a full, bold and varied song of its own, and has justly become a domestic favorite. Besides its imitation of birds and animals, it has the faculty of reproducing whistling-winds, etc.



Mocking-Bird.



Gray (Talking) Parrot.

The Gray Parrot, which is, with the Green Parrot, most commonly prized as a cage pet in America, possesses remarkable fluency as a talking-bird, and is esteemed, also, for its gentle disposition. It was originally found upon the Western coast of Africa, whence it is still imported. Among its other peculiarities is its longevity, specimens having lived from 70 to 90 years. Its length is about a foot; its color an ash-gray, with grayish feet and toes.



Canary Bird.

The Canary, now a universal favorite as a singing bird, belongs to the Finch variety, and is found in the Canary Islands—hence its name. Its peculiarities are so well known that a very brief notice of them will suffice. Those seen in cages in this country differ materially from those bred in their native land, and are larger in size. At home it builds its nest in the dense foliage of trees and bushes, mates in February, hatches five or six broods a year, and is highly prized for tameness and its clear, ringing notes.

The American Yellow Bird, sometimes called the American Goldfinch, and otherwise known as the "Thistle Bird," is small and symmetrical, the male being of a bright yellow body-color, while the top of the head, the wings and the tail are black, with white markings. As a cage-bird it is a fair substitute for the Canary, having a melodious and cheerful song, which, in its wild state, is remarkable for its brisk and ringing notes. Thousands are annually trapped for pets.



American Yellow Bird.

The Nightingale was known to the ancients by the name of Philomela, and has for centuries ranked among the most delightful of European song-birds. Its plumage is far from brilliant. During the winter season in Europe it resorts to Northern Africa, but on the approach of warm weather it returns and is found over the greater part of Europe. As soon as it mates, in the early spring, it begins to sing, and its cheerful notes continue until its progeny hatches.



Nightingale.

The Nonpareil derives its name from its superior beauty as a house-bird, and is also known as the "Painted Finch," or "Painted Bunting." The head and neck are of a violet color; the eye brown, with a red circle around it; the feet and beak are brown; the back a yellowish-green; the sides, throat, chest and the whole underpart of the body bright red; the wings variegated with red, green and reddish-brown, and the tail of the latter color. When tamed it is very social and warbles finely.



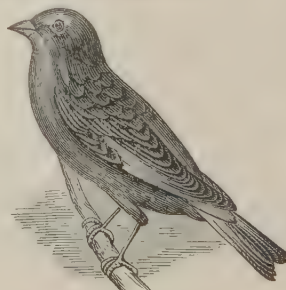
Nonpareil.

The Chaffinch is a native of Europe, and rated as one of the most beautiful of the small singing birds. It remains in England all the year round, and, like the Sparrows and Buntings, is quite familiar, flocking in the winter around the doors of farm-houses in quest of food. During May and up to the middle of June, it frequents the lanes and gardens in numbers, repeating its cheerful but rather monotonous "twink, twink," and gathering insects for its young.



Chaffinch.

The American Linnet belongs to the genus Finch, and there is a European Linnet that closely resembles it. There are also two classes of this bird—the Lesser Red-Poll Linnet and Mealy Red-Poll Linnet. Another species, found in the New England States, and called a Linnet, is said to be the Purple Finch. The Red-Poll is found in America, during the warm weather, along the northern tier of States from Maine to Washington Territory. Its plumage and appearance are pleasing, and its song is soft and mellow, with sufficient variation and sweetness to make it a favorite cage-bird.



American Linnet.

The Guinea-Pig is a native of South America. It is not found in Guinea (Western Africa) nor does it belong to the swine family; but its name is supposed to be a corruption of "Guiana" (a country in South America) and its grunting noise. It is remarkable for its beauty, gentle disposition and its fecundity, easily bringing forth from four to twelve offspring every six weeks. There is great variety of color-marking in its fur; those with a dark tortoise-shell tint are most valued.



Guinea-Pig.

The Guinea-Fowl, sometimes called the Pintado, belongs to the Turkey family, and is found wild in Africa, where there seem to be ten or twelve varieties, only two of which have been domesticated in this country. It mates in pairs, so that an equal number of males and females should be provided. They are best raised from the eggs hatched by a common barnyard hen, old birds being apt to wander away from home. Their flesh is excellent for the table, and their eggs are useful in the cook room.



Guinea-Fowl.

Pheasants belong to the race of ornamental birds rather than to any class of poultry, and is reared for the amusement of sportsmen as well as by fowling-fanciers on account of its beauty. They are found wild in Europe and America, and delight in seclusion, seldom laying or rearing their young in open inclosures, but are prolific layers and good mothers. They are scrupulously fond of clean and verdant surroundings, and require green food and animal flesh much more than do other fowls. The Golden Pheasant is a most magnificent addition to an amateur collection.



The Pheasant.

The Pea-Fowl belongs to the Pheasant family, and is distinguished by only two varieties, both of which originated in India, but are found in nearly all other parts of the world. Although classed among the domestic fowls, it cannot be considered a profitable bird, being always kept for ornament. The flesh, however, when the fowl is one year old, is said to be nutritious and well flavored; but the full-grown bird is unfit for the table. It reaches maturity when three years old. With its general appearance and characteristics the public is familiar. The newly hatched chickens, for two or three weeks, are exceedingly tender, and require even better care than the common hen-mother is able to provide; it is, therefore, considered best to let the Pea-Fowl do her own hatching and nursing. If regularly fed, and treated with ordinary kindness, they become very tame, but are naturally ill-natured, quarreling with other fowls, and even attacking children, while their voices are shrill and harsh.



The Pea-Fowl.

The Swan is a native of Europe and America, but was known and revered by the ancients. It belongs to the Duck family, and possesses the web-foot and broad bill, with other peculiarities of most aquatic birds. In size it is larger than the Goose, and in point of beauty and gracefulness is superior to any other known water-fowl, its curved neck, clear eye and smooth plumage making it very attractive in lakes and ponds. Like most aquatic birds it has short legs, and its gait on land is very inferior; but it is easily domesticated and justly prized as a pet.



The Swan.

The Persian Cat belongs to the long-haired race, and, according to the prescribed characteristics, should possess a large body and very long, silken and glossy hair. The head of the male should be very broad and high above the eyes; the ears short, well feathered inside, and pointing downward and forward. In the female the head is much smaller and sharper. The color is light bluish-gray, with an intermingling of dark-brown, which becomes more dense at the back.



Persian Cat.

The Angora is one of the English varieties of the domestic cat that meets with much favor at the public exhibitions. It belongs to the long-haired class, but by what process of crossing with other breeds, or by what other methods, it has been obtained we are not informed. Its size is large, and its fur very long, silken and glossy, with its eyes prominent and yellow. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is the property of an English lady, and a fine specimen of this variety. The body-fur is slate-colored, the face "vandyked" with white, and it has a beautiful snowy apron in front. Its eyes are green and sparkling, and it manifests a surly grandeur, which is a characteristic of the Angora. The same lady has another, imported from Smyrna, all white, with small round head, long hair and beseeching eyes.



Angora Cat.

The Brown Tabby-Cat, a favorite domestic animal, is distinguished by its large, long, massive body, shortish legs, and its great strength and agility. The head is large and round, with perpendicular stripes converging toward the eyebrows and branching off over the cheeks. The face has an intellectual cast, and the ears are short. The body-fur has a brown groundwork of rich tint, with deep-black markings uniformly arranged; the legs are also striped transversely with black, and the tail is long and moderately bushy. The general appearance of this cat is fine and noble, and in disposition it is docile, honest and faithful, fond of children, and careful and domestic in its own family relations. There are also several other varieties of the Tabby—the Blue, the Red, and the Spotted, differing principally in color.



Brown Tabby-Cat.

Louis John Rudolph Agassiz, Faraday and Æsop.



AN AMERICAN naturalist of great eminence in scientific circles in Europe and America, Agassiz, was born in Motiers, Switz., May 28, 1807, of Huguenot (French) ancestors. He was educated partly at home and partly at Bienne, the college of Lausanne, at Zurich, the university of Heidelberg, and the university of Munich, Bavaria. At the latter place he formed the acquaintance of eminent men and studied the science of plants, the embryonic development of animals, mineralogy and philosophy, under competent teachers. Subsequently he pre-

pared the ichthyological

(fish) department of Mar-

tius' great work on Brazil for publication in a manner that placed him in the front rank of naturalists.

His next important work was the "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe," on which he labored many years, publishing it in 1839-40. In the meantime he had won the degrees of doctors of philosophy and medicine, and became professor of natural history in the reorganized college at Neuchâtel, Switzerland. His work on "Fossil Fishes" filled five volumes and a folio atlas of about 400 plates; its publication was an important event in the scientific world, and Agassiz found himself justly appreciated by the learned men of Europe. The universities of Edinburgh and Dublin conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and he was made a member of several scientific corporations. He also published other works of considerable value to scientists. From 1836 to 1845 he continued his researches among the Alps, engaged in the study of the glaciers and the geological phenomena that they produce. These researches and their results were published in 1840 and in 1847, in two separate volumes, and establish the fact that the rocky boulders seen in so many portions of the world, were conveyed to the places where they are found by the action of ice-rivers, or bodies of moving ice. Agassiz, coming to America in 1846, further confirmed his glacial theory by researches in an excursion to Lake Superior. In Boston he delivered a series of public lectures, listened to by large audiences, giving a general review of the animal kingdom, and another course upon the glaciers and their work. Other portions of the east and south were visited, to compare the animals of the northern and southern latitudes. In 1847 he continued his scientific researches along the Atlantic coast with the government coast survey; the same

year he accepted the professorship of zoology and geology in Abbott Lawrence's scientific school in Cambridge; in 1848 he made a scientific exploration of the Lake Superior region, and about that time he published his "Principles of Zoology," for use in schools; in the meantime lecturing on scientific subjects in different portions of the country. In 1850 he investigated the Florida reef, and in 1851 explored the State of New York. In 1852 he accepted a professorship of comparative anatomy in the medical college of Charleston, S. C., making within two years a thorough study of marine animals on that coast, and in Georgia and North Carolina. Finding that the climate disagreed with him, he resigned and returned north. In 1868 he was appointed a non-resident professor in Cornell university, at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1865 he started, with six assistants, at the expense of a Boston merchant, on a scientific excursion in Brazil. The excursion lasted about fifteen months, and was rich in scientific results, its immense collections being preserved in the Cambridge museum.

Subsequently Agassiz made an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1872 he made an ocean voyage around Cape Horn in a coast survey steamer, with other scientists, for deep-sea dredging, the results of which proved important in the study of oceanic animals. His next great work was the establishment of a scientific school at a point on the Northern Atlantic coast, in which he continued to teach until his death, Dec. 14, 1873.



Michael Faraday.

Chemist, Electrician, and Eminent Philosopher.

MICHAEL FARADAY.

THE chemist and natural philosopher, Michael Faraday, was born at Newington, Eng., Sept. 1791, learned the book-binders' trade, afterwards studied electricity, and became chemical assistant to Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal institution. For a long series of years he pursued his scientific investigations, made several distinguished discoveries, received great honors and emoluments, and filled several important stations in scientific institutions. Among his

discoveries are the chlorides of carbon, the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, the condensation of gases, diamagnetism, the influence of magnetism upon light, the magnetic character of oxygen, and the magnetic relations of flame and gases. He died at Hampton Court, near London, in 1867.

ÆSOP.

THE ancient philosopher and fabulist, Æsop, was born in Phrygia (Asia Minor), and flourished about 600 years before Christ. While a slave at Athens, Greece, he exhibited so much virtue and talent that he was set at liberty. Cræsus, the rich Grecian, sent him on a mission to Delphi, where he so incensed the people by his ridicule and plain-speaking that they precipitated him from a rocky eminence and killed him, after bringing against him a calumnious charge of sacrilege. His fables, and others alleged to have been written by him, are too well-known to require more than mere mention.



Haeckel, Pitman, Hitchcock, Guyot and Harvey.

UNTIL 1865 the university at Jena, in Germany, had no professorship of zoology. In that year one was created expressly for Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, who was born at Potsdam, Feb. 16, 1834. At an early age he made botany, anatomy, and histology his studies, and practiced medicine for a time in Berlin, but abandoned it for his favorite pursuits in

the study of nature, with such success that he introduced many new genera and species of rhizopods. Upon being appointed to his professorship he began the formation of a scientific museum that has since become extremely valuable. He has published several scientific works, giving the results of his zoological investigations, and largely demonstrating the correctness of Darwin's theory of evolution, with modifications. Darwin, indeed, considers that almost all the conclusions at which he has arrived are confirmed by Haeckel, who, he concedes, possesses fuller knowledge on many points than himself.

ISAAC PITMAN.

ISAAC PITMAN, distinguished as the inventor of the system of phonography, or short-handwriting, was born at Trowbridge, England, in 1813. His education was completed at the normal British school, in London, and after leaving that institution he was employed in several different schools as principal. As early as 1768 Franklin had suggested a system of phonography. Mr. Pitman invented his system in 1837, and in 1843 the Phonetic society, whose object was to render our method of writing and printing more in accordance with sound, was established, with Mr. Pitman as secretary. His first book was entitled "Stenographic Sound Hand." Establishing a printing-office at Bath, England, he printed a weekly paper called the *Phonetic Journal*, several manuals relating to short-hand writing, and the Bible and other books in phonetic language.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

THE American geologist, Edward Hitchcock, was born at Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793. Between 1815-1825 he was principal of the Deerfield academy and pastor of a Congregational church at Conway. He was professor of chemistry and natural history in

Amherst college from 1825 to 1845, and president of that institution from 1845 to 1854, retaining the chair of natural theology until his death, in 1864. In 1830 he was appointed State geologist of Massachusetts, in 1836 of the first district of New York, and in 1857 of Vermont. He was also a member of the Massachusetts State board of agriculture, and in 1850 was commissioned by the State government to investigate the agricultural schools in Europe. His most important writings are those which relate very fully to the geology and fossil remains of his native State and of the Connecticut valley, although he wrote more than twenty volumes concerning geology, temperance, diet, etc. His last work was "Reminiscences of Amherst College," with the interests of which institution he was so long and closely connected, and which he so materially aided and strengthened by his personal efforts. He was also the first president of the American Scientific association. Among his works are: "History of a Zoological Temperance Convention in Central Africa," "Lectures on the Phenomena of the Four Seasons," and "Illustrations of Surface Geology." Died Feb. 27, 1864.

ARNOLD HENRY GUYOT.

THE American geographer, Arnold H. Guyot, was born near Neuchâtel, Switz., Sept. 28, 1807. He studied natural science with Agassiz, besides obtaining a knowledge of physics, meteorology, chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, and botany. For ten years (1835 to 1845) he made scientific journeys in France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, studying, mainly, the geologic peculiarities of the Alps. From 1839 to 1848 he was professor of history and physical geography in the academy of Neuchâtel. Removing, in 1848, to the United States, he lectured on physical geography and history; organized a system of meteorological observations for the Smithsonian institution; lectured in the normal schools of Massachusetts; studied the altitudes of various American mountains; was appointed professor of physical geography at Princeton college (of New Jersey), and published several books

and lectures on his favorite sciences. Died, Feb. 8, 1884.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

WILLIAM HARVEY, an English physician and philosopher, was born at Folkestone, Eng., Apl. 1, 1578. He studied extensively at Cambridge and elsewhere, and then settled as a physician in London. There he became physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital and lecturer in the college of that name on surgery and anatomy. He partially announced his great discovery of the circulation of the blood in 1616, but did not fully publish it until twelve years later. He was physician to both Kings James I. and Charles I., and published a work on "Generation." Died June 3, 1657.



Isaac Pitman,

Inventor of Phonography, a System of Short-Hand Writing.

Baron Liebig, Gunter, Graham, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.



THE GERMAN chemist, Baron Justus von Liebig, was born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803. He was educated at the university of Bonn, and studied chemistry in Paris two years. In 1826 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university at Giessen, Germany, and established his laboratory for the practical study of chemistry, which became the resort of chemical students from different portions of the civilized globe, including many noted developers of that science. Liebig's most important additions to science are undoubtedly his alleged discovery of chloroform, and his celebrated treatise on "Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology," followed by another, entitled (in the English translation) "Familiar Letters on Chemistry and its Relations to Commerce, Physiology and Agriculture." In the first of these works he informs the reader that his object is to develop, in a manner correspondent to the present state of science, the fundamental principles of chemistry in general, and the laws of organic chemistry in particular, in their applications to agriculture and physiology; to the causes of fermentation, decay and putrefaction, to the vinous and acetic fermentations, and to nitrification. He also shows how woody fiber is converted into wood and mineral coal, the nature of poisons, contagions and miasms, and the causes of their action on the organs of living beings. Pursuing the subject further, he produced other works: "Animal Chemistry," "Researches on the Chemistry of Food," "The Motions of the Juices of the Animal Body," etc. He also gave much attention to the subject of using the sewage of cities to the best advantage as a means of fertilizing exhausted soils; he also expressed his views of the value of extracting the "essence of meat," and preparing it for future use, instead of the raw material. Few men have ever turned chemistry to so many valuable and practical uses in every-day life as Liebig, and his services in this direction were duly appreciated and rewarded with honors and honorable positions during his life-time. He died at Munich, Bavaria, April 18, 1873.

EDMUND GUNTER.

THE ENGLISH mathematician and astronomer, Edmund Gunter, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1581. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and was for six years professor of astronomy at Gresham college. He was also the inventor of the "Gunter scale," well known by its use in solving problems and in navigation, etc.; improved various mathematical instruments, known as "Gunter's chain," "Gunter's line," and "Gunter's quadrant." The surveyor's chain of the present day was introduced by him. He published several mathematical works, and died Dec. 10, 1626.

SYLVESTER GRAHAM.

SYLVESTER GRAHAM, the originator of "Graham bread," was born at Suffield, Conn., in 1794. He was dyspeptic and rheumatic from an early age, and tried farming and several other occupations, but without attaining good health. Entering Amherst college in 1823, he prepared for the pulpit, and some three years afterwards became a Presbyterian minister. He began lecturing on temperance in 1830 under the auspices of the Pennsylvania temperance society, studying physiology and anatomy, and became convinced that judicious habits of life were the only cure for intemperance. He prepared an essay on cholera in 1832, and wrote, delivered, and published his "Lectures on the Science of Human Life," which were printed in book-form in 1839. Among his other writings was a treatise on "Bread and Bread Making," which gave his name to bread made from unbolted flour. His "Philosophy of Sacred History," which was designed to show the harmony between the teachings of the Bible and his own views on dietetics, was published after his death. He was married in 1826, previous to entering upon the ministry. His death occurred at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1851.



Liebig,
Well-Known Chemist and Author.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

THE AMERICAN journalist, reformer and philanthropist, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 12, 1804. Learning the printer's trade in his native town, he wrote for the paper on which he worked, and at twenty-two owned and edited the *Free Press*. Afterwards, in Boston, he edited the first paper ever devoted to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and, after that, a political reform journal at Bennington, Vt. In 1829 he went to Baltimore and assisted in editing the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. An unfortunate article led to his being fined and imprisoned. In 1833, at Boston, he founded the *Liberator*, a reform journal, devoted to anti-slavery, national peace, temperance, woman suffrage, the abolition of capital punishment, and religious freedom. This sheet he continued to issue until December, 1865. In 1833, he aided in founding the New England Anti-Slavery society, and, in 1838, the

American Anti-Slavery society, of which he was the continuous president from its youth until 1865. His bold stand in the cause of negro freedom created many enemies to him in the South, and among certain politicians in the North. The latter of these attacked him at a public meeting in Boston, in 1835, and his life was endangered, but the authorities managed to rescue him from the mob. The proclamation of emancipation ended the contest for the freedom of the slaves, and he lived to celebrate the triumph of his principles. During his life he made several visits to England. On the occasion of his visit in 1867, he was feted by Englishmen, and presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. Several collections of his prose and poetic writings have been published. He died in New York, on May 24, 1879.

Linnaeus, Gillott, Huxley and Mrs. Cady Stanton.



THE Swedish naturalist, Carl von Linnaeus, was born May 24, 1707, Rashult, Sweden. From infancy he manifested a fondness for the study of plants. He studied at the universities of Lund and Upsal, and at an early age formed the idea of that botanical system which made him famous. Between 1731 and 1738 he explored Lapland, lived three years in Holland, as superintendent of Clifford's celebrated garden, received a medical degree, and visited England and France. In 1738, returning to Sweden, he practiced medicine at Stockholm, and prospered. His fame spread through all parts of the civilized world; he was freely enrolled as a member of scientific societies, and acquired considerable wealth. He published several scientific works. He married, about 1738, a lady to whom he had been betrothed five years previously. While lecturing on botany, in 1774, his health was impaired by an attack of apoplexy, and two years later his right side was paralyzed, which resulted in his death, January 10, 1778. Linnaeus was a man of untiring energy, and his death was generally mourned at Upsal.

JOSEPH GILLOTT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, who distinguished himself as the improver and most extensive manufacturer of steel pens, was born in Warwickshire, England, about the year 1800. Early in life he became a grinder of cutlery at Sheffield. Afterwards he removed to Birmingham, and began to manufacture steel pens, being assisted by his wife, making them, it is said, in a garret, and selling them to small dealers in goods in the city. At first they manufactured what are known as the black "barrel" pens, which were not much better than the ordinary quill pens. His first improvement in their manufacture was accomplished in 1820, and was so marked that his trade began to flourish. The use of machinery in their manufacture was the next step in his enterprise, together with some other minor improvements, which tended to make his pens more desirable, until the demand for them gradually increased with such profit to himself that he was able to build a large manufactory at Birmingham, and supply dealers in other countries besides his own. The tendency of his enterprise has been to cheapen the price of this very useful article of commerce, and by this means to increase the facilities of correspondence. By his skill and energy he amassed a large fortune. His works at Birmingham consume about five tons of steel weekly in producing 150,000,000 pens a year. Compared with softer pens the black "barrel" article was stiff and unwieldy, but on making his improvement as indicated by cutting three slits in lieu of one, it became quite serviceable. When he commenced the business the price of a steel pen was many hundreds of times greater than at the time of his death. Mr. Gillott was a patron of the fine arts, and at his death, Jan. 6, 1872, had collected a celebrated gallery of paintings at his country residence, near Edgbaston, England. The story of Gillott is illustrative of what may be accomplished by continuous industry.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton,
Organizer of the First Woman's Rights Convention.

WORD that has come into the language within the past few years is "protoplasm," which represents the idea that a combination of compounds, carbonic acid, water and ammonia, brought together, will produce life. The theory was advanced in a lecture on "The Physical Basis of Life," delivered by Professor Huxley, in 1868. Thomas Henry Huxley was born at Middlesex, England, May 4, 1825. Graduating from the Charing Cross Medical college, in 1845, he became a contributor on medical subjects to the *Medical Times* soon afterwards. While in Haslar Hospital, in the service of the royal navy, he was selected as an assistant surgeon, in 1846, to accompany Captain Stanley on an expedition to the South Pacific on the ship *Rattlesnake*. The voyage consumed four years' time, a portion of which was spent in Australia. These years of travel and exploration Mr. Huxley improved by study and observation of the natural history of the countries he visited, the range of zoological knowledge being largely increased by his communications in the meantime. Returning from this journey and resigning his position in the navy, he became a professor in the Royal School of Mines; took up his residence in London, and thenceforward devoted his

time to scientific research, in which field he has done much toward popularizing science by lectures. A prominent member of various philosophical societies, he was also an active member in the London school board of education from 1870 to 1872, during which time he strenuously opposed denominational teaching in the schools, and was conspicuous in his denunciation of Roman Catholicism. Accepting Darwin's theory of "natural selection," he has done much in acquainting the world with the subject of evolution, while the science of zoology has been greatly advanced by his contributions. In defense of the theory of evolution, in his lectures "On Man's Place in Nature," he claims that the anatomical difference between man and the higher apes is less great than that existing between the highest and the lowest apes. A corresponding member of the principal foreign societies, Professor Huxley has received honorary

degrees from various universities.

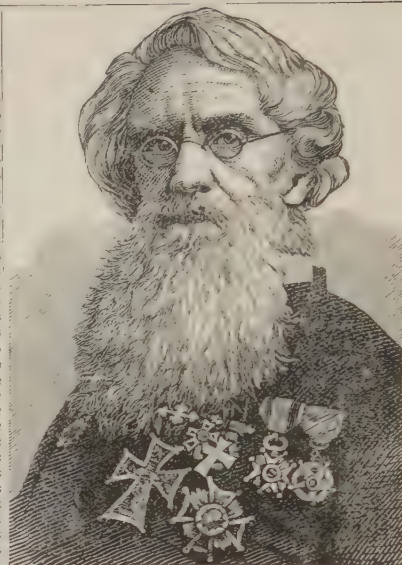
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

FAMOUS in the woman-suffrage movement is Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was born at Johnstown, N. Y., in 1816. Receiving a liberal education, she studied law, and delighted in horseback riding. During a visit at the residence of Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, N. Y., she met her future husband, Henry B. Stanton, a young anti-slavery orator, and they were married a few months later. In 1840 they visited Europe. On their return Mr. Stanton practiced law for five years, and afterwards removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y. In 1848 Mrs. Stanton distinguished herself by being the chief agent in calling, at Seneca Falls, the first woman's-rights convention known in history. In this convention she participated largely and actively, drafting its resolutions and declarations of sentiment, and making a public speech in favor of woman suffrage with great boldness of opinion. This convention was held July 19 and 20, 1840. Her father was alarmed at her advanced position, deeming her insane, and assiduously but ineffectually opposed her. To these opinions she faithfully adhered. Her husband died in 1887. She passed some years in Europe.



JAMES B. EADS.

James B. Eads,
AND
S. F. B. Morse.



Prof. S. F. B. MORSE.

Well-Known Engineer.

Electrician and Inventor.

THE SUBJECT of this sketch, James B. Eads, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1820, and afterwards, in 1829, with his parents, removed to Louisville, Ky. At eleven years of age, having a fondness for mechanics, he constructed a practical steam-engine, and this led to further developments and facilities for mechanical ingenuity. The family becoming poor, and failing to find employment in Louisville, James went to St. Louis, working his passage, without a coat, or shoes on his feet; not finding work, he took to peddling apples on the street until he should secure a situation. Getting employment at last, in a mercantile house, he had access to the library of one of his employers, and his studies of machinery, mechanics and engineering were resumed. Afterwards he was employed as a clerk on a Mississippi river steamer for several years; thus he obtained a useful knowledge of that important water-course.

At twenty-two he, with others, entered upon the employment of raising sunken or wrecked steamers on the river, their operations extending from Galena, Ill., to the Balize, La., and several tributaries of that stream. The enterprise became very successful. Selling out, he established a glass factory at St. Louis, but, with a new company, he soon returned to the work of rescuing sunken steamers. In ten years the company made \$500,000.

In 1857, owing to ill-health, he was forced to retire from business, but when the Rebellion came, Mr. Eads threw the weight of his money and restored energies on the Union side, building gunboats for the government and receiving handsome emoluments; fourteen gunboats, heavily armored, and four mortar-boats were turned out, with seven "tin-clad" transports, or musket-proof boats, for the Union. After the war he obtained a government contract for building "jetties" at the mouths of the Mississippi river, at a big price, and with such success that large ocean vessels may now enter the Mississippi river without hindrance, through the improved channels that he constructed.

Captain Eads devoted much time and attention to the matter of elevating vessels upon wheels and transporting them by railway across the Isthmus of Panama. Died March 8, 1887.



AMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE was a native of Charlestown, Mass., where he first saw the light, April 27, 1791. Having perfected his education at Yale College in 1810, he visited Europe with Washington Allston, studied art under the supervision of that celebrated painter and the renowned Benjamin West, and became quite proficient both in painting and sculpture, remaining abroad until 1815. Returning home, he followed his profession in Boston, Charleston and New York city, and was one of the organizers of the National Academy of Design, established in New York in 1826. For sixteen years he was president of this institution. In 1829 he revisited Europe for the purpose of completing his art studies, and returned in about three years. As professor of literature of the arts of design in the University of New York, he delivered a course of lectures on the affinity of those arts, in 1835. A student of chemistry and natural philosophy, as well as art, it is not strange that in 1826-'27 he became interested in the science of electro-magnetism and made it, in connection with telegraphy, the subject of intense study and the object of another voyage to Europe.

In 1832 he conceived and practically demonstrated the great electric telegraph system, which now bears his name. After various failures in seeking government aid to perfect his invention, he was surprised and delighted, in 1843, by an appropriation of \$30,000 from Congress, with which to erect his first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Upon its completion his success was assured, and wealth and honor were attained. His own countrymen proudly acknowledged the superiority of his genius, and the crowned heads of the old world bestowed upon him rich and elegant tokens of their high appreciation of his invention. To him also is the world indebted for electro-magnetic sub-marine telegraphy and the Atlantic cable, of which he made, it is believed, the first suggestion in 1843.

In June, 1871, in commemoration of his invaluable scientific discoveries, a bronze statue of him, provided by the telegraphers, was publicly unveiled in Central Park, N. Y., by William Cullen Bryant.

He died in New York, April 2, 1872.



Dr. Abernethy.

Eminent Physicians.



Dr. Jenner.

Distinguished for Skill and Medical Discovery.



THE ECCENTRIC surgeon, John Abernethy, was born either in Scotland or Ireland, in 1764. Probably no man ever more lightly esteemed the opinions of others, or endeavored to impress his own views upon the minds of others with more clearness. Whatever may be thought of his blunt and offensive manners, his professional and private

character rank high. At first, as a medical student, he was a scholar of Sir Charles Blick, surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and afterwards of the learned John Hunter. Early in life he nearly revolutionized the science of surgery by his exposition of the fundamental principles upon which surgical operations have since been conducted, and by the boldness and success with which he tied up ruptured jugular veins and iliac (or main flank) arteries in the human body. Having acquired great distinction in his profession, he was successively appointed surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals, and, in 1814, professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal college of surgeons. As a writer of books relating to his favorite science, he became a standard authority in nearly all the medical colleges of Europe and America. Among these were tracts, treatises, essays and collections of his medical lectures. He died at Enfield, England, in April 18, 1831.

EDWARD JENNER.

IN THE year 1718 Lady Mary Wortley Montague brought from Turkey to England the practice of inoculating persons with small-pox, as a means of preventing any future attack of that disease in the natural way. It was highly successful, but involved the same risk of infection to others as did the disease when accidentally taken. In 1796, Dr. Edward Jenner, an English physician, had his attention turned to the cow-pox by discovering that those who had been affected by it were incapable of receiving the small-pox infection. In May of that year he made his first experiment in what is now known as "vaccination," by applying the pus, or matter, from a sore on a milkmaid, who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, to the person of a healthy child, and the usefulness and triumph of his discovery were completely established. The practice of vaccination spread to all quarters of the globe, and honors and applause were showered upon Dr. Jenner from all quarters. Oxford college presented him with a diploma, the Royal society admitted him as a member, and parliament voted to give him \$100,000. Before his discovery the deaths from small-pox in London every year were

4,000, and afterwards only 3,000. Dr. Jenner was born in Gloucestershire, Eng., May 17, 1749, apprenticed to a surgeon, and subsequently settled at Berkeley, England, as a physician and surgeon. He wrote extensively concerning the cow-pox, and also a volume of observations on the natural history of the cuckoo. He died on Jan. 26, 1823.

SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN.

THE discoverer of the medical system of homeopathy, Samuel C. F. Hahnemann, was born in Saxony, April 10, 1755. At the age of twenty he studied medicine at Leipsic, Germany, teaching languages, and translating foreign medical books during his leisure hours. In 1777 he was appointed to the care of a ward in a government hospital, and was subsequently for two years librarian and physician to the governor of Transylvania. In 1787, having married, he settled at Dresden, and began to gain reputation as a writer on medical subjects, when he made the important discovery that a drug produced in a healthy individual the very symptoms which that drug was used to cure in a sick person. This principle became the foundation-stone—the bed-rock—on which Hahnemann, revolutionizing his previous beliefs in the science of medicine, built up his now widely-known system, the motto of which is, "Like cures like." He experimented, tested, and studied, in the interest of his discovery, until the most satisfactory results were obtained. Then he put his system into practice among his patients with the best effect. But his theories, notwithstanding the proofs in their favor, met with severe opposition for fifteen years. In the meantime he wrote several works in advocacy of his system, which was thoroughly organized and named "homeopathy," in a volume called the "Organon," published at Dresden in 1810. This work brought on a bitter warfare among the medical men of that age, but Hahnemann continued to practice the new system at Leipsic, gathering around him many friends and disciples. A highly satisfactory test of the correctness and usefulness of homeopathy was made in 1813, during the prevalence of malignant typhus fever at Leipsic, when Hahnemann treated seventy-three of these patients, and all but one recovered, and that was an old man. This success led to a new persecution against him, and in 1820 he removed to Kothen, where he also encountered, for a time, the same hostility that had driven him from Leipsic; but a reaction in his favor soon occurred, and when he wished to change his residence to Paris, in 1835, he had to leave the town secretly, at night, lest the populace should refuse to let him go. After reaching Paris he continued to practice his system of medicine there until his death, July 2, 1843.

Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith, and the Beecher Family.



HE rationalistic preacher, Theodore Parker, was born at Lexington, Mass., August 24, 1810. He entered Harvard college, in 1830, and the theological school in 1834, remaining two years. In 1836 he went to preach at Barnstable, Mass., to the Unitarians, and in 1837, after his marriage to Miss Cabot, removed to West Roxbury. Soon he began to advance religious opinions

which were considered radical in the extreme by most Unitarians, and when he declared at Boston, in 1841, his belief in the absolute humanity of Christ, they arrayed themselves in opposition to him. In 1843-'4 he visited Europe, and on his return to Boston he began preaching his peculiar doctrines to his adherents at the Melodeon. Over this congregation he was regularly installed in 1846. From 1847 to 1850 he edited the *Massachusetts Quarterly Review*, lectured on various political and social topics, corresponded with many prominent men, and gave attention to other intellectual pursuits. Particularly did he oppose the fugitive-slave law, and sheltered runaway slaves in his own house. His earliest published book was the "Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion," which contains the fundamental principles of those peculiar tenets known as "Parkerism." In 1859, for the purpose of recruiting his health, he visited the West Indies, and that summer he went to Europe, spending the following winter at Rome. In the spring he went to Florence, Italy, where he died May 10, 1860. His comprehensive and valuable collection of books, amounting to more than 13,000 volumes, he left mostly to the Boston public library.

GERRIT SMITH.

THE American philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, was born at Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797. He inherited large estates in New York and other States from his father, who had been a partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur business. He was educated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1818. For years he was occupied in looking after the interests of his estate, but was admitted to the practice of the law at the age of fifty-six. He was a member of the colonization society, which had for its object the emigration of colored people from the United States to Africa. Subsequently he joined the American anti-slavery society. His philanthropy led him to give away large quantities of land to individuals and for the benefit of the public; thus, in 1848, he donated, in parcels averaging fifty acres each, 200,000 acres. He was elected to Congress in 1852, but resigned before the end of his term. In his congressional career he voted with the anti-slavery party, and made several speeches in behalf of its principles. Through too

much confidence or over-zeal he was persuaded to contribute to the attempt of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, to raid Virginia in the cause of anti-slavery, and its failure, together with the loss of life attending it, is said to have unsettled the mind of Mr. Smith to a degree that caused his confinement for some months in an insane asylum. During the Southern rebellion he contributed freely of his means for the raising of Union troops, but his universal philanthropy led him afterwards to become a bondsman with Horace Greeley for the release of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Smith built a church at Peterboro, N. Y., in which he used to preach. At first he was orthodox in his faith, but became, subsequently, very liberal. He died in New York Dec. 28, 1874. Some of his publications are: "The Theologies," "Speeches in Congress," "The Religion of Reason," "Nature the Base of a Free Theology," and "Correspondence with Albert Barnes." Mr. Smith from time to time lectured in the great centers of population on religious or political topics. He was an earnest

advocate of what he considered to be just and right, and his writings, which he had printed in pamphlet form for free distribution, were spread among the people on all proper occasions, whenever or wherever he came before them.

THE BEECHERS.

THE well-known family of this name is eminently literary and reformatory in its work, as shown by the principal publications which different members of the family have contributed to American literature, as follows:

CATHERINE E. — "Educational Reminiscences," "Domestic Service," "Appeals to the People as the Authorized Interpreters of the Bible," "Common-Sense Applied to Religion, or the Bible and the People," "House-keeper and Healthkeeper," "Manual of Arithmetic," "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness," "Physiology and Calisthenics," "Treatise on Domestic Economy," "Religious Training of Children in the Family, School, and Church," "Duty of American Women to their Country," "The American Woman's Home," etc.

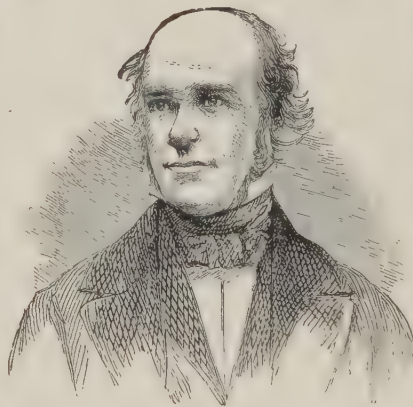
LYMAN — "Political Atheism" and "Sermons."

CHARLES — "Redeemer and Redeemed," "The Incarnation, or Pictures of the Virgin and Her Son," "Pen-Pictures of the Bible," "Spiritualism Reviewed," and the "Life and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher," a divine and father of the Beecher family.

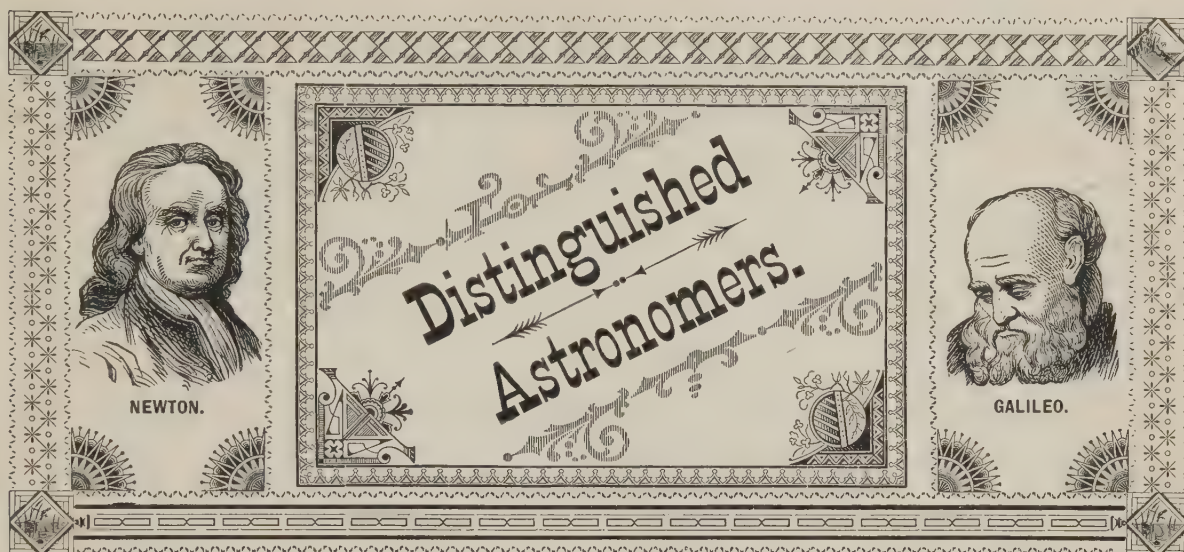
HENRY WARD — "Illustrated Bible Biographies," "Lectures to Young Men," "Industry and Idleness," "Star Papers," "Life Thoughts," "Life of Jesus the Christ," "Norwood," a novel, "Fruits, Flowers, and Farming," "The Plymouth Pulpit" (sermons), "Sermons on Liberty and War," "Yale Lectures on Preaching," etc.

EDWARD — "Baptism, its Imports and Modes," "The Conflict of Ages," "The Concord of Ages," "The Papal Conspiracy."

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER (MRS. STOWE) — "The Mayflower," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," "The Minister's Wooing," "My Wife and I," "Lady Byron Vindicated," etc.



Theodore Parker,
Independent Clergyman and Representative of a Liberal
Theology.



Men Who Have Devoted Their Lives to the Investigation of Astronomical Science.

PYTHAGORAS.

ABOUT 580 years before Christ, was born at Samos the illustrious Grecian metaphysical philosopher, geometrician and astronomer, Pythagoras. At the age of eighteen he began his travels, visiting Phenicia and Asia Minor, and even, it is said, Persia and India. He resided for twenty-five years in Egypt. Returning to Samos he taught geometry, subsequently settling at Crotona, where he established a school of philosophy that became famous. His pupils were required to observe strict silence for five years, to dress simply, eat but little and abstain from animal food. Women were admitted to his lectures, and fifteen attended his school. He taught the doctrine of "metempsychosis"—the passing of a human soul, at death, into the body of some animal, 1,000 years being required in this manner

to expiate the sins of the human life and restore it to a blissful immortality. While he had many admirers and disciples, he was subjected to persecution and driven from Samos. He then took refuge in the Temple of the Muses at Metapontum, where it is doubtfully said that he starved to death about 497 years before Christ. While he entertained crude ideas concerning a future state of existence, it is doubtless true that he was one of the most learned of the philosophers who lived prior to the Christian era. As evidence of this it is claimed that he conceived the idea of the rotundity of the earth and that it revolved around the sun, which he believed to be the center of the solar system. This, in an age of such limited opportunity, was a wonderful discovery.

CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY.

THE life of Claudius Ptolemy, the distinguished astronomer, geographer and mathematician, is somewhat obscured by the absence of authentic records. Pelusium, in Greece, is mentioned as his birthplace, and the second century as the time of his career. His intelligence concerning the earth and the starry worlds around it, although varied and extensive, has been proven to be erratic in some of its conclusions. For instance, he projected the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which placed our planet in the middle of the universe, so that the whole creation moves about it as a common center. This theory was prevalently received until the present (Copernican) belief, which makes the sun the center orb of the solar system, was adopted a few centuries later. Ptolemy, however, was wise in much that he advanced concerning the heavenly bodies. His principal work, the "Great Astronomical Construction," contains a catalogue of the stars, following but improving that of Hipparchus, and treats of the correspondence of the earth with the other planets, the effect of the earth's position, etc. With all his errors he computed future eclipses with great exactitude and determined the orbits of the various planets. Nor was it in astronomy alone that he excelled his predecessors and contemporaries, for he wrote a geography, which became and remained a standard authority until the sixteenth century, and was the first to use the terms latitude and longitude in the earth's measurement, proving it to be a globe. His geography and its accompanying maps are still in existence. His various acquirements included a practical knowledge of music, and he wrote, or compiled, papers on that art, chronology, mechanics and astrology. The date of his death, as of his birth, is not known.

COPERNICUS.

THE discoverer of the system of planetary science which bears his name, Nikolaus Copernicus, was born at Thorn, Prussia, February 19, 1473. He studied medicine and philosophy, but abandoned them for mathematics and astronomy. He became mathematical professor at Rome, canon of Frauenburg, and an arch-deacon

in his native town. His theory of a reform in the current (Ptolemaic) system of astronomy was first meditated in 1507, but its details were not completed until 1530, and so great was his fear of opposition that he did not publish his work until 1543, the year of his death. His system, now universally believed to be true, announced that the planets revolved around the sun, instead of the sun revolving around the earth—a theory which previously prevailed.

JOHANN KEPLER.

GERMANY produced one of the most famous of the world's astronomers in the person of Johann Kepler, at Magstatt, Wurtemberg, in December, 1571. His education was received at a monastic school and the university of Tübingen, at the latter of which he acquired a master's degree in 1591. Devoting himself to the study of astronomy he began his scientific career. Near the last of the sixteenth century he became professor of mathematics in the University of Gratz. About 1598 he assisted Tycho Brahe in preparing new astronomical tables, by order of the Emperor Rudolph II. Tycho died soon afterwards, and Kepler became the royal mathematician, but this did not keep him out of poverty, so that he resorted to astrology for support. Subsequently he made some important discoveries in the movement of certain planets in their orbits, and his theories and exposition of these were adopted as authorities. The labor and assiduity of Kepler in pursuing these studies were profound and earnest, yet he obtained little or no profit from their publication. Misfortunes overtook him, but still he struggled on, until he made his greatest discovery—that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their average distances from the sun. He also largely elucidated the truth of the Copernican system of astronomy. Pecuniary disappointments, however, continued to depress him, and finally threw him into a fever, which caused his death November 5, 1631.

GALILEO.

THE distinguished Italian astronomer and scientist, Galileo Galilei, a son of a nobleman at Florence, was born at Pisa in 1564. He was designed for the medical profession, but preferring mathematics instead, he attained such proficiency in this science that at the age of twenty-four he was appointed professor of mathematics at Pisa. There his opposition to the philosophy of Aristotle created so many enemies to him that he resigned in 1592, and accepted the professorship at Padua. He remained in the latter position eighteen years. In 1609, becoming acquainted with the invention of the telescope, he constructed one for himself, with which he discovered the four moons of the planet Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the starry nature of the milky way, the hills and valleys of the moon, and the spots on the solar disk, from the motion of which he inferred the rotation of the sun. Becoming convinced of the truth of the Copernican system of astronomy (the revolution of the earth on its axis, and the planets around the sun), he avowed his belief and was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, in 1615 and 1633, on the charge of heresy. On both occasions his tormentors required him to openly recant his belief in the Copernican system, but he is said to have stamped the earth with his foot after his last abjuration, with the remark, "It moves, nevertheless." Three years before his death he was stricken with blindness. In addition to the foregoing discoveries he noted the gravity of the atmosphere, invented the cycloid and simple pendulum, and was the first to make a clear exposition of the principles of motion. He died in 1642.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

THIS great philosopher was born at Woolsthorpe, Eng., Dec. 25, 1642. Being educated at Grantham school and Trinity college, Cambridge, he early evinced a talent for mechanics and drawing.

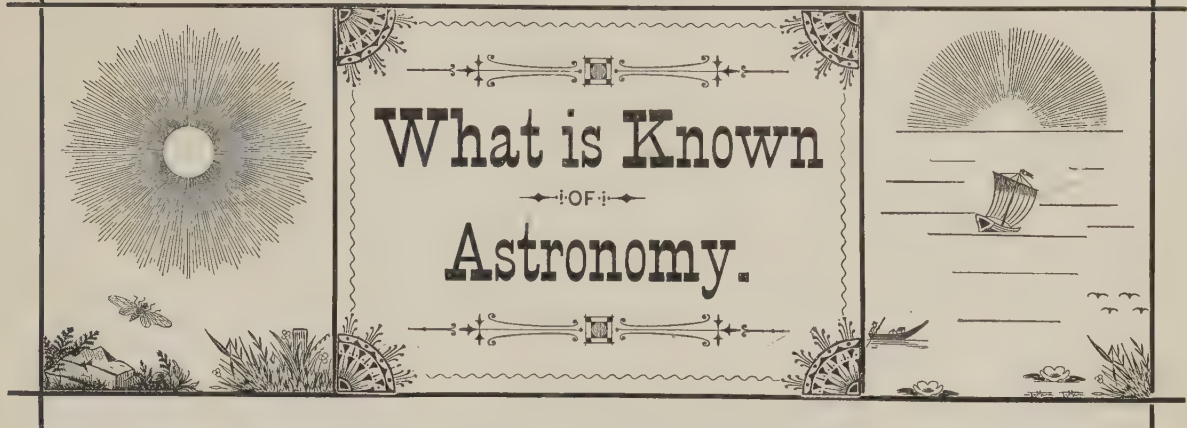
At college he studied mathematics assiduously, in 1669 became professor of mathematics, and in 1671 a member of the Royal society. During his stay at Cambridge he made his three great discoveries, of fluxions, the nature of light and colors, and the law of gravitation—the latter suggested by seeing an apple fall from a tree. His "Principia," which unfolded to the world his theory of the universe, was published in 1687. He was elected member of the university in 1688 and 1701; was appointed warden of the mint, in 1696, and master of it in 1699. He was chosen president of the Royal society in 1703, and knighted in 1705. Died March 20, 1727. His theory of universal gravitation involved the principle (according to Sir David Brewster), "that every particle of matter in the universe is attracted by, or gravitates to, every other particle of matter, with a force inversely proportioned to the squares of their distance."

WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

ONE of the most distinguished of modern astronomers was William Herschel, who was born in Prussia, Nov. 15, 1738. Being the son of a musician, young Herschel was himself a player of military music besides being an organist. Astronomy was one of the occupations of his leisure, and to save the expense of purchasing a telescope he constructed one for himself, with great success. He also manufactured numerous others of great power. Forsaking music and prosecuting the study of astronomy, on March 13, 1781, he discovered a new planet, which he named Georgium Sidus (now Uranus). Continuing his astronomical researches, in 1816 he was knighted. Died Aug. 23, 1812. Of his numerous discoveries the following are some of the principal: Volcanoes in the moon; the sixth and seventh moons of Saturn; the six moons of Uranus, and others of less general interest, but of great astronomical value. His famous telescope, the expense of which was defrayed by King George III., of England, was forty feet long, with a four-foot mirror and weighed 2,118 pounds. Herschel was a member of the principal scientific societies of Europe and America, and the first president of the Royal astronomical society of England. Herschel's only son, Sir John F. W. Herschel, baronet, is another prominent English astronomer. He was born Mar. 7, 1792. In 1834 he established an observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, at his own expense, remaining there and prosecuting his star-studies for four years (1834-'38) in the whole southern sky, deriving a vast fund of valuable astronomical and meteorological information. He published several scientific works, and received a high appreciation, with distinguished scientific honors and positions. His intellectual powers won him many golden opinions. Died May 11, 1871.

LAPLACE.

AN astronomer who won much distinction by his knowledge of the heavenly bodies and their motions, was Pierre Simon, the Marquis de Laplace, who began his existence at Beaumont-en-Auge, Lower Normandy, March 23, 1749. Although of obscure parentage, wealthy friends aided him in early life to gain an education at the college of Caen and the military school of Beaumont. Going to Paris when eighteen, he soon attracted the attention of the scientist, D'Alembert, by the production of a shrewd paper on mechanical principles, and through this influence Laplace obtained, about 1769, a professorship of mathematics in the military school at Paris. He died at Paris, March 5, 1827. His attainments in science, especially in astronomical discovery, evidence his great superiority over his contemporaries. His genius is best exemplified in his writings, which in some degree stand unrivaled by those of more modern scientists. His theories and celestial expositions are standard authorities in astronomical investigations, but his fame rests principally on his "Mecanique Celeste," a comprehensive epitome or analysis of astronomical learning, gathered from various sources.



The Progress of Astronomical Science.



VIEW OF the heavens on a clear night reveals a vast number of stars, and if in the right period in the month, a moon. By day the stars and moon have disappeared from sight and the sun is the only object visible in the heavens.

The study of these heavenly bodies occupied the attention of the ancients many centuries before the advent of Christ, but definite knowledge concern-

ing them was very

limited, and such may be said to be the case yet. With the introduction of the telescope, however, much information has been gained in the past three centuries.

Various were the conjectures of the ancients concerning the shape of the earth and the relations which the sun, moon and stars held to our planet, the impression being that the earth was flat, and was the center of the universe, the various heavenly luminaries revolving around it.

Six hundred years before the Christian era, Thales of Miletus, a Grecian philosopher, taught astronomy, and succeeding him came Pythagoras and Plato. Some of these conceived the idea that the world was round and that it had two movements, one being diurnal upon its axis and the other around the sun. They taught that the sun, which they thought the center of the universe, was a globe of fire, which lighted the moon and gave heat and light to the earth.

In the second century after Christ, Ptolemy, another philosopher, prepared a treatise on astronomy, the first systematic work of the

kind, in which, rejecting the system of Pythagoras, he announced that the earth was the center of the universe and the heavenly bodies revolved around it. For thirteen centuries this idea possessed the inhabitants of the earth.

Near the middle of the fifteenth century, a Prussian physician, named Copernicus, announced his adherence to the Pythagorean theory that the sun instead of the earth was the center of the planetary system, was immovable, and the earth revolved around it between the orbits of Venus and Mars. Copernicus studied the subject for some thirty years and did much toward the establishment of the science of astronomy on a reasonable basis.

Kepler, a German astronomer, succeeded Copernicus fifty years after, and demonstrated that the planets, instead of revolving around the sun in perfect circles, made their revolutions in an ellipse, and that the moons made also their revolutions in elliptic orbits. Kepler also determined the dimensions of the orbits of the several planets and their velocity of movement.

Galileo, an Italian, was busy about the beginning of the seventeenth century with the telescope in a survey of the heavens. His researches resulted in a close inspection of the moon, which very clearly determined its character. The satellites revolving about Jupiter were discovered, and many facts relating to the celestial bodies were made known.

Up to this point, however, while the dimension, orbits, velocity of movement, and revolutions of many of the planets had been fully settled, the power that held them in place and caused their movement was yet a mystery. Then came the discovery by Newton, an English philosopher, of the means by which all the heavenly orbs may be held in place by the law of gravitation; and later many discoveries by Herschel

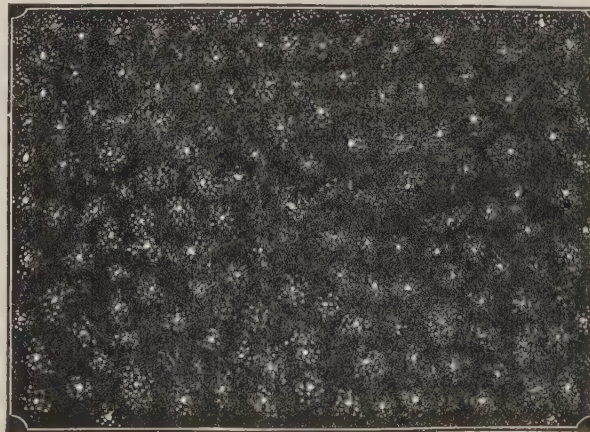


FIG. 1.--The Supposed Structure of the Universe.

THE infinity of space is supposed to be studded with untold millions of suns, each of which is the center of a group of planets, similar to our planetary system. These suns, each with the family of planets that circulate about them, it is supposed, could they be seen, would present an appearance similar to the illustration shown

above. The immensity of creation can be dimly imagined when we consider that each of these groups is as great as is our solar system, and these groups numbering millions, billions and trillions of planets, vast numbers of which may be inhabited, extend into boundless space which no finite mind can comprehend.

of heavenly orbs, among them being Uranus and various satellites. Astronomy with the aid of mathematics, which determines the equinoxes, conjunctions, and eclipses, has now settled itself into one of the positive sciences, concerning which considerable is known, and yet when a view is taken at night of the thousands of brilliantly shining orbs, as they appear in the heavens, and the question is asked, whence came these stars, are they worlds, and are they peopled, the mind is lost in conjecture and forced to the conclusion that we know indeed but very little.

Near the middle of the eighteenth century Laplace, a learned French astronomer, advanced the idea called the nebular theory,—a theory that has been largely adopted by the evolutionists and progressionists, that the heavens are studded with innumerable groups of planets, in the center of each of which is a sun around which a certain number of planets revolve in a manner similar to the movements of our planetary system. The idea was further advanced that the sun once filled all the space now occupied by the orbits of the several planets. That from the sun has been thrown off from time to time an emanation of gaseous substance which formed in a ring about the sun, and in due time broke, collected together and made a planet. That the sun has gone forward gradually contracting and throwing off rings thus until all the planets in the solar system have been in this manner developed.

That this solar system of ours, with its sun and planets revolving in space, is but one of millions of similar systems, thousands of whose planets are inhabited, while some once inhabited are dead, and others are yet too young and gaseous to admit of habitation.

That while the planets revolve around the sun, this sun with its family of planets revolves with many other systems around a greater sun, and this greater sun with its multitude of systems revolves around a great central sun.

The groups of planetary systems which fill immensity of space, each group of which with its sun is supposed to be revolving around a great center, is represented in Figure 1.

The definite intelligence which astronomers have of the heavenly bodies is confined to the size, revolutions, orbits, density, and conjunctions of the planets which revolve about our sun. The principal of these planets are named in their order as they go out from the sun as follows: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. There are also several moons and secondary planets that are mentioned elsewhere.

The relative size of each of the primary or principal planets in our solar system may be judged by the following comparison presented by an astronomer, the sun being represented as a globe two feet in diameter standing in an open field: A pin-head 164 feet away will represent Mercury; a pea 284 feet from the sun, Venus; another pea 430 feet, Earth; a large pin-head 654 feet, Mars; a medium-sized orange nearly half a mile from the globe represents Jupiter; a small

orange four-fifths of a mile, shows Saturn; a small plum a mile and a half, represents Uranus, and an ordinary plum two miles and a half from the globe shows Neptune.

All the planets of our system together would not equal in bulk a six-hundredth part of the body of the sun.

A specific description of the sun and the several planets, their moons and the asteroids, herewith follows:

The Sun.

While the discoveries of modern astronomers and other scientific men have effected something toward developing the true nature and composition of the sun, it is still comparatively an unsolved problem. Science, however, establishes it as the center of our great solar system, the source of light and heat to all other planets within this system, and an immense power in the production and maintenance of animal and vegetable life. Of the sources of the sun's

heat, nothing is positively known, although it is believed that it is derived from electrical influences.

Astronomy, with mathematics, places the sun's distance from the earth at 92,000,000 of miles, to us an incomprehensible distance, if we judge alone by our natural senses. It is around the sun that all the other planets within the solar system revolve at various periods, according to their position and distance from it. Thus Mercury, the nearest to the sun, is still 37,000,000 of miles from it, and passes entirely around it within eighty-five days, while the earth requires 365¼ days to accomplish one revolution.

The diameter of the sun is 882,000 miles, so that it is about 111 times thicker than the earth. It has no orbit, for it is stationary, but it revolves upon its axis, with the speed of 4,564 miles an hour, or more than four times faster than the earth turns upon its own axis; but with all this velocity, so large is the sun that it requires 25¼ days to complete one entire revolution.

So far as science has determined, the sun is a dark and solid globe, surrounded by two coverings of gaseous material, each of considerable

thickness, the one nearest to the body of the sun not being light-giving, but somewhat like our own atmosphere, while the outer one is a light-giving gas or flame, from which our sunlight and heat are derived.

Some scientific people, judging from observations made during total eclipses of the sun, conclude that there is another, or third, gaseous covering to the body of the sun, above the second, which is cloudy and extends thousands of miles outward from the sun.

Others, considering the first or inner covering of the sun as an atmosphere of a cool material, producing a delightful climate on the body of the sun, have conjectured that animate beings inhabit the great planet; but of course this suggestion, however probable, is unsupported by facts.

Dark spots of irregular form, rarely to be seen with the naked eye,

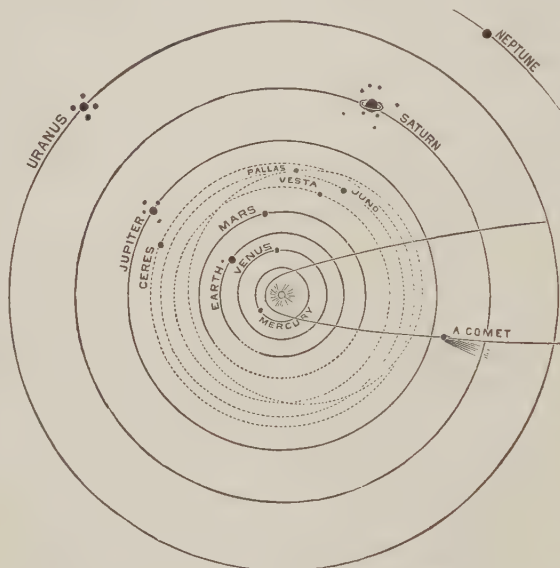


FIG. 2.--The Planets of our Solar System.

THE above illustration represents the sun with the planets as they revolve in their orbits about the same. As will be seen Mercury occupies the orbit next the sun. Venus is next. Outside and beyond that is the earth with its one moon. Mars is yet a greater distance away from the sun. Then are found still farther off several smaller planets. Jupiter, with its four moons, is plainly defined. Then Saturn, with its brilliant rings and eight moons, is one of the con-

spicuous objects in the heavens. Farther off yet is Uranus, with its four moons, and away millions of miles yet, in the distance, is Neptune. Crossing the orbits of these several planets is seen the erratic track of the comet which, in obedience to some unknown and peculiar law, comes from out the boundless space of the universe, crosses the path of the planets, wheels about the sun and returns again into the unknown abyss of space.

sometimes pass over the sun's surface from east to west, within a period of nearly fourteen days. They are supposed to be ruptures or openings in the outer fiery envelope of the sun. They usually present a dark nucleus, surrounded by a strip of shaded light, and that by a margin of light more brilliant than the sun itself. As a general thing the spots are neither permanent nor uniform. Sometimes small spots unite, and again large ones separate into smaller ones, some continuing days, weeks or months together, while others appear but a few hours. Galileo is said to have first discovered sun-spots about 1611; since then observation has shown that they appear almost every year, but from 1676 to 1684, none were seen. Some of the largest have been estimated to be from 30,000 to 50,000 miles in length, and sometimes a spot seems to be spanned with a bridge of light. See spots on the sun, Fig. 4.

Mercury.

With the exception of the asteroids (See Astronomical Dictionary), Mercury is the smallest of the principal planets in our solar system, its diameter being only 2,984 miles. Its distance from the sun is nearly 37,000,000 miles. Turning on its axis from west to east, at the speed of 370 miles an hour, it performs one revolution within twenty-four hours, five minutes and twenty-eight seconds, so that its day is a trifle longer than ours. It moves in its orbit around the sun at the astonishing velocity of 110,725 miles an hour, thus perfecting an entire revolution in eighty-eight days, which is

offices alternately 292 days, appearing as the former in the western horizon and as the latter in the east. The change from one to the other is wrought by its orbital departure from the sun and its return. It is called one of the "interior" or "inferior" planets because, like Mercury, its orbit is between the sun and the earth. Twice in a century Venus passes between us and the sun, traversing the disk of the latter. This is called the "transit of Venus," and is considered among astronomers one of the most interesting of celestial events. In December, 1874, it attracted universal attention, and in 1882 this phenomenon again occurred, creating no less interest than before. Mountains of great height have been discovered on its surface, which is believed to be mostly covered with water. Whether it is inhabited or not its climate, on the plains, is thought to be warmer in summer than ours, with a less degree of average coolness in winter.

The Earth.

The earth on which we live, and from which all our astronomical phenomena must be observed, is the third planet in our system from the sun, being distant from it about 92,000,000 miles. It is a sphere, or globe, in form, but not perfectly round, as it is considerably flattened at the north and south ends, which we call the poles, or ends of the imaginary axis on which the whole structure is supposed to turn from west to east once in twenty-four hours. This revolution is called "diurnal" because it forms one entire night and day.

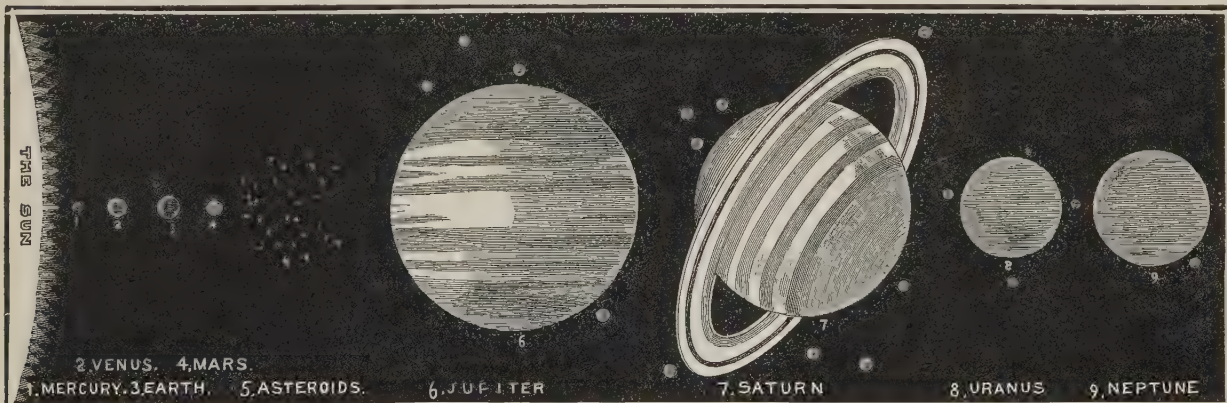


FIG. 3.--The Relative Sizes of the Planets.

the length of its year, equaling about three of our months. Telescopes have revealed some of the mysteries of its surface, and one mountain (it is said) has been discovered in its southern hemisphere, that is estimated to be ten and a half miles high. Nothing is known of its inhabitants, if any there be, but it is demonstrated that the light and heat of the sun on the surface of this planet are seven times greater than on the earth's. The nearness of Mercury to the sun prevents, except at certain periods, the correctness of observations afforded by most of the other planets.

Venus.

This is the second planet from the sun, and the brightest star in the heavens. It is about 68,000,000 miles distant from the sun, around which it revolves from west to east in 224½ days, moving in its orbit at the rate of 80,000 miles an hour. Its true diameter is 7,621 miles, but as its distance from the earth constantly varies, its apparent size and brilliancy also continually change. It turns upon its axis once in twenty-three hours, twenty-one minutes and seven seconds, and its year is equal to about thirty-two of our weeks. Venus is best known to us by her constant position either as the earth's evening star or morning star, continuing in each of these

The earth has a circumscribed pathway through space, called its orbit, over which it passes around the sun once in 365¼ days, thus measuring one of our entire years. Our globe is composed of seven strata, or layers of different sorts of rocks and earth, and is about 8,000 miles in thickness through its center. It has one satellite, or moon, (see "Moon," in the following Dictionary), and contains 1,300,000,000 inhabitants. As large and wonderful as it seems to us, it is in size, as compared with some of its sister planets, and especially the sun, a very insignificant affair. On the first of January the earth is about 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than on the third of July, but its surface being slantingly placed toward the sun at the former period, the heat is lessened instead of increased. The earth revolves on its axis at the speed of about 1,000 miles an hour, and on its journey around the sun at 68,000 miles during the same time. About two-thirds of its surface is water. (See "Seasons," "Atmosphere," and "Moon.")

Mars.

Mars is the fourth planet as regards distance from the sun, and the first of the "exterior planets," or those whose pathways around the sun are outside that of the earth. It is to us a fine cherry-colored

star, whose brilliancy increases or decreases in proportion as it approaches or moves away from the earth, varying from 50,000,000 to 240,000,000 miles. Its average distance from the sun is 145,000,000 miles; its average rate of speed in its own orbit around it is 55,000 miles an hour, and one complete revolution on its axis requires twenty-four hours, thirty-nine minutes and two and one-half seconds, so that its day is something longer than ours. Its average diameter is 4,222 miles at the equator, and about one-sixteenth less at the poles. Mars, it is claimed, has two moons. Its year comprises about 687 of our days, or one year and ten and a half months. Its atmosphere is much thinner than ours, it has seasons resembling ours, and the telescope has revealed to us the existence on its surface of oceans, continents, mountains, arctic regions, hills, valleys and rivers, similar to ours. That animals, and perhaps beings superior to ourselves, inhabit Mars is conjectured as reasonable, for the planet seems fitted for such animated creations, and nothing, it is said, was ever made in vain.

The Asteroidal Planets.

See "Asteroids," "Ceres," "Juno," "Pallas" and "Vesta," in the following Dictionary.

Jupiter.

This, the largest of all the planets in our solar system, and one of the brightest, has an average distance from the sun of about 480,000,000 miles. Its diameter, or thickness at its equator, is about 91,000 miles, or twelve times as great as that of the earth at our equator, while its surface exceeds in area that of the earth 115 times. Although it moves in its pathway around the sun at a speed of nearly 30,000 miles an hour, it requires almost twelve of our years (4,332½ of our days) to accomplish its annual circuit. One peculiarity of this planet is the fact that it revolves on a perpendicular (or upright) axis—standing, as it were, straight on end, instead of a slanting position—at the speed of about 28,000 miles an hour, accomplishing one whole daily revolution in nine hours and fifty-six minutes of our time. Its days and nights are of equal length; no change of seasons occurs, perpetual spring prevailing, and four moons contribute to the interest of its nights. Astronomers differ as to the character of this planet, some claiming that it may be covered with vegetation and inhabited by human beings and animals, while others object to this idea because of the singularly stormy appearance of its atmosphere, and the apparently unsettled condition of its surface, covered with vapors, as if it had not sufficiently cooled off, but still glowed with internal fires. Proctor thinks that it possesses self-illuminating properties. To us it appears of a cold, steel-blue color.

Saturn.

Outside of Jupiter and inside of Uranus is the orbit, or pathway around the sun, of Saturn, a planet 722 times as large as our earth. Its distance from the sun is 872,132,000 miles; its thickness, at its equator, is 71,903 miles, and at its poles 64,213 miles. It moves around the sun at the rate of 22,306 miles an hour, requiring twenty-nine and a half of our years to accomplish one of its annual circuits. It turns very rapidly upon its axis, making a complete revolution

once in ten and a half of our hours, its year containing 25,150 of these short days. Saturn has eight moons, and derives great interest from a broad and magnificent zone, or ring, above and around its equator, encircling it with perpetual light, brighter to the observer than the planet itself. This zone consists of two great rings having a common center, and divided by a dark band. The spread of the outer ring is 169,530 miles, its thickness 10,160 miles; the extreme spread of the inner bright ring is 146,769 miles, its thickness 16,503 miles; the dark band between the bright rings is 1,725 miles wide, and the distance between the planet and inner bright ring is 20,427 miles. These two bright rings and dark band move regularly around the ball of the planet over its equator. The inner one is believed to be nebulous, and the outer one and dark space to consist of solid material, like that of the planet itself. Speculation as to whether Saturn is inhabited is averred to that belief, as the planet's form has been known to change in such a manner as to make it inconvenient for actual settlers by the upheaving of the soil.

Uranus.

This planet, whose distance from the sun is 1,822,360,000 miles, was discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781, and received his name, but

was afterwards known as Georgium Sidus, being so called in honor of George III., of England. Its diameter, at the equator, is 34,331 miles, and it is said to revolve on its axis once in seven hours and five minutes. It moves in its magnificent pathway around the sun at the rate of 15,600 miles an hour, but such is its sweep in the universe that each annual revolution occupies 30,687 of our days, or a trifle more than eighty-four years. Owing to its position on the outer bounds of our solar system, the sun must appear to its inhabitants as merely a brilliant day-star. Uranus has six moons, which, instead of revolving around



FIG. 4--Size of the Sun Compared with the Planets,
Showing Spots upon the Sun.

it from west to east, as all other moons do around their respective planets, except in the case of Neptune, apparently move from east to west. Any conjectures as to the character of the residents of this far-off world, or its natural productions, must of course be only idle imaginings.

Neptune.

The outermost planet of our solar system yet observed, was discovered by the German astronomer Galle, September 23, 1846. Its distance from the sun is 2,745,998,000 miles, and it moves once around the central orb in nearly 164½ of our years. Its diameter at the equator is about 38,000 miles. Its daily revolution on its axis appears to be unestimated, and very little of its climatic, vegetable and animal peculiarities, owing to its great distance, is known. One moon has been discovered, but astronomers insist that this majestic planet is entitled to five more. The motion of the moon already observed is, like those of Uranus, contrary to the common movement of most planetary satellites. Leverrier noted and pondered over the perturbations of Uranus, measuring their intensity and direction, and concluded that a body far beyond the orbit of that planet was the cause of its irregularities. He wrote to Dr. Galle, requesting him to point his glass in a certain quarter, where he must find another planet. Dr. Galle did as directed, and thus Neptune was discovered.

ASTRONOMICAL DICTIONARY.

Words and Terms used in Describing Various Matters Relating to Astronomy.

Aberation—A small, apparent motion in the fixed stars, discovered in 1725.

Acceleration of the Moon—The moon's present period of revolution is shorter than formerly, owing to the increase or acceleration of its mean motion in its orbit.

Acceleration of the Planets—The increased rapidity of their movements while changing position from nearness to the earth to the farthest range of their orbits.

Acceleration (Daily) of the Fixed Stars—The amount by which their daily motion seems to exceed that of the sun, so that they reach the meridian of any place about four minutes sooner each succeeding day.

Acolyte—A star attending, as a companion, another star in its orbit.

Acronecal—A star that rises at sunset and sets at sunrise.

Adumbration—The faint shadow of the moon, shown in favorable weather, when it becomes "new," or during an eclipse of the sun.

Aerolite—A meteoric stone, or other substance, coming to the earth from far-off regions of space; supposed to be a fragment of another planet.

Alcyone—The most brilliant star in the cluster of the Pleiades (in the constellation of Taurus, the Bull), and surmised to be the central sun around which our solar system appears to be moving.

Aldebaran—The brightest star in the constellation of Taurus, in the group Hyades, in the face of the Bull.

Algol—A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation of Perseus.

Almanac—A calendar or record, published annually, of the months and days, with an account of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the movements of other planets, and other astronomical and miscellaneous matters.

Alphonsine Tables—Astronomical tables, published under the auspices of Alphonso X., king of Spain, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Altair—The principal star in the constellation of Aquila, or the Eagle.

Altitude of a Star—The height of any star above the horizon, and is *true* or *apparent* according as it is reckoned from the sensible or rational horizon. The "parallax of altitude" is the difference of distance between these two horizons. See HORIZON.

Amplitude—An arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west points and the center of the sun or stars at their rising and setting, it is "ortive," or eastern, when the star is rising, and "occiduous," or western, when the star is setting.

Annual Parallax—See PARALLAX.

Antarctic—The name of a circle of the globe

Aquarius (or the Water-Bearer)—A constellation in the zodiac, immediately south of the equinoctial, and the eleventh sign in the zodiac.

Aquila and Antinous—A double constellation, directly south of the Fox and Goose and immediately west of the Dolphin; it contains seventy-one stars.

Arc Diurnal—That part of a circle described by a planet or star between its rising and setting; the "nocturnal arc" is that passed between its setting and rising.

Arctic Circle—That portion of the earth immediately surrounding the north pole, bounded by a line parallel with the equator about twenty-three and a half degrees from the pole.

Arcturus—A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Bootes.

Aries (the Ram)—A constellation now second in the zodiac, situated next east of Pisces, and containing sixty-six stars, nine of these are called "nautical stars," because sailors use them in determining their longitude at sea.

Armillary Sphere—An instrument arranged like a globe, but made of a number of circles of wood, metal or paper, representing the several circles of the sphere of the world put together in their natural order, the whole turns upon an axis within a horizon, which is divided into degrees, moves in every direction, and when revolved exhibits

all the phenomena of the heavenly bodies.

Argo Navis (the Ship)—A constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing sixty-four stars, two of which (Canopus and Miaplacidus) are of the first magnitude; this constellation commemorates the mythological story of Jason's expedition to Colchis to recover the golden fleece.

Apogee—That point of a planet's orbit where it is most distant from the earth; this term, as well as "Perigee" (which see), was in use among the ancients; since modern astronomers have made the sun the center of the solar system, the terms "Aphelion" and "Perihelion" are more commonly used to express the same things.

Apparition—The visibility of any star; the



Fig. 5--The Earth as it Appears in Space.

Showing Earth, Sun, Moon, a Comet and various Planets as they revolve in the immensity of space.

which is opposite to the arctic, or northern pole, and is nearly twenty-three and a half degrees distant from the antarctic, or southern pole.

Andromeda—A constellation of sixty-three stars in the northern heavens, representing a woman chained.

Anser—A star of the fifth magnitude in the Milky Way.

Annular—Having the form of a ring; annular space is the interval between an inner and outer ring. See ECLIPSE.

Anomalistic Year—The time that the earth occupies in passing through its orbit.

Aphelion—That point at which any planet is farthest from the sun. See APOGEE.

"circle of apparition" is an imaginary line within which stars are always visible in any given latitude.

Appulse—The approach of a planet toward a conjunction with the sun or any of the fixed stars.

Apsides—The two points in the orbit of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun.

Ascension—That degree of the equator reckoned from the first of the constellation Aries eastward, which rises with the sun or a star; and is either *right* or *oblique* according as it rises in a right or oblique sphere; "ascensional difference" is the difference between the right and oblique ascensions in any point of the heavens.

Asteroids—The numerous small planets whose orbits are situated between those of Mars and Jupiter; these include Astræa, Ceres, Iris, Hebe, Juno, Pallas, Vesta, and more than one hundred others, discovered since 1801. They are supposed to be fragments cast off from other remote planets, and are held in their places by solar influences.

Astræa—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system.

Astrolabe—An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, resembling the armillary sphere, but is not now used.

Astronomy—The science which treats of the sun, moon, earth, planets, comets, etc., showing their magnitudes, order and distances from each other, measuring and noting their risings, settings, motions, appearances, the dates and number of their eclipses, etc.; a mixed mathematical science.

Atmosphere, or Air—The invisible and delicate element which we breathe, and which closely envelops the earth to a depth of about forty miles; the substance of winds.

Auriga (the Wagoner)—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, between Perseus and Gemini, on the same meridian with Orion, containing sixty-six stars, of which Capella is one of the most brilliant in the heavens.

Aurora Borealis ("The Northern Twilight")—An extraordinary meteoric or luminous appearance, visible at night, in the northern heavens, usually known, also, as "northern lights;" its origin and nature have long puzzled the votaries of science, to whom its mysterious beauty ever attracts attention; its source is believed to be electrical; its phenomena varies almost constantly, assuming the form of an arch of light and brilliant, colored streamers flashing through the sky. In the vicinity of the southern pole, where it is called "Aurora australis," it is also witnessed.

Autumn—The third season in the solar year, which begins, in the northern hemisphere, September 22, when the sun enters the constellation of Libra, the Scales, and terminates about December 21; during this season the sun also passes through the other two constellations of Scorpio, the Scorpion, and Sagittarius, the Archer, and these three constellations are known as "Autumnal Signs."

Axis of the Earth—An imaginary line passing through the center of the globe, north and south, from pole to pole, about which its daily revolution is performed; the axis of the earth during its revolution round the sun remains parallel to itself, inclined to the plane of the ecliptic (which see) in an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Axis of the Heavens—The axis of the earth, from north to south, or from east to west,

presented both ways to the concave surface of the heavens.

Azimuth—An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the vertical circle passing through the center of the object. "Azimuth circles" are imaginary great vertical circles passing through the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. "Magnetical azimuth," an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle (azimuth) passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetical meridian. "Azimuth compass," an instrument for defining, in a more accurate manner than by the common compass, the magnetical azimuth of the sun or stars.

Beard of a Comet—The rays which a comet sends out toward that part of the heavens to which its course seems to direct it.

Berenice's Hair—A beautiful cluster of forty-three stars in the northern hemisphere, about five degrees east of the equinoctial colure; its principal stars are between the fourth and fifth magnitudes.



Fig. 6--The Moon.

The Satellite which revolves around the earth, 2,162 miles in diameter, with a surface thirteen times less than the earth, and giving light to the earth by reflection from the sun.

Binocular—See PARALLAX.

Bootes (the Bear-Driver)—A constellation of the northern hemisphere, said to contain fifty-four stars; represents a huntsman, with two greyhounds, pursuing the constellation of the Great Bear; its principal star, of the first magnitude, is Arcturus.

Bouleversement—A French-Latin word, expressive of "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds;" a general disorder.

Cancer (the Crab)—The fifth constellation and fourth sign of the zodiac; situated in the ecliptic, with Leo, the Lion, on the east, and Gemini, the Twins, on the west; contains eighty-three stars, of which Beta, of the third or fourth magnitude, is the brightest, besides several double and nebulous stars; it reaches the meridian March 3. See TROPICS.

Camelopard—A constellation between the Pole Star and the Great Bear, and directly north of Auriga; it contains fifty-eight small stars, the five largest being of the fourth magnitude.

Canes Venatici—The constellation of the Greyhounds, which see.

Canis Major and Canis Minor—Two constellations in the southern hemisphere, known as

the Great Dog and the Little Dog; the first, containing thirty-one visible stars, is southward and eastward of Orion; its principal star is Sirius, the Dog Star, the most brilliant in our heavens (see SIRIUS); the second, a small one, containing only fourteen stars, has Procyon, of the first magnitude, for its brightest star, and Gomeiza, of the second magnitude, for its next most important; its place in the heavens is about five degrees north of the equinoctial, midway between Canis Major and Gemini.

Capricornus (the Goat)—The tenth sign in the zodiac, a constellation of fifty-one stars, the largest three of which are only of the third magnitude; situated in the southern hemisphere, south of the Dolphin and east of Sagittarius. See TROPICS.

Cassiopeia—A beautiful constellation in the northern and southern hemisphere, representing a queen seated in a chair, her head and body in the Milky Way and her foot resting upon the arctic circle—situated midway between Andromeda and the north polar star; it contains fifty five visible stars, the five brightest, of the third magnitude, and one or two smaller ones, forming the "chair;" the star Caph is useful to mariners and surveyors in determining the true position of the polar star.

Castor—A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Twins.

Celestial Globe—An artificial globe, like those representing the earth, which contains a view of the various constellations and signs of the zodiac in their places in the heavens.

Centaurus (the Man-Horse)—A constellation of the extreme southern hemisphere, containing thirty-five stars, including two of the first magnitude, which are not visible in the United States; it represents a horse's body with a man's head and arms, holding a spear.

Centripetal Force—That force which draws a body toward the sun; "centrifugal repulsion" is that power which the sun has to repel other bodies; both forces keep the planets in their places.

Cepheus (the King)—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, about twenty-five degrees northwest of Cassiopeia, to whom the king seems to extend his scepter, while his left foot is over the north pole; it contains thirty-five visible stars, the largest of which, Alderamin, is of the third magnitude.

Ceres—One of the asteroids, discovered January 1, 1801, by Piazzi, of Palermo, who named it after the goddess of grain and harvest. (See ASTEROIDS.) It revolves around the sun in four years and seven and one-third months; has a diameter estimated at 1,582 miles, and a velocity in its orbit of 41,000 miles an hour, and is never seen with the naked eye.

Cetus (the Whale)—The largest constellation in the heavens, filling a space fifty degrees in length and about twenty degrees in breadth; is situated below Aries and the Triangles, and contains ninety-seven stars, but none of the first magnitude, and only two of the second magnitude.

Circumference—The distance around the outer surface of a circle or sphere.

Columba (the Dove)—A constellation of only ten stars, only one of which is of the second magnitude; situated about sixteen degrees south of the Hare, and nearly on the same meridian with the "three stars" in Orion's belt; it was named after Noah's dove, sent out from the ark to find dry land.

Colures—Two great imaginary circles in the heavens, which intersect each other at right angles, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts, and mark the seasons of the year; one passes through the equinoxes at Aries and Libra, and is called the "equinoctial colure;" the other, north and south, is the solstitial colure."

Comet—A round, transparent body, resembling a planet, which performs irregular or eccentric revolutions about the sun in long and narrow orbits, which have the sun in one of their focuses; it consists of a spherical, transparent light, enclosing a transparent nucleus, or ball, and a long train, or tail, of fiery particles, by which comets are distinguished from other Heavenly bodies; it is estimated that there are upward of one million of these wandering wonders in space, and while many of them have regular times for returning to the sun and departing again at greater or less periods, others have been noted but once in human history as visitors to our solar system; their composition and mission are profound mysteries, which science fails to reveal; superstition has, however, made them objects of terror, in past ages, lest they portended evil to the world and its inhabitants.

Concave—The interior of an arched or spherical surface.

Complement—The distance of a star from the zenith.

Conjunction—The meeting of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac.

Constellation—An assemblage of fixed stars, imagined to represent the form of some creature or other object, such as a bear, a ship, or noted heathen god or goddess, from which they derived those names that are now used in designating and describing the stars.

Constellations (Origin)—The division of the heavens into constellations is very ancient, probably as old as astronomy itself. Frequent mention is made of them by name in the Christian Bible, especially in the books of Job and Amos; some of them are also mentioned by Homer and Hesiod, about 900 years before Christ. Originally there were forty-eight constellations known to Ptolemy, called the Old Constellations, to which others have been since added, until the list now comprises 100 or more.

Convex—The exterior surface of a sphere or arc—opposite of concave.

Corona—A luminous appearance, with divergent points of light, surrounding the dark body of the moon during an eclipse of the sun; also that phase of the aurora borealis, where a crown-like illumination diverges from the main arc near the north pole.

Copernican System—A particular system of the heavenly bodies first proposed by Pythagoras and afterwards revived by Copernicus, a Polish astronomer; their theory is the one now universally adopted, placing the sun in the center of the solar system, with all the other planets revolving round it in a particular and regular order.

Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown)—A beautiful constellation, situated directly north of the Serpent's Head, between Bootes on the west and Hercules on the east; it contains twenty-one stars, none of the first magnitude, six of which form a circular figure much resembling a wreath or crown.

Corvus (the Crow)—A small constellation east

of the Cup, in the southern hemisphere, on the same meridian as Berenice's Hair, but as far south of the equinoctial as Berenice's Hair is north of it; containing nine stars, but none of the first or second magnitudes.

Cosmical—A term having reference to the grand harmonious system of the universe, or of the solar system, or to any heavenly body that rises and sets with the sun. See ACRONYCAL.

Coup-de-so-leil—The peculiar effect of the sun's heat upon men and animals known as "sun-stroke."

Crescent of the Moon—The moon's appearance when new or in the last quarter.

Cygnus (the Swan)—A remarkable constellation, composed, according to different estimates, of eighty-one or one hundred and seven stars, situated in the Milky Way, directly east of the Lyre, and nearly on the same meridian as the Dolphin; the principal stars that mark the wings, the bill and the body of the Swan form a large and regular cross; it has but one star of the first magnitude.

Days and Nights—The unequal lengths of the days and nights are occasioned by the annual revolution of the earth around the sun, with its axis inclined to the plane of its orbit; the continuance of the sun above the horizon of any place depends entirely upon his declination or altitude at noon; at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, March 21 and September 23, he has no declination, and the days and nights are then of equal length;



Fig. 7.—The Great Comet of 1843, The tail of which was 130,000,000 miles in length.

and the sun's declination or obliquity between these two dates regulates the seasons, producing spring and summer on one side of the equator, and autumn and winter on the opposite side. An astronomical day is rated from noon of one day to the noon of the next; a civil day is reckoned from sunrise to sunrise, or sunset to sunset.

Depression—The distance of a star from the horizon below it; "depression of the pole" is said of a person sailing from either pole toward the equator; "depression of the visible horizon," or "dip," is its dipping, or sinking, below the true horizontal plane by the observer's eye being above the surface of the sea.

Descension—An arc of the equator which descends or sets with any sign or point in the zodiac, and descension is either "right" or "oblique" according as it takes place in a right or oblique sphere; "descensional difference" is the difference between the right and oblique descension of a star, etc.

Declination—The distance of any star or point of the heavens from the equator, either north or south; the greatest declination is twenty-three and a half degrees.

Degree—The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle.

Delphinus (the Dolphin)—A beautiful cluster of eighteen stars, only one being above the third

magnitude, about fourteen degrees northeast of the Eagle; the four principal stars in the head form a diamond figure.

Diameter—A right line passing through a circle or sphere.

Difference of Longitude—An arc of the earth's equator, comprehended between the meridians of two places on earth.

Direction—The motion and other phenomena of a planet when it is direct, or going forward in the zodiac according to the natural order of the signs.

Disk—The body or face of the sun or moon as it appears to us.

Diurnal—Constituting the measure of a day—the time expended by any planet in making one revolution around its own axis; "diurnal arc" is the space apparently traveled by the sun or moon from its rising to its setting.

Draco (the Dragon)—A large constellation in the polar sky, containing eighty stars, four of which are of the second magnitude.

Dragon's-head—The ascending node of a planet, represented in almanacs by a figure exactly resembling the eye of a hook-and-eye; the name is derived from a fanciful figure caused by deviation of the planet from the ecliptic in passing from one node to the other.

Earth—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Eccentric Circle—The circle that circumscribes the elliptical orbit of the planet.

Eccentricity—The distance between the sun and the center of the eccentric.

Equation of Time—The difference between mean and apparent time, or the reduction of the apparent unequal time or motion of the sun, etc., to equable time or motion.

Eclipse—"An eclipse of the sun takes place when the dark body of the moon, passing directly between the earth and sun, intercepts his light; this can happen only at the instant

of new moon, or when the moon is in conjunction, for it is only then that she passes between us and the sun. An eclipse of the moon takes place when the dark body of the earth, coming between her and the sun, intercepts his light and throws a shadow on the moon; this can happen only at the time of full moon, or when the moon is in opposition, for it is only then that the earth is between her and the sun. The magnitude of the sun is such that the shadow cast by each of the primary planets always converges to a point before it reaches any other planet, so that not one of the primary planets can eclipse another; the shadow of any planet which is accompanied by satellites may, on certain occasions, eclipse its satellites, but it is not long enough to eclipse any other body; the shadow of a satellite, or moon, may also, on certain occasions, fall on the primary planet and eclipse it."—(Burritt.) Eclipses are total or partial, according to the relative positions of the two planets at the time of the eclipse, so that the whole of the eclipsed body may be darkened, or only a portion of it. An "annular eclipse" is one of the sun in which the moon conceals the whole of the sun's disk, except a bright ring around the border.—(Brande.) There cannot be less than two eclipses, nor more than seven, in any year; usually there are two each of the sun and moon.

Ecliptic—A great circle of the sphere in which the sun performs his apparent annual mo-

tion; it is supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, and makes an angle with the equinoctial of nearly twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes, which angle is called "the obliquity of the ecliptic."

Equator—An imaginary great circle drawn around the earth from east to west, half-way between the north and south poles.

Equator of the Heavens (or Equinoctial Line)—An imaginary great circle in our solar system, answering to the equator on the earth; whenever the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all over the earth.

Equinoxes—The times when the sun enters the borders of the constellations of Aries and Libra, about the twenty-first of March and the twenty-third of September, at which dates the days and nights are of equal length throughout the world.

Equinus (the Little Horse)—A small cluster of stars, about half-way between the head of the constellation Pegasus and that of the Dolphin; it contains ten stars, none of which are of more than the fourth magnitude.

Elliptical—An oblong figure with rounded ends.

Ellipticity—The deviation of the earth's shape from the form of a true sphere or globe.

Elongation—The removal of a planet to the farthest distance it can be from the sun, as seen from the earth.

Emersion—The reappearance of the sun and moon after they have undergone an eclipse; also of a star that emerges from under the rays of the sun.

Ephemeris—An astronomical almanac or table, showing the state of the heavens for every day at noon.

Epicyle—A little circle in the center of a greater circle.

Epicycloidal—A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as the moon's orbit in connection with the earth's around the sun.

Eridanus (the River Po)—An eccentric constellation of eighty-four stars, only one of which is of the first magnitude, meandering, like a river, irregularly through the heavens a distance of 130 degrees; that part of it which lies between Orion and the Whale is known as the "northern stream," and the remainder as the "southern stream."

Falling Stars—See METEORIC SHOWERS.

Forces (Attractive and Repelling)—See CENTRIFUGAL.

Fixed Stars—Those which do not change their positions in regard to each other.

First Quarter—See PHASES.

Full Moon—That phase of the moon when the sun shines squarely upon its hemisphere presented to our vision, so that one-half of its surface is completely illuminated.

Gemini (the Twins)—The fourth constellation and the third sign in the order of the zodiac, between Cancer on the east and Taurus on the west, and south of the Lynx, the orbit of the earth passing through the center of the constellation, which contains eighty-five stars; one of these, Castor, is of the first magnitude, and Pollux of the second, both appearing in the head of the Twins, not far apart.

Geocentric—See PARALLAX.

Gibbous—The convex shape of the light part of the moon during her course from full to new when the dark part of that body appears horned—the opposite of the "crescent of the moon," which see.

Globe—An artificial round body, solid or hollow, on which is drawn a representation of the earth, or of the heavens; the first is called a terrestrial globe; the other, a celestial globe.

Gnomon—An astronomical instrument or apparatus for measuring altitudes.

Gravitation—That particular force which the earth possesses for attracting all exterior substances toward its own center, in a greater or less degree.

Greyhounds—A modern constellation, embracing two in one, was made by Hevelius out of the unformed stars of the ancients which were scattered between Bootes on the east, and the Great Bear on the west, and between the handle of the Dipper on the north, and Berenice's Hair on the south; the northern hound is called Asterion and the southern one Chara, and the largest star is of the third magnitude, in the neck of Chara.

Harmony of the Spheres—A kind of music, supposed by the ancients to be produced by the combined motions of the stars and planets.

Heaven—That immense region wherein the planets, stars and comets are located and perform their motions; commonly known as "the heavens," the astronomers having variously assumed as many heavens as they observed different celestial motions.

Hebe—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system.

Heliacal—A term applied to the stars or planets when they rise and set with or at the same time as the sun.

Heliocentric—Whatever relates to the center of the sun. See PARALLAX.

Heliometer—A sort of telescope formed of two object-glasses of equal focal strength, placed side by side, and having but one eye-glass.

Hemisphere—One-half of the earth or any other sphere, real or imaginary.

Hercules—A constellation of 113 stars, none of which are of the first magnitude, situated in the northern hemisphere, with one foot resting on the head of Draco, at the north, Lyra being on the east of it and the Serpent and the Crown on the west. It represents Hercules, the mythological hero, clad in the skin of the Nemean lion, holding a club in his hand, with the three-headed dog, Cerberus, at his left.

Herschel—(See the Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Horizon—"Apparent horizon," the apparent junction of the sky with the earth, at any standpoint on the latter, called, also, "Sensible Horizon." "Rational horizon"—An imaginary great circle, whose plane, passing through the center of the earth, divides the heavens into two hemispheres, of which the upper one is called the visible hemisphere, and the lower one the invisible hemisphere; it is the plane of this circle which determines the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies."—(Burritt.)

Hydra—A constellation in the southern hemisphere, extending almost from the Little Dog to the Scales, a distance of over 100 degrees; it contains sixty stars, but none of the first magnitude. The center of this constellation is a crescent of six stars of the fourth magnitude, called the Cup. Hydra is also known as the Water-Serpent.

Immerston—A term applied to so near an approach of a planet to the sun that the former cannot be seen; also, the commencement of an eclipse of the moon—that moment when she begins to darken.

Impact—The single or simple act of one body upon another so as to set it in motion.

Ingress—The sun's entrance into a sign of the zodiac, or the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth, at the time of an eclipse.

Interior Planets—Those planets which are situated within the orbit of the earth.

Iris—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system.

Juno—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system. (See ASTEROIDS.) It revolves around the sun in four years and four and a half months, its average distance from it being about 254,000,000 miles, and moving in its orbit at the rate of 41,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated at 1,393 miles. Its orbit is so eccentric that in perihelion it is nearer by 130,000,000 miles than when in aphelion, and owing to solar attraction, moves through the half of its orbit that is nearest to the sun in half the time that it takes to traverse the remainder.

Jupiter—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Latitude on Earth—Parallels of latitude are small imaginary circles on the earth's surface running parallel with the equator on both sides of it; between the equator and each pole are ninety of these lines, each marking a geographical degree of about sixty-nine miles.

Latitude in the Heavens—The distance north or south of the ecliptic and at right angles with it.

Leo (the Lion)—The fifth sign in the zodiac and the sixth constellation, situated next east of the Crab and south of the Little Lion and the Great Bear; it contains ninety-five visible stars, and two—Regulus and Denebola—are of the first magnitude.

Leo Minor (the Little Lion)—Hevelius formed this constellation of fifty-three stars, including none of the first or second magnitude, out of stars unappropriated to other constellations by the ancients, between the Lion on the south and the Great Bear on the north.

Lepus (the Hare)—A constellation of nineteen stars, none above the third magnitude, directly south of Orion, with which it reaches the meridian January 24, and about eighteen degrees west of the Great Dog.

Libra (the Scales)—This seventh sign and eighth constellation in the zodiac, next east of the Virgin, contains fifty-one stars, none of them of the first magnitude; when the sun enters this sign, the days and nights are of equal length all over the world, suggestive of an even balance.

Libration of the Earth—A motion, real or apparent, of the poles, resembling that of a balance before coming to a rest—an oscillatory movement of the earth on its axis.

Libration of the Moon—An apparent irregularity in its motion.

Limb—The utmost edge or border of the body of the sun or moon.

Longitude—An arc of the ecliptic intercepted between some given point called the first meridian and the meridian passing through the proposed place; this may be either east or west, according as it is reckoned on the east or west side of the first meridian.

Longitude on the Earth—Distance either east or west from some fixed meridian, measured on the equator.

Longitude in the Heavens—Distance east from the first point of Aries, the Ram, measured on the ecliptic.

Lupus (the Wolf)—A constellation low down in the southern hemisphere, next east of the Centaur and south of the Scales, containing twenty-three stars, none of the first or second magnitude.

Lynx—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing forty-four small stars, "and none of note," and is situated between the Waggoner and the Great Bear, and north of the Twins.

Lyra (the Harp)—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, south of Draco, between the Swan on the east and Hercules on the west, and contains twenty-one stars, of which Vega, of the first magnitude, is one of the most brilliant in the northern heavens; its surpassing brightness has attracted the admiration of astronomers in all ages.

Lunar—Relating to the moon, its phases, eclipses, effects, etc.

Lunation—Otherwise called a "synodical month," by which is meant one revolution of the moon, or the time between one new moon and another.

Mars—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Meridians—"Imaginary great circles drawn through the poles of the world, cutting the equator and the equinoctial at right angles. Every place on earth and every corresponding point in the heavens is considered as having a meridian passing through it; although astronomers apply but twenty-four to the heavens, thus dividing the concave surface into twenty-four sections, each fifteen degrees in width. These meridians mark the space which the heavenly bodies appear to describe, every hour, for the twenty-four hours of the day; they are thence sometimes denominated 'hour-circles.' In measuring distances and determining positions on the earth, the equator and some fixed meridian, as that of Greenwich" (or Washington) "contain the primary starting points; in the heavens these points are in the ecliptic, the equinoctial, and that great meridian which passes through the first point of Aries, called the equinoctial colure."—(Burritt.)

Magnetical Meridian—A great circle in the heavens which intersects the horizon in the points to which the magnetic needle (as the mariner's compass), when at rest, directs itself.

Magnitudes of Stars—Modern astronomers have been accustomed to distinguish stars in the various constellations by the letters of the Greek alphabet and also according to their sizes, ranging from the "first magnitude," or largest star, to the "sixth magnitude," or smallest star visible to the naked eye.

Mean—Average; intermediate between two extremes of quantity or situation; as mean motion, mean time, mean distance.

Mean Time—"Apparent time" is that indicated by the sun; "sidereal time" is that measured by the stars; "mean time" is that equably marked by a perfect clock, as if every day in the year is of a uniform length.

Medusa's Head—See PERSEUS.

Mercury—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Meteorite Showers—The recurrence of meteors falling through space in great numbers at various periods has led to much study, observation and speculation on the part of scientific men,

and certain data appear to produce the following conclusions: That the meteors have their origin beyond the limits of our atmosphere; on one occasion the height of the meteoric cloud, or radiant point, above the earth's surface was, according to Professor Olmsted's observations, not less than 2,238 miles; they are composed of very light, combustible materials; the cause of this wonderful phenomena is thus stated by Professor Olmsted in connection with the remarkable meteoric shower of November 13, 1833: "The meteors emanated from a nebulous body which was then pursuing its way along with the earth around the sun; this body continues to revolve around the sun in an elliptical orbit, but little inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, and having its aphelion near the orbit of the earth; the body has a period of nearly six months, and its perihelion is a little below the orbit of Mercury." Showers of meteors are now regularly expected November 13 and August 13, each year, although they sometimes fail to appear.

Micrometer—An astronomical machine which serves to measure extremely small distances in the heavens, etc. It is used in connection with the telescope or microscope, and there are several varieties of the instrument for different sorts of scientific observation.

Milky Way (the Galaxy)—This is that "luminous zone or pathway, of singular whiteness, varying from four degrees to twenty degrees in width, which passes quite around the heavens; the Greeks called it Galaxy, on account of its color and appearance; the Latins, for the same reason, called it *Via Lactea*, or the Milky Way."—(Burritt.) Astronomy develops the fact that this zone is composed of innumerable small stars, so many, indeed, that Dr. Herschel, with his best glasses, counted 558 stars in a single spot, without moving his telescope, and while he steadily gazed at one point and the motion of the earth brought new ones to his telescopic vision, there passed in one-fourth of an hour no less than 116,000 stars and on another occasion, in forty-one minutes, no less than 258,000 stars. It is also a belief of astronomers that all the stars of the universe are arranged in clusters, or groups; which are called nebula, or starry systems, each of which contain many thousands of stars; our sun, it is also said, belongs to the nebula of the Milky Way, and although at such an immense distance from other planets in that zone, is considered as near to any one of them as they are to one another. Of the character, motions and peculiarities of the innumerable stars that form the Milky Way, little or nothing is known, although it appears that they are unequally dispersed and arranging themselves into separate clusters; that various changes are taking place among the nebula, some increasing by accessions of stars, and others growing smaller by dissolution. More than 2,500 nebula have been observed, each of which may contain as many stars as the Milky Way, and human understanding fails to grasp the immensity of the visible universe.

Monoceros (the Unicorn)—A constellation containing thirty-one small stars, made out of those previously unformed which were scattered between the two constellations of the Great Dog and the Little Dog; extending a considerable distance on each side of the equinoctial; none of its stars are of more than the fourth magnitude.

Moon—The "lesser light" that was created to illuminate the earth in the absence of the sun. Recent observations indicate that it is a "dead planet," once filled with internal fires and volcanoes, which have burned out and left it a mountainous, desolate, barren waste, without an atmosphere or inhabitants. Its distance from the

earth is about 240,000 miles; its diameter is 2,162 miles. Its apparent daily average motion in its orbit is more than thirteen degrees in a day, but this is understood as a motion in a small orbit, embracing a great number of degrees, with comparatively few miles. In the opinion of some astronomers this body was once attached to the earth, and when nebulous matter forming the latter contracted to its present size, was thrown off from it and became a satellite. The moon revolves once on its axis exactly in the same time that it performs a revolution around the earth, which is evidenced by its always presenting the same side to the earth, for if it did not rotate on an axis, every part could be seen from our own planet. It follows, then, that the moon's year contains but one day and one night, both together embracing twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes and three seconds. While revolving about the earth the moon is carried with it at the same time around the sun, so that its path is extremely irregular, describing during one of our years about a dozen curves around the earth and only one around the sun. The reason why the body of the moon is not seen in its *new* phase is because of its being in the dazzling light of the sun, and its position toward that orb as seen from the earth. The "Harvest Moon"—"The moon near to its full at the time of harvest in England, or about the time of the autumnal equinox (in September), when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same early hour for several evenings." (*Webster Improved*.) "Horn-Moon" is the sharp point in the crescent form of the new moon. "Horizontal Moon"—Sometimes the moon, as well as the sun, when on the horizon at rising or setting, appears two or three times larger than when thirty or forty degrees higher in the heavens, although when measured by an instrument at the horizon its diameter is really not at all increased. This has puzzled the scientists greatly, but its cause is probably due to atmospheric causes affecting the eyesight. "Moon's Quarters"—See PHASES.

Nadir—That point in the heavens opposite to the zenith, and directly under our feet, in the lower hemisphere of the earth.

Neptune—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Nebula—Spots in the heavens, some of which are clusters of very small stars, while others appear like luminous spots in various forms.

Nebular Hypothesis—A theory that from nebula in their earliest forms, planets, satellites and stars were produced by cooling, contracting processes, while revolving in space.

Nebulosity—A faint, misty light, surrounding certain stars.

Newtonian Philosophy—The doctrine of the universe as explained by Sir Isaac Newton, respecting the properties, affinities, forces, motions and laws of celestial and terrestrial bodies.

Nodes—Two points where the the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the northern or ascending node is called the dragon's head, and the southern or descending node, the dragon's tail.

Nocturnal—Relating to night; as a nocturnal arc—the arc in the heavens traversed by a star in the night.

Nucleus—The body of a comet, surrounded by its coma, or hair, otherwise called the comet's head; this nucleus is known to be transparent.

Nutation—A tremulous motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying in a small degree.

Obscuration—Hiding from view any heavenly body by clouds or eclipse.

Observation—The scientific noting of the phenomena of the heavenly bodies by means of any instrument.

Observatory—A place in some lofty situation prepared and fitted up with telescopes, quadrants and other instruments for the purpose of making astronomical observations. Those of Greenwich (England), Washington (D. C.), Paris (France), and Munich (Bavaria), are among the most noted of modern observatories. The ancient Chaldeans had similar observatories.

Observatory (Equatorial or Portable)—An instrument for solving numerous astronomical problems, such as finding the meridian, directing the telescope to any particular star in broad daylight, etc.

Occident—Westward, or the west, as the occident equinoctial.

Occultation—The obscuration, or hiding from view, of any star or planet by the interposition of any other body, as the moon. "Circle of occultation" is an imaginary circle around the poles which contains those stars that are not visible in our hemisphere.

Opposition—One of the aspects of the planets, when they are 180 degrees distant from each other, or in a diametrically opposite relation to each other.

Optic Glasses—Instruments, as microscopes, telescopes, or spectacles for viewing objects otherwise difficult of observation. "Optic place of a star," that point of its orbit in which it appears to be to our eye.

Orb—A sphere, or ball, solid or hollow, especially one of the celestial spheres, as the sun, moon, or a star; also a celestial circle, as the orbit of a planet; also, a period of time marked off by a heavenly body.

Orbicular—Resembling, or having the form of an orb.

Orbit—The path of a planet or comet while pursuing its proper course through the heavens.

Orient—The east, opposite to the occident; the point of the sun's rising.

Orion—A magnificent constellation of about 2,000 stars, seventy-eight of which are visible, situated midway between the poles of the heavens and directly over the earth's equator, coming to the meridian about January 23. It represents a man in the attitude of assaulting the Bull, having a sword in his belt, a huge club in his right hand, and a shield of lion's skin in his left. Two of the stars are of the first magnitude, four of the second, three of the third, and fifteen of the fourth. It is full of interest to the astronomer.

Orrery—An astronomical instrument for exhibiting the several motions of the heavenly bodies, and derives its name from the Earl of Orrery, for whom, it was supposed, the first one was made, but this appears to be a mistake. It represents the principal planets all in their proper places, illuminated by the sun in the center, and revolving together in their various orbits.

Oscillation—Swinging forward and backward, like a pendulum; a fluctuation or vibration between fixed limits.

Pallas—One of the asteroidal planets of our solar system, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered March 28, 1802, by M.

Olbers, of Bremen. Its average distance from the sun is 264,000,000 miles; it revolves around the sun in four years and seven and two-thirds months; it moves in its orbit at the speed of 41,000 miles an hour, and its diameter is estimated to be 2,025 miles, but little less than that of our moon.

Parallax—A change in the apparent place of any heavenly body when seen from different points of view. The greatest annual apparent change of place of a body as seen from the earth or sun is called an "annual parallax;" the difference between the position of an object as seen by one eye, and that in which it is seen by the other, the head remaining unmoved, is a "binocular parallax;" the apparent change of a body with reference to the earth's center is a "geocentric" or "diurnal" parallax; the parallax of a body with reference to the sun, or the angle extended beyond a body by lines drawn to the earth or sun, is a "heliocentric parallax;" the diurnal parallax of a star or planet when in the horizon, or the angle extended beyond the body by the earth's radius, is a "horizontal parallax." (*Webster.*)

Parallel—A name for lines, surfaces or bodies everywhere at an equal distance from each other. "Parallel sphere," the situation of the earth or other sphere when its equator coincides with the horizon and its poles with the zenith and nadir. "Parallels of latitude" are small circles imagined to be drawn on the earth's surface, north and south of the equator, and parallel to it. "Parallels of declination" are small circles imagined to be drawn on the concave surface of the heavens, north and south of the equinoctial and parallel to it, or as circles formed by applying the earth's parallels of latitude to the heavens above it.

Parhelion—A mock sun or meteor, or luminous appearance, sometimes seen a few degrees from either both sides, or on one side, of the sun, in frosty weather, supposed to be a concentrated reflection of the sun's rays upon the atmosphere, partaking of the nature of a halo.

Paraselenē—A mock moon, or a meteor in the form of a luminous ring around the moon.

Pegasus (the Flying Horse)—A constellation of eighty-nine stars visible to the naked eye (none of the first magnitude), representing a portion of a horse with wings, in an inverted position; it is situated between the Swan, the Dolphin and the Eagle on the west, and the Northern Fish and Andromeda on the east, having an average length, east and west, of about forty degrees, and extending north from the equinoctial thirty-five degrees.

Penumbra—The partial shade or obscurity observed on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse; also, the zone of a lighter shade seen around each of the larger black spots on the sun's surface.

Perigee—That point in the heavens in which the sun or any planet is least distant from the center of the earth. Since the true center of motion has been discovered, the term "perihelion" is used to denote the corresponding points.

Perihelion—(See PERIGEE.) That point of a planet's orbit in which it is nearest to the sun.

Period—The entire revolution of a planet.

Periphery—The circumference of any circle, curve, etc.

Perseus—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, representing Perseus, son of Jupiter and Danae, who slew one of the three Gorgons (Medusa) and cut off her head, which also forms part of this constellation, crowned with coiling snakes. Sixty-seven stars compose this constellation, which is situated directly north of the Ple-

iades and the Fly, between Andromeda on the west and Auriga on the east. It contains no stars of the first magnitude.

Phases—The various "quarters," or appearances, of the moon at different epochs, presenting first a crescent of light, then a semicircle, then becoming gibbous, and lastly full, when it returns by the same gradation to the state of a new moon. These phases are produced by the varied positions of the moon in respect to the sun and earth.

Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish)—A constellation of twenty-four stars visible to the naked eye, directly south of Aquarius, the Water-Bearer, and representing a fish drinking the water that flows from the urn of Aquarius. Its position has been accurately determined, to assist navigators in finding the longitude in the southern hemisphere.

Pisces (the Fishes)—This constellation is now the first-in order of the twelve constellations of the zodiac, and is usually represented by two fishes tied a considerable distance apart, at the extremities of a long undulating cord or ribbon. It occupies a large triangular space in the heavens, and its outline at first is somewhat difficult to be traced. The two Fishes and the cord between them make two sides of a large triangle, thirty and forty degrees in length, the open part of which is toward the northwest. This constellation is bounded north by Andromeda, west by Andromeda and Pegasus, south by the Cascade, and east by the Whale and the Triangles. (*Burritt.*)

Plane—An imaginary surface, conveying the idea of a straight line, "coinciding with, or containing, some designated astronomical line, circle or other curve; as the plane of an orbit, the plane of the ecliptic, or of the equator." (*Webster.*)

Planets—Stars that change their position, in distinction from the fixed stars. They are divided into two classes—primary and secondary; the first are those that are supposed to revolve around the sun, such as the Earth, Jupiter, Mercury, Venus, and others; the secondary include those which revolve around the primary planets, as our moon and the satellites of Saturn, Jupiter and Uranus. The original number of planets was six—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, which were distinguished by some mark or attribute of the deities whose names they bore. Since then numerous other planets have been added—Uranus, Neptune, the Asteroids, etc. To understand the manner in which the planets are retained in their orbits, see CENTRIPETAL FORCE.

Plantsphere—A projection of a sphere and its various circles on a plane, such as maps, etc.; especially of the celestial sphere, representing the various constellations, stars, etc.

Pleiades—A remarkable cluster of stars in the constellation of Taurus, the Bull. Only seven are visible to the naked eye; their names are Alcyone, Merone, Maia, Electra, Tayeta, Sterope and Celeno. The Pleiades, according to fable, were the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, who were turned into stars, with their sisters, the Hyades, on account of their amiable virtues and mutual affection. Merone married a mortal, and for that reason her star shines dimly. The number of stars developed in this cluster by the telescope varies from seventy-eight to two hundred.

Point—The name for certain parts in the heavens, as the cardinal points, solstitial points, etc.

Pointers—Two stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, so called because they always point nearly in a direction toward the polar star.

Polar Circles—Two small circles, each about sixty-six and a half degrees from the equator, being always at the same distance from the poles that the tropics are from the equator; the northern is called the arctic circle and the southern the antarctic circle. (*Burritt.*)

Poles of the Earth—The extremities of its axis—imaginary points on its surface of the sphere, two in number, the arctic or north pole, and the antarctic or south pole. Encompassed with perpetual ice and severe cold, no navigator has yet reached either of them. "Poles of the heavens"—The imaginary extremities of their axis. "Poles of the horizon"—Two points, one of which is directly overhead, called the zenith; the other, directly under foot, is called the nadir.

Polar Star, or Pole-Star—The present pole-star is the last one in the tail of the constellation of the Little Bear, near the north pole, which, owing to its nearness to the earth, never sets, and is therefore of great use to mariners in ascertaining the latitude, etc. "The time taken for one revolution of the pole of the equator around that of the ecliptic, or, what is the same thing, for the first point of Aries (the Ram) to perform a complete circle around the ecliptic is 25,800 miles; as a consequence it follows that the pole-star is not the same at different epochs; at present the (north) pole of the earth is approaching more nearly the direction of the bright star Polaris, but it will soon begin to recede from it, and some other star, coming more nearly in the direction, will be the polar star." (*Plummer.*) The present one is of the second magnitude.

Pollux—A star of the second magnitude in the constellation of the Twins.

Precession of the Equinoxes—A slow motion of the equinoctial points, by which they change their place, going from east to west, contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac; in other words, the sun, in its apparent annual course, does not cross the equinoctial, in spring and autumn, exactly in the same places, but every year a little behind those of the preceding year; the equinoctial points do thus go back upon the ecliptic at the rate of about fifty and one-fourth seconds of a degree every year; therefore "recession of the equinoxes" would be a more appropriate phrase than "precession."

Ptolemaic System—The system of astronomy prepared by Ptolemy, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and mathematician, founded on the theory that the earth is immovably fixed in the center of the whole universe, the sun, moon, planets and stars all moving from east to west around it once in twenty-four hours; this theory, however, has been set aside as erroneous. "Pythagorean system"—See COPERNICAN SYSTEM.

Quadrature—When the moon is midway between the points of conjunction and opposition, or ninety degrees from each (or a quarter-circle), it is in quadrature.

Quadrant—An instrument for noting the altitudes of the sun and stars; of these there are several sorts, but Hadley's quadrant is most esteemed.

Radiant Point—Any point from which rays of light proceed.

Radius Vector of an Orbit—Any line joining the sun to a planet. "Radius"—Half the diameter of a circle, or a straight line drawn from the center to the circumference of a circle.

Regulus—A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Lion.

Reflection—A motion of rays of light or heat, whereby, after falling upon, or striking against, a solid surface, are forced, or recede, from it.

Refraction—The bending or deviation of a ray of light from that right line in which it would have continued if not prevented by the thickness of the medium through which it passes; thus the sun's rays passing through our atmosphere are refracted or bent down, making the sun to appear higher than it really is.

Refrangibility—A disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. (*Webster.*)

Retrocession of the Equinoxes—The going backwards of the equinoctial points of the signs of the zodiac, the Ram and the Bull.

Retrogradation—A going backwards; a retrocession, recession or precession of equinoxes.

Revolution—The motion of any heavenly body in a circular line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again; also the revolving of a planet on its own axis, which is more properly a rotation; the earth revolves around the sun once a year, but rotates on its own axis once a day; this latter is called "diurnal revolution;" a "synodical revolution" is a period extending from one conjunction (as of the moon or a planet with the sun) to the next; a "sidereal revolution" is the orbit of a planet that returns to the same place in respect to the stars. [Note—So far as the asteroidal planets of our solar system are concerned, it is not known that they have a diurnal rotation on their axes.]

Rotundity—Roundness of form; spherical.

Sagittarius (the Archer)—The ninth sign of the zodiac, and a constellation of sixty-nine stars (none of the first magnitude), in the southern hemisphere, next east of the Scorpion.

Satellite—A secondary planet revolving around another, as the moon moves around the earth; the name is devised from the custom of eastern princes, who had satellites attending upon them as a guard.

Saturn—See introduction to this dictionary.

Scorpio (the Scorpion)—The eighth sign of the zodiac, and an interesting constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated southward and eastward of the Scales, and containing forty-four stars; one of these stars, Antares, is of the first magnitude, and the whole constellation is readily distinguished from all others by the peculiar luster and position of its principal stars.

Scruples Eclipsed—That part of the diameter of the moon which enters the shadow.

Seasons—The four portions or quarters of the solar year, namely: Spring, when the sun enters the constellation of Aries, the Ram; summer, when he enters Cancer, the Crab; autumn, when he enters Libra, the Scales, and winter when he enters Capricorn, the Goat. The regular rotation of these seasons produces seed-time and harvest on the earth, and is caused by the varied positions of the earth's surface toward the sun at different stages of its journey around it.

Secondary Circles—Circles which intersect the six greater circles of the sphere at right angles.

Secondary Planets—Those which revolve as moons or satellites around the primary planets.

Selenography—A description of the face of the moon.

Serpent-Bearer—A constellation in the mid-heavens, whose center is very nearly over the earth's equator, opposite to Orion, and directly south of Hercules. It represents a man with a venerable beard, having both hands clenched in the folds of an enormous serpent, which is writhing in his grasp, and contains seventy-four stars, none of which are of the first magnitude. This constellation is also called Esculapius, the god of medicine.

Serpent—Four kinds of serpents have places in constellations—Hydra, south of the zodiac, below the Lion, Crab and Virgin; Hydrus, near the south pole; Draco, about the north pole; Serpens Ophiuchi, situated chiefly between the Scales and the Northern Crown.

Sextans (the Sextant)—"Urania's sextant," a modern constellation made by Hevelius out of unformed stars between the Lion on the north and Hydra on the south, and contains forty-one very small stars; it represents a sextant, an astronomical instrument resembling a quadrant.

Sidereal—Pertaining to any star or planet; as a "sidereal day," the time in which any star appears to revolve from the meridian to the meridian again, which is twenty-three hours, fifty-six minutes and four seconds of average solar time, there being 366 sidereal days in a year, or in 365 diurnal revolutions of the sun.

Signs—The ecliptic, like every other circle, contains 360 degrees, and is divided into twelve equal arcs of thirty degrees each, called signs, which the ancients distinguished by particular names. This division commences at the vernal equinox, and is continued eastwardly round to the same point again, in the following order: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. The sun, commencing at the first degree of Aries about March 21, passes, at an average rate, through one sign every month. (*Burritt.*)

Sirius (the Dog Star)—A very bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Great Dog. In ancient times the rising and setting of Sirius was watched with much solicitude. The Thebans determined the length of the year by the number of its risings. To the Egyptians it was ominous of agricultural prosperity or blighting drought, since it foretold to them the overflow of the river Nile (or Siris) when they sowed their grain. The Romans annually sacrificed a dog to Sirius, to court its favor. The Eastern nations looked to its rising as the precursor of great heat on the earth, hence to that portion of the year the ancients gave the name of dog-days. It is with us overhead in the day-time during the dog-days, and so invisible, and is at night in the lower hemisphere, but is visible to us about mid-winter.

Solar System—That system of astronomy which is founded on the theory that the sun is the immovable center of an important portion of the great universe, round which all the planets within a circumscribed circle revolve at different distances and within various spaces of time.

Solstices—The time when the sun is at the greatest distance from the equator (twenty-three degrees and twenty-eight seconds), which happens about June 21, when he enters the tropic of Cancer, or the summer solstice, and about December 21, when he enters the tropic of Capricorn, which is the winter solstice.

Spectroscope—An instrument similar to a spy-glass or telescope, used in making observations of heavenly bodies for the purpose of determining their physical constitution. This is accomplished by analyzing the light of objects,

as the sun, moon, planets, stars, comets or nebula, by means of the spectroscope. The spectra of the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, show, besides the signs peculiar to the reflected light of the sun, signs which are evidence of the presence about those bodies of an atmosphere containing aqueous vapor.

Stars—A general name given to the heavenly bodies seen from the earth, except the sun and moon. "Fixed" stars are those that do not change their positions in respect to one another. "Variable" stars are those whose brilliancy periodically or irregularly increase and decrease; some appear to be gradually gaining luminosity, and others are becoming more obscure, while some have suddenly blazed forth with great splendor, then become dim and finally disappear. "Clusters" appear at several points in the heavens, which, under the telescopic view, become groups of many stars; in the Pleiades, six or seven stars appear to the naked eye, but one astronomer affirms that he counted 200 in this cluster, and some clusters, it is estimated, contain at least 10,000 or 20,000 stars. "Double" or "Binary" stars are revealed by the telescope in various portions of the heavens, two or more stars being either placed very near each other and revolving around each other, and both around a common center, or else they may be at a great distance from each other, but nearly in the same line of vision from the earth. "Nebula" are light spots in the heavens, some consisting of clusters of exceedingly small stars, while others, like luminous clouds of different forms, resemble comets, rings, etc. What they are astronomy does not yet reveal. Many of the stars vary in color, curiously contrasting with each other in the heavens; Mars is a red star; Jupiter is of a cold, steel-blue color; some have green tints, some yellow, others are white, etc. At a moderate estimate man has discovered 13,000,000 stars. The enormous distances of the stars from our planet can only be generally referred to here, Sirius being twenty trillion miles away.

Sun-Dogs, or Mock-Suns—The sun shining on icy particles of the atmosphere. Sun-dogs occur during the cold season, in the early morning, and, when conditions are favorable, even late in the forenoon. When the air is full of floating frost crystals, after sunrise, sun-dogs may be formed before the vision of the spectator, as many as seven at a time, accompanied or joined by large bright circles, making a spectacle of unusual brilliancy. Sometimes one great bright spot will indicate the position of the rising sun on a cold, frosty morning, the image of which will be transmitted by refraction of its light in different directions and in contiguous portions of the heavens. Sun-dogs are thus (1) an effect of the sun shining on the frosty ice-crystals of the atmosphere, which produces, by the reflection of its light, a large bright spot or image of itself; (2) the refraction of light from this first bright image into the surrounding frosty atmosphere, by means of which it is duplicated, and accompanied by halos or great circles of light.

Sun-Spots—Supposed to be irregular openings in the outer, light-giving covering of the sun, like a break in our own cloudy sky, showing us the dark body of the sun below it.

Sphere—The concave vault, or expanse, which surrounds all portions of our earth, and in which

the stars and planets appear to the eye to be placed nearly equidistant from us.

Taurus (the Bull)—A constellation of the northern hemisphere, representing the head and shoulders of a furious bull, and is the second sign of the zodiac, Aries, the Ram, being first. It is found between Perseus and the Charioteer on the north, the Twins on the east, and Orion and the River Po on the west. It contains 141 visible stars, including the two beautiful clusters of the Pleiades and Hyades, the first on the shoulder and the latter in the face of the Bull. See **PLEIADES**.

Tides—The regular periodical current of water, which, when it rises, is called the flow, and when it goes back is the ebb. Newton attributed this phenomenon to the influence, principally, of the moon, and also of the sun in a less degree. Plummer says that the waters of the ocean vertically below the moon experience an attraction, heaping them up below the nocturnal planet, and a similar wave on the opposite side of the globe, and that these waves follow the diurnal motion of the moon about the earth. The sun, also, causes a similar but smaller wave on both sides of the globe. When the combined influences of the sun and moon cause two waves at the same time, it is called a "spring tide." The height of the solar tide is to the height of the lunar tide as two to five, when the moon is in her first and second quarters. The tides are lowest (called "neap tides") because then the planet is farthest from the earth. The general theory of the tides is this, that when the moon is nearest to the earth, her attraction is strongest and the tidal waves are highest, but when she is farthest from the globe the tides are lowest.

Transit—The passage of any planet just over or by a fixed star or the sun's disk, particularly the transit of Venus and Mercury, which always greatly interests astronomers.

Twilight—By the atmospheric refraction of the rays of the sun its light is reflected upon the earth before its rising and after its setting. "In the morning, when the sun has arrived at eighteen degrees below the horizon, his rays pass over our heads into the higher region of the atmosphere, and are thence reflected or, as it were, bent down to the earth. The day is then said to *dawn*, and the light gradually increases until the sun appears above the horizon; this is called morning twilight, or *aurora*. In the evening, after sunset, the rays of the sun continue to illuminate the atmosphere till he sinks eighteen degrees below the horizon, and a similar effect, called the evening twilight, is produced." (*Burritt*.)

Time—A certain measure or portion of eternity—"a strip of time between two eternities"—graduated by the motions of the heavenly bodies. "Apparent time" is that reckoned by the sun, so that the sun's center passes over the meridian at precisely 12 o'clock (noon). "Mean time" is that indicated by a perfect clock, rightly adjusted, which slightly differs from the sun or apparent time.

Ursa Major (the Great Bear)—An important constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing eighty-seven visible stars, of which one is of the first magnitude and three of the second. It is situated between the Little Bear on the north and the Little Lion on the south, and is one of the most conspicuous and noted in this hemisphere. Among its remarkable features is the cluster of

seven stars familiarly known as the "dipper," the "plow," or "Charles' Wain." Although there is no resemblance whatever to a bear or other animal, it is stated that both the remote American Indian tribe of Iroquois and the earliest Arabs in Asia, probably without having ever communicated with each other, gave this constellation the name of "Great Bear."

Ursa Minor (the Little Bear)—Another constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing twenty-four stars, of which the seven principal ones form a figure resembling that in the Great Bear, only the "dipper" is reversed and about half as large as the one noticed above. The first star in its handle is the present polar star, and the others revolve constantly about it. All the stars in the group, being situated near the pole of the heavens, seem to move very slowly around it in circles so small that they never sink below the horizon. (See **POLAR STAR**.)

Vertical—Pertaining to the zenith—as planets are vertical when directly overhead.

Vertex—Another term for the zenith—the top of a perpendicular line.

Virgo (the Virgin)—The sixth sign of the zodiac, and a constellation situated next east of the Lion and about halfway between Berenice's Hair on the north and the Crow on the south. It covers a large field in space, and contains 110 stars, including only one of the first magnitude. (*Flamsteed*.)

Vesta—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system, discovered by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, March 29, 1807, in the constellation of the Virgin. It appears like a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude, shining with a steady radiance, and can be seen with the naked eye. Its orbit is so eccentric that it is sometimes farther from the sun than either Ceres, Pallas, or Juno, although its average distance is many millions of miles less than theirs. Its orbit crosses those of all three in two opposite points.

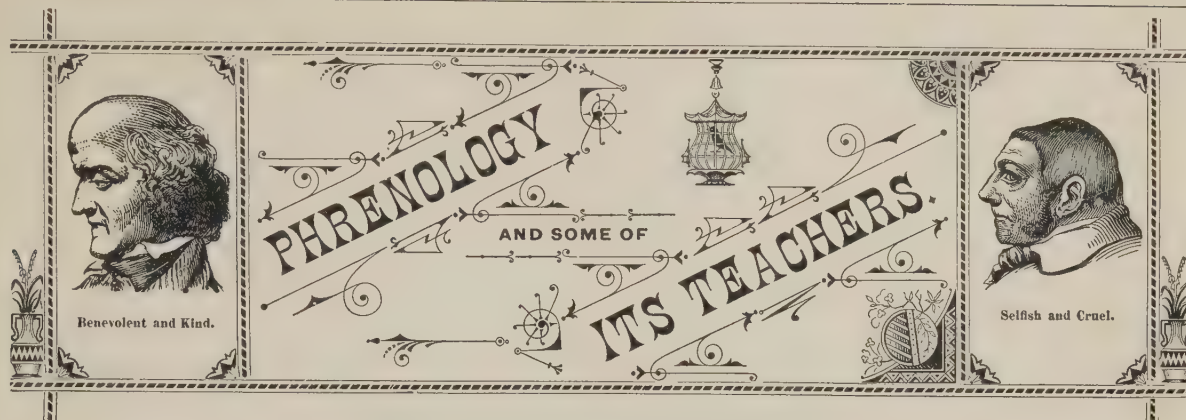
Vulcan—A planet discovered in 1859, situated between Mercury and the sun. According to Professor Tice's estimate, it is as large as Uranus, having a diameter of 33,000 miles. It was rediscovered by Professor Watson, at Rawlins, Kas.

Winter—That season of the year when, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is in the tropic of Capricorn, and at his greatest declination from the equator; known as the coldest portion of the year in countries north of the equator.

Zenith—The vertical point of the heavens, ninety degrees distant from the horizon.

Zodiac—A zone, or girdle, about sixteen degrees in breadth, extending quite around the heavens, and including all the heavenly bodies within eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic. It includes, also, the orbits of all the planets, except some of the asteroids, since they are never seen beyond eight degrees either north or south of the ecliptic. (*Burritt*.) It has also twelve constellations within its bounds, which are called the twelve signs of the zodiac. See **SIGNS**, and **ECLIPTIC**.

Zone—A division of the earth's surface, of which there are five, distinguished according to the degree of heat to which each part is exposed, into two temperate, two frigid, and one torrid zone, the latter being central.



What Causes Good and Evil Actions Among Men.



Was man
made sim-
ply to de-
monstrate
that he

could be created, or was he placed here for a purpose, living his brief time on earth and then passing on to other spheres of existence where, with broader opportunities, he may fill a grander destiny than falls to the lot of most men here? All this is a matter of speculation, and yet faith leads to the belief that this life is not all.

The mechanic does not construct a machine to simply demonstrate that he can make it. On the contrary, he designs it for a purpose. Reason teaches that the Supreme would not create man for the brief and purposeless existence which he passes here. Were that all, life would not be worth the living. What then would be the object of man's creation?

We are forced, in the examination of this subject, to the conclusion that there is a beyond toward which we are all drifting. What that future is none may absolutely know on earth. We may conjecture, but the certainty is withheld because it would not be well for us to know the future. Aspiration, anticipation, hope—would all die if we knew to an absolute certainty the duties of the morrow.

If there is a sphere in which man will retain his individuality beyond this existence, what will be his condition there? That is a question about which, again, there is nothing definitely known. The inference is, however, that if man retains his individuality in another existence, the hopes entertained, the loves cherished, and the wisdom acquired here will be retained and possessed there.

HAT is the object of man's creation? That is a matter of question. Why he should, without choice of his own, be brought into existence, and forced to pass through life—possibly a long life-time—with trouble on every side, is a mystery that no one can solve.

Our future condition, then, will depend upon the life daily lived on earth. This leads us to a study of man, and to an examination of the causes which influence his action and develop his character.

It was a former belief with many people that all good actions were the result of an angel influence acting upon the individual from the outside; that all evil was the work of an evil spirit. A study of human nature, however, brought a change of opinion on this subject. It was discovered that men possessed various grades of intellectual capacity and moral development, depending upon parentage and education. That human action thus was the result of training and

surrounding influences, but even when this belief was arrived at it was not fully determined that character and intellectual capacity could be told by the appearance of the face and the contour of the head.

Dr. Gall.

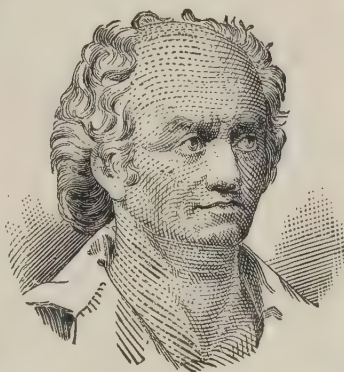
To map out the several faculties of the mind was the work of Joseph Franz Gall, who was born at Tiefenbronn, in Baden, March 9, 1758, and died at Montrouge, near Paris, August 22, 1828.

Dr. Gall had pursued his literary studies at Baden, had studied anatomy and natural history at Strasburg, and afterwards received his diploma as a physician at Vienna.

From boyhood he had observed the difference of talents displayed by his companions, and particularly had he noticed that all those students who excelled in committing compositions to memory, had large eyes. Commencing with the idea that individual characteristics could be determined by certain outward manifesta-

tions, he continued the study, visiting lunatic asylums, prisons, universities of learning, and other places where certain grades of intellectuality and morality could be found, until he had determined that all the manifestations of the mind had their seat in the brain instead of in the heart, as had been before supposed.

After twenty years of study he decided the location of some twenty of the different organs of the mind, and satisfied himself that the activity of these could be determined by the protuberances on the head. In accord with this discovery he published a general medical work in 1791, and began lecturing on the subject in 1796, at Vienna, where the novelty of the theory created a marked sensation.



Joseph Franz Gall,

Distinguished Phrenologist who First Mapped Out and Designated the Phrenological Organs.

His first written exposition on phrenology appeared in a paper published at Wieland, in 1798.

Spurzheim.

About this time Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, who was born at Longwich, in 1776, espoused the theory of Dr. Gall, and did much to popularize the doctrine. In 1802 Gall's lectures were forbidden by the Austrian government as dangerous to religion. In company with Spurzheim, Gall then lectured for the succeeding eleven years in central and northern Europe, finally settling in Paris, in 1807, where his theories met with much opposition, but gradually made headway.

Spurzheim remained with Gall until 1813, and then commenced lecturing on the brain and its manifestations. He delivered a series of lectures in Great Britain in 1825, and afterwards went to the United States, where, in Boston, he delivered several lectures in 1832, in which year he died.



Spurzheim,
Distinguished Teacher of Phrenology and Early Disciple of Dr. Gall.

through the *Phrenological Journal*, "Life Illustrated," and their many books relating to the science of mind and the laws of health, did a great and most beneficial work in the educating of the masses in a correct knowledge of the laws of life.

The Fowlers withdrew from the firm in 1863, L. N. going to London the same year, where he established himself as a phrenological lecturer. Since then he

has lectured repeatedly throughout Great Britain, besides publishing various works, among his principal books being "The Synopsis of Phrenology and Physiology," "Marriage, its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages," etc.

O. S. Fowler was a most indefatigable worker in the cause from the time he first entered the field. Aside from almost continuous lecturing in all parts of the United States and Canada, he printed numerous books, among them being: "Memory and Intellectual Improvement Applied to Self-



George Combe,
Author of "Combe's Constitution of Man," "Essays on Phrenology," etc.

George Combe.

It was during the visit of Gall and Spurzheim to Scotland, in 1816, that George Combe, who was born in Edinburgh, in 1788, became interested in the subject, and at last a firm believer in phrenology. Combe subsequently issued "Essays on Phrenology" and his "Constitution of Man," the latter of which had a large sale.

In company with his brother Andrew, he established, in 1823, the *Edinburgh Phrenological Journal*, and for twenty-three years thereafter was a contributor to its pages.

Accompanied by his wife, Combe visited the United States in 1838, and remained here two years, during which time he delivered 158 lectures. He died in 1858, at Moor Park, in England.

O. S. Fowler.

Orson Squire Fowler, who was born at Cohocton, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1809, became interested in the subject of phrenology through the lectures of Spurzheim, and after his graduation at Amherst college, in 1834, he commenced lecturing upon the subject, and, in company with his brother, Lorenzo Niles, he opened an office in New York city, in 1835. They jointly published, in 1836, a work entitled "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied," and together they issued, in 1849, "The Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology."

In 1838, O. S. Fowler issued, in Philadelphia, the first number of the *American Phrenological Journal*, where it was published during the succeeding four years, when it was removed to New York in 1842, and published by O. S. and L. N. Fowler until 1844. Mr. S. R. Wells, a brother-in-law of the Fowlers, became associated with them, the firm being known as Fowler & Wells for twenty-three years, during which time this widely-known publishing-house,

Education," "Physiology, Animal and Mental, Applied to Health of Body and Power of Mind," "Matrimony, or Phrenology Applied to the Selection of Companions," "Self-Culture and Perfection of Character," "Hereditary Descent, its Laws and Facts Applied to Human Improvement," "Love and Parentage Applied to the Improvement of Offspring," "A Home for All," and "Sexual Science."

In the past thirty years, through the efforts of an army of lecturers in the field, the subject of phrenology has been very thoroughly taught in nearly every village and hamlet in the land. Died Aug. 18, 1887.

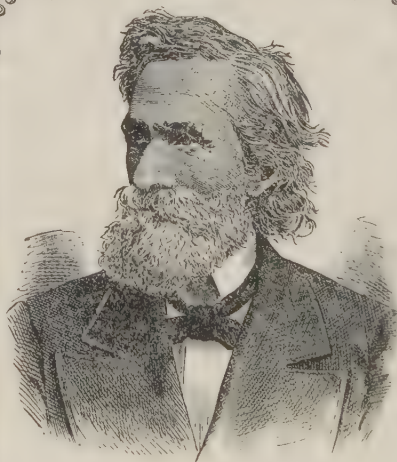
Physiognomy.

People instinctively judge of the mental ability of the persons whom they see. No one could fail to determine in his own mind the intellectual capacity of the different heads as shown in Fig. 1, entitled "Varying Grades of Intelligence." While the profile of the extreme right, with thick lips, sloping chin and forehead, bears the evidence of small intellect, the face at the left we readily discover to be the possessor of vigorous mind and strong intellectual power. We judge these faces by the shape of head, the nose, the chin, and the lips; by the texture of the hair, the brilliancy of the eye, the color of the skin, and the changing expression of the face as we converse with the individual.

Two Faces.

Again, we quickly determine the mental status of the two faces, Figs. 2 and 3.

In Fig. 2 are shown all the evidences of vulgarity and ignorance—a face that no amount of training could make into anything but a low order of human being. On the contrary, in Fig. 3, we see a face that exhibits certain well-defined characteristics which are evidences of superior mental endowment. Examination shows an eye sharp and brilliant, a nose that indicates character, a forehead that shows a



O. S. Fowler.
Lecturer and Teacher of the Science of Mind and the Laws of Life.

well-defined perceptive talent, and a mouth and chin that reveal decision of purpose.

While the first would be a menial, we at once recognize the fact that the latter is a face full of culture, refinement and power.

Three faces and heads are placed before us, differing in shape and expression. In the one, Fig. 4, we see the scowl and the wrinkles, which indicate fear and anxiety. This individual, fearful that he may come to want, and thinking only of himself, hoards his money and ignores the wants and sufferings of others.

Another face, Fig. 5, stands out in contrast with this: a face beaming with a genial and pleasant expression. We intuitively recognize this man as good and kind. With a kindly regard for the wants of all, he is particularly distinguished for his benevolence.

A third face, Fig. 6, is in the group. No one would accuse the possessor of this face of being miserly, and no one would attribute to him any benevolence. In short, his appearance indicates only a disposition to gratify his lower appetites. Such we judge him and such is a fact.

Divisions of the Brain.

The steps will be readily perceived which led up to the classification of the different organs of the mind. Thus, in Fig. 7, we have lines drawn which clearly define the difference in the shape of heads.

The line drawn from *c* to *d* divides the brain into two portions, the one below being called the basilar and the one above the coronal. Observation proved that if the brain above this line was larger than that below, then the moral and intellectual sentiments would have the ascendancy. If, on the contrary, the brain lay mostly below this line, then the animal nature would predominate.

Figs. 7 and 8 reveal two distinct types of faces often seen, the peculiarities of which are as different as are the shapes of the faces. Thus, while in Fig. 8 there is large perceptive power shown by the protuberance above the eyes, the reflective faculties and the moral are so wanting as to show depression at *i*. In such a head as this the discoverers of phrenology found the moral and reflective faculties lacking, and the lower nature in control of the individual. The sharp, perceptive faculty would make the individual keen and active, but in cases of emergency the man could not be

relied upon implicitly for steadiness of moral purpose.

In Fig. 7 it was found there was so much of the brain in front of *a* and *b* which gave intellectual power, and so much above *d* and *c* which gave moral strength, that the man possessing such a head could be depended upon as a person of moral integrity, however adverse

might be the circumstances about the individual.

A long series of examinations and experiments convinced Gall that there were seven prominent divisions of the brain which might be mapped out as shown in Fig. 9; that the upper part pertained to the spiritual, the front to the intellectual, and the lower part behind the ears related to the propensities.

Further study convinced him also that each division, provided it was developed in harmony and balanced with the others, was essential to man's progress and happiness; that the animal propen-

sities were necessary to the procreation of the species, and that they cared for self and gave force of character; that the intellectual enabled the individual to grapple with the difficulties of life, while the moral nature guided into the higher and better ways.

For general convenience the phrenologist divides the brain into three distinct compartments, as shown in Fig. 10.

What Phrenology Has Taught.

The advocates of phrenology do not claim that it is yet complete as a science, but they affirm that they have demonstrated beyond question that the brain is the organ through which the mind manifests itself, and that each faculty of the mind has a separate and distinct organ in the brain; that the organs relating to each other are grouped together in the brain as shown in the moral faculties, the propensities, etc.; that other things being equal, the power of the brain may be estimated by its size; that the manifestations of brain are affected by the bodily conditions; that every faculty of the mind is devised for a good purpose, but may be perverted, and every faculty may be cultivated and enlarged by exercise, or may be lessened by neglect.

Most phrenologists and physiognomists claim also that character can be determined by many evidences existing outside the contour of the head.

After showing the conformation of the head, they note the features of the face, the color of the hair and eyes, the complexion of the

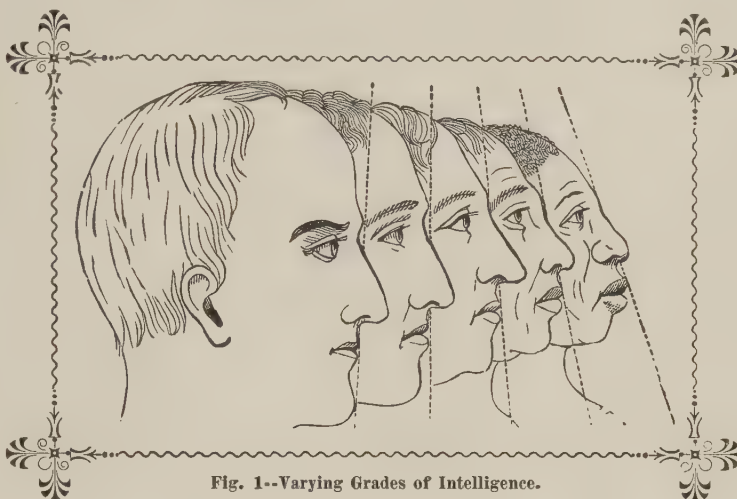


Fig. 1--Varying Grades of Intelligence.



Fig. 2.
Coarse, Vulgar, Brutal and Ignorant.

Fig. 3.
Bright, Intelligent and Educated.

skin, the shape of mouth, nose and face, brilliancy of the eyes, arch of the eyebrows and nose, fineness of the hair, length and size of neck, breadth of chest, strength of lungs, size of body, shape of feet and hands.

Even beyond and outside all these physical characteristics, it is claimed that the mental peculiarities of the individual can be seen and known in the tone of voice, the rapidity of speech, the sprightliness of motion, the firmness of step, the heartiness of a laugh, and the grasp of the hand.

Temperaments.

It is a well-known fact that many men with large heads do not accomplish as much as others who have heads and bodies of much less size. This fact is cited as one of the objections to the claim that mental ability can be determined by the size of the brain.

The phrenologist answers by saying that there are four temperaments, called the lymphatic, the sanguine, the bilious and the nervous; that every person possesses more or less of these in his physical constitution; that the lymphatic temperament is indicated by the predominance of stomach, which makes roundness of form, softness of flesh, a weak pulse, and a languid condition of the system. With such the hair is light, complexion pale, eyes blue and dull.

The sanguine temperament largely depends upon a preponderance of the arterial system. The person possessing it will have light hair and blue eyes, will be fairly rounded in muscle, will be ardent, active, enthusiastic, impressible, and will possess much greater energy than the person who is under the control of the lymphatic.

With the bilious temperament the liver is taken as the basis. This temperament is indicated by black eyes and hair, a dark and tawny skin, solid and spare flesh, angular form, great energy, activity, and, if coupled with superior mental development, large power.

The nervous temperament rests upon a preponderance of the nervous system. Those possessing it are known by their delicacy of health, thin and angular features, light, thin hair, rapid movements, keenly sensitive natures, and mental activity.

These temperaments are, fortunately, generally found blended more or less with each other, and out of the combination the phrenologists designate another class of temperaments called the *motive*, the *vital*, and the *mental*.

The persons possessing the motive temperament in a large degree will be known by large, angular frames, prominent features, hair

abundant, strong, and usually dark; are active, robust, energetic, capable of endurance, and are noted for executive force. If possessed of a high order of brain, the person will be an intellectual power. If deficient in mental capacity, the person will be noted for brute force.

The vital temperament is shown in the full chest, the rounded form, fondness for outdoor exercise, debate, and sport. Those who possess this temperament are good livers, liable to excesses in eating and drinking, and naturally genial, but are liable to be passionate,

and are prone to go to extremes, though not always so if the temperament is balanced by a good organization.

The mental temperament gives its possessor a slight frame, a large forehead, light, soft hair, clear-cut features, a graceful figure, refinement, love of the artistic and beautiful, sensitiveness, and keen emotions.

Quality of Brain.

The phrenologist rests his case also on other conditions, without which, he admits, we cannot determine the mental power of the individual. Among these are quality of the brain, which is indicated by the muscles of the body; that a loose and flabby flesh reveals a soft and spongy brain; that a close-knit frame, firm flesh, and favorable temperaments, show a compact brain and correspondingly strong intellectual power.

Added to this must be taken into account the state of the health of the individual. If in perfect health, the brain will be strong in proportion. If in ill-health, the manifestations of brain will be weak.

To give the brain ample opportunity for a full display of its power, there must be lungs sufficiently large to take in a full supply of air with which to vivify the blood, which blood must have a full and free circulation without the least restraint.

The powers of digestion must also be in perfect condition, aided by a sufficiency of exercise, which will each day produce a perspiration through the pores of the skin, the pores being kept

open by a daily application of moisture, and rubbing.

The mind should be free from undue excitement, the sleep should be all that the individual requires, the occupation should be congenial, the associates agreeable, and all the habits of the individual should be temperate.

When these conditions are fully understood, the power of the brain may be readily estimated, and the mental ability and character of the individual may be told by the form of the person, the shape of the face, and the contour of the head.



Fig. 4---Miserly.

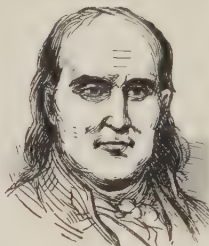


Fig. 5---Benevolent.



Fig. 6---Idiotic.



Fig. 7.

Reflectives (large).



Fig. 8.

Perceptives (large).

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS.

Step by step the advocates and students of phrenology have discovered and determined the location of some forty-two of the distinct divisions of the human mind, of which number Dr. Gall definitely located twenty.

Definition of the Organs.

1. AMATIVENESS, Love between the sexes—desire to marry.

A. CONJUGALITY, Matrimony—love of one—union for life.

2. PARENTAL LOVE, Regard for offspring, pets, etc.

3. FRIENDSHIP, Adhesiveness—sociability—love of society.

4. INHABITIVENESS, Love of home and country.

5. CONTINUITY, One thing at a time—consecutiveness.

E. VITATIVENESS, Love and tenacity of life—dread of annihilation.

6. COMBATIVENESS, Resistance—defense—courage—opposition.

7. DESTRUCTIVENESS, Executiveness—force—energy.

8. ALIMENTIVENESS, Appetite—hunger—love of eating.

9. ACQUISITIVENESS, Accumulation—frugality—economy.

10. SECRETIVENESS, Discretion—reserve—policy—management.

11. CAUTIOUSNESS, Prudence—provision—watchfulness.

12. APPROBATIVE-NESS, Ambition—display—love of praise.

13. SELF-ESTEEM, Self-respect—independence—dignity.

14. FIRMNESS, Decision—perseverance—stability—tenacity of will.

15. CONSCIENTIOUS-NESS, Integrity—love of right—justice—equity.

16. HOPE, Expectation—enterprise—anticipation.

17. SPIRITUALITY, Intuition—faith—"light within"—credulity.

18. VENERATION, Reverence for sacred things—devotion—respect.

19. BENEVOLENCE, Kindness—goodness—sympathy—philanthropy.

20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS, Mechanical ingenuity—sleight of hand.

21. IDEALITY, Refinement—love of beauty—taste—purity.

B. SUBLIMITY, Love of grandeur—infinity—the endless.

The different organs of the brain, as they have been finally classified, located and numbered, are shown in Fig. 11, a brief synopsis of which numbers are shown herewith. For a fuller description of these, see other pages.

Definition of the Organs.

22. IMITATION, Copying—patterning—mimicry—following examples.

23. MIRTHFULNESS, Perception of the absurd—jocoseness—wit—fun.

24. INDIVIDUALITY, Observation—desire to see and examine.

25. FORM, Recollection of shape—memory of persons and faces.

26. SIZE, Cognizance of magnitude—measuring by the eye.

27. WEIGHT, Balancing—climbing—perception of the law of gravity.

28. COLOR, Perception

and judgment of colors, and love of them.

29. ORDER, Perception and love of method—system—arrangement.

30. CALCULATION, Cognizance of numbers—mental arithmetic.

31. LOCALITY, Recollections of places and scenery.

32. EVENTUALITY, Memory of facts and circumstances.

33. TIME, Cognizance of duration and succession of time—punctuality.

34. TUNE, Sense of harmony and melody—love of music.

35. LANGUAGE, Expression of ideas—memory of words.

36. CAUSALITY, Applying causes to effect—originality.

37. COMPARISON, Inductive reasoning—analysis—illustration.

C. HUMAN NATURE, Perception of character and motives.

D. AGREEABLENESS, Pleasantness—suavity—persuasiveness.

The student in the study of phrenology is much assisted by the phrenological bust which shows a well-balanced head, with all the organs located and distinctly marked. The best school, however, for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the subject is to study the characteristics of various people.

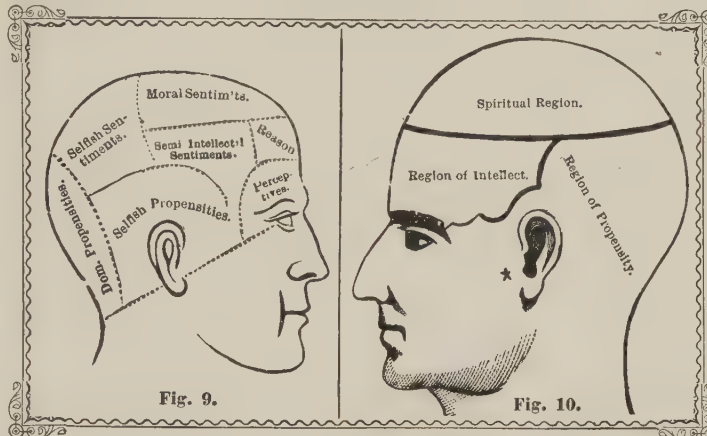


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

The Subdivisions of the Brain,
And the General Grouping of the Phrenological Organs.

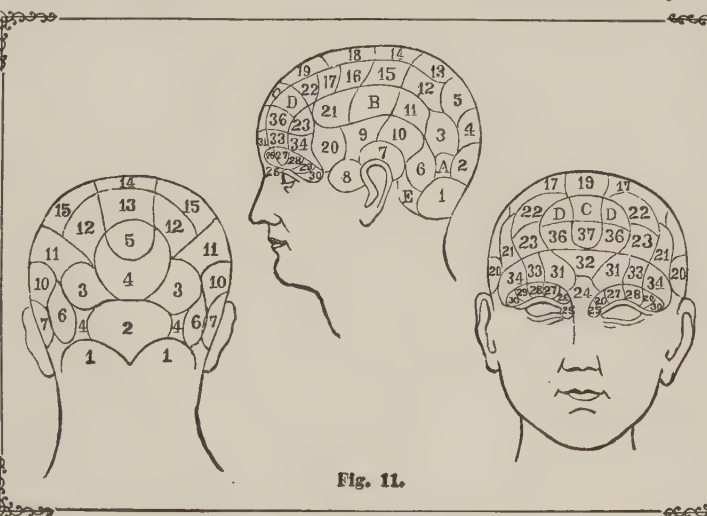


Fig. 11.

Location of Phrenological Organs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT ORGANS OF THE BRAIN.

The exact location of the different organs of the brain are quite fully shown in Fig. 12, accompanying which is the following description of the organs as determined from their size, taken from the "Self-Instructor in Phrenology," published by Fowler & Wells, New York. It may be remarked also that this descrip-

tion, which is greatly condensed, does not do the subject justice. It is only by a study of all the organs in combination that we may understand the mental characteristics. The "Self-Instructor" and the larger phrenological works very fully explain all this.

1. AMATIVENESS.

Conjugal love; attachment to the opposite sex; desire to love, be loved, and marry; adapted to perpetuate the race. It causes those mutual attractions which exist between the sexes; creates love; induces marriage; eventuates in offspring; renders woman winning, persuasive, urbane, affectionate, loving, and lovely, and develops all the feminine charms and graces; makes man noble in feeling and bearing; elevated in aspiration; tender and bland in manner; affectionate toward woman; pure in feeling; highly susceptible to female charms, and clothes him with that dignity, power, and persuasiveness, which accompanies the masculine. Perverted, it occasions a grossness and vulgarity in expression and action; licentiousness in all its forms; a feverish state of mind, and depraves all the other propensities; treats the other sex merely as a minister to passion, now caressing, and now abusing them, and renders the love-feeling every way gross, animal, and depraved.

Large—Is strongly attracted toward the opposite sex; admires and loves their beauty and excellent qualities; easily wins their affectionate regard, or kindles their love; has many warm friends, if not admirers, among them; loves young and powerfully, and wields a potent influence for good or evil over the destinies of its subject, according as it is well or ill placed.

Average—Is capable of fair sexual attachments and conjugal love, provided it is properly placed and fully called out; experiences a greater or less degree of love in proportion to its activity; renders the son quite attached to mother and sisters, and fond of female society, and endowed with a fair share of masculine element, yet not remarkable for its perfection; makes woman quite winning and attractive, yet not particularly susceptible to love; renders the daughter fond of father and brothers, and desirous of the society of men, yet not extremely so, and capable of a fair share of conjugal devotedness under favorable circumstances.

Small—Feels little conjugal or sexual love and desire to marry; is cold, coy, distant, and reserved toward the other sex; experiences but little of the beautifying and elevating influence of love, and should not marry, because incapable of appreciating its relation and making a companion happy.

2. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

Parental love; attachment to one's own offspring; love of children, pets, and animals generally, especially those young or small; adapted to that infantile condition in which man enters the world, and to children's need of parental care and education. This faculty renders children the richest treasure of their parents; casts into the shade all the toil and expense they

cause, and lacerates them with bitter pangs when death or distance tears them asunder. It is much larger in woman than in man, and nature requires mothers to take the principal care of infants. Perverted, it spoils children by excessive

perverted, it forms attachments for the low, vulgar, or vicious, and leads to bad company. Adapted to man's requisition for concert of action, copartnership, combination, and community of feeling and interest, and is a leading element of his social relations.

Large—Is a warm, cordial, ardent friend; readily forms friendships, and attracts friendly regard in return; must have society of some kind.

Average—Is capable of tolerably strong friendships, yet their character is determined by the larger faculties; enjoys present friends, yet sustains their absence.

Small—Thinks and cares little for friends; dislikes copartnership; is cold-hearted, unsocial, and selfish; takes little delight in company, but prefers to be alone; has few friends, and, with large selfish faculties, many enemies, and manifests too little of this faculty to exert a perceptible influence upon character.

A. UNION FOR LIFE.

Attachment to one, and but one conjugal partner for life. Adapted to the pairing principle in man and animals, and is located between Adhesiveness and Amativeness. Some birds, such as geese, eagles, robins, etc., pair for life, and remain true to their connubial attachment; while hens, turkeys, sheep, horses, and neat cattle, associate promiscuously, which shows that it is a faculty distinct from Amativeness and Adhesiveness.

Large—Seeks one, and but one sexual mate; experiences the keenest disappointment when love is interrupted; is perfectly satisfied with the society of that one, and can truly love no other, and retains that love even after its object is dead; may love and marry another, but it will be more from motives of policy than pure conjugal union; and should exert every faculty to win the heart and hand of the one beloved, nor allow anything to alienate their affections, because certain ruin to mind and body is consequent thereon.

Average—Is disposed to love but one for life, yet is capable of changing its object.

Small—Cares but little for first love, and seeks the promiscuous society and affection of the opposite sex, rather than a single partner for life.

4. INHABITIVENESS.

The home feeling; love of house, the place where one was born or has lived, and of home associations. Adapted to man's need of an abiding place, in which to exercise the family feelings; patriotism. Perversion—homesickness when away from home.

Large—Has a strong desire to locate young, to have a home or room exclusively to itself; leaves home with great reluctance, and returns with extreme delight; soon becomes attached to house, sleeping-room, garden, fields, furniture,

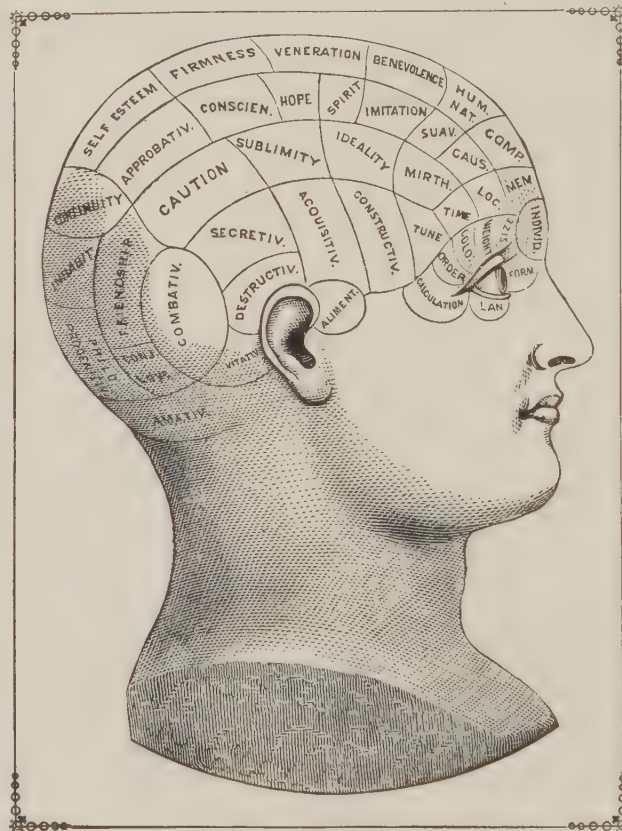


Fig. 12.—The Human Head,
And the Location of the Various Organs of Mind.

fondness, pampering, and humoring.

Large—Loves its own children devotedly, values them above all price, cheerfully endures toil and watching for their sake, forbears with their faults, wins their love, delights to play with them, and cheerfully sacrifices to promote their interest.

Average—Loves its own children tolerably well, yet cares but little for those of others.

Small—Cares little for its own children, and still less for those of others.

3. ADHESIVENESS.

Friendship; social feeling; love of society; desire to congregate, associate, visit, seek company, entertain friends, form and reciprocate attachments, and indulge friendly feelings. When

etc.; and highly prizes domestic associations, nor is satisfied till it has a place on which to expend this home instinct.

Average—Loves home tolerably well, yet with no great fervor, and changes the place of abode as the other faculties may dictate; takes no great interest in house or place, as such, or pleasure in their improvement, and is satisfied with ordinary home comforts.

Small—Cares little for home, leaves it without much regret, contemplates it with little delight, takes little pains in its improvement, and, with Acquisitiveness large, spends reluctantly for its improvement.

5. CONTINUITY.

A patient dwelling upon one thing till it is finished; consecutiveness and connectedness of thought and feeling. Adapted to man's need of doing one thing at a time. Perversion—prolixity, repetition, and excessive amplification.

Large—Gives the whole mind to the one thing in hand till it is finished; completes as it goes; keeps up one common train of thought, or current of feeling, for a long time; is disconcerted if attention is directed to a second object, and cannot duly consider another.

Average—Can dwell upon things, or divert attention to others, as occasion requires; is not confused by interruption, yet prefers one thing at a time.

Small—With activity great, commences many things, yet finishes few; craves novelty and variety; puts many irons into the fire; lacks application; jumps rapidly from premise to conclusion, and fails to connect and carry out ideas; is a creature of impulse; lacks steadiness and consistency of character; may be brilliant, yet cannot be profound; humming-bird like, flies rapidly from thing to thing, but does not stay long; has many good thoughts, yet they are scattered; and talks on a great variety of subjects in a short time, but fails sadly in consecutiveness of feeling, thought, and action.

A. VITATIVENESS.

Tenacity of life, resistance to death, love of existence as such, dreads annihilation, loves life, and clings tenaciously to it for its own sake.

Large—Struggles resolutely through fits of sickness, and will not give up to die till it is absolutely compelled to do so.

Average—Enjoys life, and clings to it with a fair degree of earnestness, yet by no means with passionate fondness.

Small—Likes to live, yet cares little about existence for its own sake.

6. COMBATIVENESS.

Resistance, opposition, defense, defiance, boldness, courage, resentment, spirit, willingness to encounter, self-protection, presence of mind, determination, get-out-of-my-way, let-me-and-mine-alone; adapted to man's requisition for overcoming obstacles, contending for rights, etc. Perversion—anger, contrariety, fault-finding, contention, ill-nature, and fighting.

Large—Imparts a bold, resolute, fearless, determined spirit; disposes to grapple with and remove obstacles, and drives whatever it undertakes; loves debate and opposition; gives great coolness, intrepidity and presence of mind in time of danger, and nerves one for encounter.

Average—Evinces the combative spirit according to circumstances; when vigorously opposed, or when any of the other faculties work in conjunction with Combativeness, shows a good degree of the opposing, energetic spirit; but, when any of the other faculties, such as large Cautiousness or Approbativeness work against it, it evinces irresolution, and even cowardice.

Small—Is inefficient, can accomplish little, never feels its own strength, and with large moral and intellectual organs, is too gentle and easily satisfied.

7. DESTRUCTIVENESS.

Executiveness, severity, sternness, the destroying and pain-causing faculty, harshness, extermination, indignation, disposition to break, crush, and tear down, the walk-right-through spirit, adapted to man's destroying whatever is prejudi-

cial to his happiness; performing and enduring surgical operations, undergoing pain, etc. Perversion—wrath, revenge, malice, disposition to murder, etc.

Large—Imparts that determination, energy, and force which removes or destroys whatever impedes its progression.

Average—Manifests itself in a similar manner as when full, due allowance being made for diminished power.

Small—With large moral faculties, possesses too tender a soul to enjoy our world as it is, or to endure hardships or cruelties.

8. ALIMENTIVENESS.

Appetite, the feeding instinct, relish for food, hunger, adapted to man's need of food, and creating a disposition to eat. Perversion, it produces gormandizing and gluttony, and ends in dyspepsia and all its evils.

Large—Has a hearty relish for food, sets a high value upon table enjoyments, and solid, hearty food.

Average—Enjoys food well, and eats with a fair relish; yet rarely over-eats except when rendered craving by dyspeptic complaints.

Small—Eats with long teeth, and little relish; hardly knows or cares what or when he eats, and should pay more attention to duly feeding the body.

9. ACQUISITIVENESS.

Economy; frugality; the acquiring, saving, and hoarding instinct; laying up of surplus, and allowing nothing to be wasted; desire to possess and own; the mine and thine feeling; claiming of one's own things; love of trading and amassing property. Adapted to man's need of laying up the necessities and comforts of life against a time of future need. Perversion—a miserly, grasping, close-fisted penuriousness.

Large—Saves for future use what is not wanted for present; allows nothing to go to waste; turns every thing to a good account; buys closely, and makes the most of all it gets; is industrious, economical, and vigorously employs means to accumulate property and desires to own and possess much.

Average—Loves property; yet the other faculties spend quite as fast as this faculty accumulates.

Small—Holds money loosely; spends it often without getting its full value; cares little how his money goes.

10. SECRETIVENESS.

Self-government, ability to restrain feelings, policy, management, reserve, evasion, discretion, cunning. Adapted to man's requisition for controlling his animal nature. Perversion, it causes duplicity, double-dealing, lying, deception, and all kinds of false pretensions.

Large—Throws a veil over the countenance, expression, and conduct; appears to aim at one thing while accomplishing another; loves to surprise others; is enigmatical, mysterious, guarded, foxy, politic, shrewd, managing, employs humbug, and is hard to be found out.

Average—Maintains a good share of self-government, except when under excitement, and then lets the whole mind out fully.

Small—Is perfectly transparent; seems to be just what, and all that, it really is; disdains concealment in all its forms; is no hypocrite, but passive and unequivocal in all it says or does.

11. CAUTIOUSNESS.

Carefulness, watchfulness, prudence, provision against want and danger, solicitude, anxiety, apprehension, security, protection, avoiding prospective evils, the sentinel. Adapted to those dangers which surround us, and those provisions necessary for our future happiness. Perversion—irresolution, timidity, procrastination, indecision.

Large—Is always on the look-out; takes ample time to get ready; provides against pros-

pective dangers; makes every thing safe; guards against losses and evils; incurs no risk, sure binds that it may sure find; with large Combativeness, Hope, and an active temperament, drives, Jehu-like, whatever is undertaken, yet drives cautiously.

Average—Has a good share of prudence, whenever this faculty works in connection with the larger organs, yet evinces but little in the direction of the smaller organs.

Small—Is rash, reckless, luckless; and with large Hope, always in trouble; with large Combativeness, plunges headlong into difficulties in full sight, and should assiduously cultivate this faculty.

12. APPROBATIVENESS.

Desire to be esteemed, regard for character, appearance, etc.; love of praise, desire to excel, ambition, affability, politeness, desire to display and show off, sense of honor, desire for a good name, for notoriety, fame, eminence, distinction, and to be thought well off, pride of character, sensitiveness to the speeches of people, and love of popularity. Adapted to the reputable and disgraceful. Perversion—vanity, affectation, ceremoniousness, aristocracy, pomposity; eagerness for popularity, outside display, etc.

Large—Loves commendation, and is cut by censure; is keenly alive to the smiles of public opinion; minds what people say, strives to show off to advantage, and is affable, courteous, and desirous of pleasing; loves to be in company, stands on etiquette and ceremony; aspires to do and become something great; sets much by appearances, and is mortified by reproach; with large Cautiousness and moderate Self-Esteem is careful to take the popular side, and fears to face the ridicule of others; yet with Conscience and Combativeness large, sticks to the right, though it is unpopular, knowing that it will ultimately confer honor.

Average—Evinces only a respectable share of this faculty, except when it is powerfully wrought upon by praise or reproach.

Small—Cares little for the opinion of others, even of friends; is comparatively insensible to praise; disregards style and fashion; despises etiquette and formal usages; never asks what will persons think, and puts on no outside appearance for their own sake; with large Self-Esteem, Firmness, and Combativeness, is destitute of politeness, devoid of ceremony, and not at all flexible or pleasing in manner; with large Combativeness and Conscientiousness, goes for the right regard less of popularity, and is always making enemies.

13. SELF-ESTEEM.

Self-appreciation and valuation, self-respect and reliance, magnanimity, nobleness, independence, dignity, self-satisfaction and complacency; love of liberty and power, an aspiring, self-elevating, ruling instinct, pride of character, manliness, lofty-mindedness, and desire for elevation. Adapted to the superiority, greatness, and exalted dignity of human nature. Perversion—haughtiness, forwardness, over-bearing, tyranny, egotism, and superciliousness.

Large—Puts a high estimate upon itself, its sayings, doings, and capabilities; falls back upon its own unaided resources; will not take advice, but insists upon being its own master; is high-minded; will never stoop or demean itself; aims high; is not satisfied with moderate success, or a petty business, and comports and expresses itself with dignity, and perhaps with majesty, and is perfectly self-satisfied.

Average—Shows this faculty mainly in combination with those that are larger.

Small—Feels diminutive in its own eyes; lacks elevation and dignity of tone and manner; places a low estimate on self; and, with Approbativeness large, is more anxious to appear well in the eyes of others than in its own.

14. FIRMINESS.

Stability, decision, perseverance, fixedness of purpose, tenacity of will, and aversion to change. Adapted to man's requisition for holding out to the end. Perversion—obstinacy, willfulness, mulishness, stubbornness, unwillingness to change, even though reason requires.

Large—Is set in its own way, sticks to and carries out what it commences, holds on long and hard, continues to the end, and may be fully relied upon.

Small—With activity great, and the head uneven, is fitful, impulsive, and, like the weather-vane, shifts with every changing breeze, and is ruled by the other faculties, and as unstable as water.

15. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

Moral principle, integrity, perception and love of right, innate sense of accountability and obligation, love of justice and truth, regard for duty, desire for moral purity and excellence; disposition to fulfill promises, agreements, etc.; the internal monitor which approves the right and condemns the wrong, sense of guilt, contrition, desire to reform, penitence, forgiveness. Adapted to the rightness of right, and the wrongness of wrong, and to the moral nature and constitution of things. Perverted, it makes one do wrong from conscientious scruples, and torments with undue self-condemnation.

Large—Loves the right as right, and hates the wrong; is honest, faithful, upright in motive; means well; consults duty before expediency; feels guilty when conscious of having done wrong; desires forgiveness for the past, and to do better in future; with strong propensities, will sometimes do wrong, and then be exceedingly sorry therefor; and, with a wrong education added, is liable to do wrong, thinking it to be right, because these propensities warp conscience, yet means right.

Average—When not tempted by stronger faculties does what is about right, generally justifies itself, and does not feel particularly indignant at the wrong, or commendatory of the right.

Small—Has few conscientious scruples, has little penitence, gratitude, or regard for moral principle, justice, duty, etc., and is governed mainly by the larger faculties.

16. HOPE.

Expectation, anticipation of future success and happiness. Adapted to man's relations with the future. Perverted, it becomes visionary and castle-building.

Large—Expects much from the future; contemplates with pleasure the bright features of life's picture; never desponds; overrates prospective good, and underates and overlooks obstacles and evils; calculates on more than the nature of the case will warrant; expects, and hence attempts a great deal, and is therefore always full of business; is sanguine, and rises above present trouble by hoping for better things in future, and though disappointed, hopes on still; builds some air castles, and lives in the future more than in the present.

Average—Expects and attempts too little, rather than too much; with large Cautiousness, dwells more on difficulties than encouragements; is contented with the present rather than lays out for the future.

Small—Expects and undertakes very little; with large Cautiousness, puts off till it is too late; is always behind; may embark in projects after every body else has succeeded, but will then be too late, and in general knocks at the door just after it has been bolted; with large Cautiousness, is forever in doubt; with large Approbativeness and Cautiousness, though most desirous of praise, has little hopes of obtaining it, and therefore is exceedingly backward in society.

17. SPIRITUALITY.

Faith, prescience, the "light within," trust in divine guiding, perception and feeling of the spiritual; interior perception of truth, what is about to transpire, etc. Adapted to a spiritual state of mind and feeling. Perversion—superstition, witchcraft, and with Cautiousness large, fear of ghosts.

Large—Perceives and knows things independent of the senses or intellect, or as it were by spiritual intuition; experiences an internal consciousness of what is best, and that spiritual communion with God which constitutes the essence of true piety; loves to meditate; bestows a species of waking clairvoyance, and is as it were "forewarned of God;" combined with large

Veneration, holds intimate communion with the Deity, for whom it experiences profound adoration, and takes a world of pleasure in that calm, happy, half-ecstatic state of mind caused by this faculty.

Average—Has some spiritual premonitions and guidings, yet they are not always sufficiently distinct to secure their being followed.

Small—Perceives spiritual truths so indistinctly as rarely to admit them; is not guided by faith, because so weak; like unbelieving Thomas, must see the fullest proof before it believes; has very little credulity, and doubts things of a superhuman origin or nature; has no premonitions, and disbelieves in them.

18. VENERATION.

Devotion, adoration of a Supreme Being, reverence for religion and things sacred, disposition to pray, worship, and observe religious rites. Adapted to a belief in the existence of a God, and the pleasures and benefits experienced by man in worshipping him. Perverted, it produces idolatry, bigotry, religious intolerance, etc.

Large—Experiences an awe of God and things sacred, loves to adore the Supreme Being, especially in his works; feels true devotion, fervent piety, and love of divine things; takes great delight in religious exercises; has much respect for superiority; regards God as the center of hopes, fears and aspirations.

Average—Will adore the Deity, yet often makes religion subservient to the larger faculties.

Small—Experiences little devotion or respect, and is deficient in fervor; cares little for religious observances, and is not easily impressed with the worshiping sentiment.

19. BENEVOLENCE.

Kindness, humanity, desire to make others happy, a self-sacrificing disposition, philanthropy, generosity, the accommodating, neighborly spirit. Adapted to man's capability of making his fellow-men happy. Perversion—misplaced sympathies.

Large—Delights to do good; makes personal sacrifices to make others happy; cannot witness pain or distress, and does what it well can to relieve them; manifests a perpetual flow of disinterested goodness.

Average—Manifests kindness only in conjunction with Adhesiveness and other large faculties; and with only full Adhesiveness, if kind is so for selfish purposes.

Small—Cares little for the happiness of man or brute, and does still less to promote it.

20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

The making instinct, the tool-using talent; sleight of hand in constructing things. Adapted to man's need of things made, such as houses, clothes, and manufacturing articles of all kinds. Perverted, it wastes time and money on perpetual motion, and other like futile inventions.

Large—Loves to make; is able to, and disposed to tinker, mend, and fix up, build, manufacture, employ machinery, etc.; shows mechanical skill and dexterity in whatever is done with the hands; with large Causality and percepts, is given to inventing.

Moderate—Is rather awkward in the use of tools, and in manual operations of every kind.

Small—Is deficient in the tool-using capability, awkward in making and fixing up things, poor in understanding and managing machinery, takes hold of work awkwardly and wrong end first, writes poorly, and lacks both mental and physical construction.

21. IDEALITY.

Perception and admiration of the beautiful and perfect, good taste and refinement, purity of feeling, sense of propriety, elegance, and gentility, polish and imagination. Adapted to the beautiful in nature and art. Perverted, it gives fastidiousness and extra niceness.

Large—Appreciates and enjoys beauty and perfection wherever found, especially in nature; is graced by purity and propriety of expression

and conduct; by gracefulness and polish of manners, and general good taste; is pure-minded; enjoys the ideal of poetry, elegance and romance; longs after perfection of character, and desires to obviate blemishes, and, with Conscientiousness large, moral imperfections.

Average—Prefers the plain and substantial to the ornamental, and is a utilitarian; with large intellectual organs, prefers sound, solid matter to the ornament of style, and appreciates logic more than eloquence.

Small—Shows a marked deficiency in whatever appertains to taste and style, also to beauty and sentiment.

B. SUBLIMITY.

Perception and appreciation of the vast, illimitable, endless, omnipotent, and infinite. Adapted to that infinitude which characterizes every department of nature. Perverted, it leads to bombast, and a wrong use of extravagant ideas.

Large—Appreciates and admires the grand, sublime, vast, magnificent, and splendid in nature and art; admires and enjoys exceedingly mountain scenery, thunder, lightning, tempest, vast prospects, and all that is awful and magnificent, also the flaming, dashing cataract, a storm at sea; the lightning's vivid flash, and its accompanying thunder; the commotion of the elements, and the star-spangled canopy of heaven, and all manifestations of omnipotence and infinitude; with large Veneration, is particularly delighted by the infinite as appertaining to the Deity, and his attributes and works.

Average—Possesses considerable of this element, when it is powerfully excited, yet, under ordinary circumstances, only an ordinary share of it.

Small—Shows a marked deficiency in this respect, and should earnestly cultivate it.

22. IMITATION.

Ability and disposition to copy, take pattern, and imitate. Adapted to man's requisition for doing, talking, acting, etc., like others. Perverted, it copies even their faults.

Large—Has a great propensity and ability to copy and take pattern from others; do what is seen done.

Average—Can copy tolerably well when this faculty is strongly excited, yet is not a mimic, nor a natural copyist.

Small—Copies even commonplace matter with extraordinary difficulty and reluctance; is original, and generally does everything in its own way.

23. MIRTHFULNESS.

Intuitive perception of the absurd and ridiculous, disposition and ability to joke and make fun, and laugh at what is improper, ill-timed, or unbecoming; pleasantness; facetiousness. Adapted to the absurd, inconsistent, and laughable. Perverted, it makes fun on solemn occasions, and where there is nothing ridiculous at which to laugh.

Large—Enjoys a hearty laugh at the expressions and absurdities of others exceedingly, and delights to make fun out of every thing not exactly proper or in good taste, and is always ready to give as good a joke as it gets.

Average—Is generally serious and sedate, except when this faculty is excited, yet then often laughs heartily, and evinces considerable wit.

Small—Makes little fun, is slow to perceive, and still slower to turn jokes; seldom laughs, and thinks it foolish or wrong to do so.

24. INDIVIDUALITY.

Observation, desire to see and examine, cognizance of individual objects. Adapted to individual existence, or the thingness of things, and is the door through which most forms of knowledge enter the mind. Perverted, makes the starrer and the impudently observing.

Large—Gives a great desire to see, know, examine, experience, etc.; is a great and practical observer of men and things; sees whatever is

transpiring around, what should be done, etc.; is quick of perception; knowing.

Average—Observes only the more conspicuous objects around it, and these more in general than in detail, and what especially interests the larger faculties.

Small—Observes only what is thrust upon his attention, and is quite deficient in this respect.

25. FORM.

Cognizance and recollection of shape, memory of countenances and the looks of persons and things seen, perception of resemblances, family likenesses, etc. Adapted to shape. Perverted, sees imaginary shapes of persons, things, etc.

Large—Notices, and for a long time remembers, the faces, countenances, forms, looks, etc., of persons, beasts, and things once seen; knows by sight many whose names are not remembered.

Average—Has only a fair natural recollection of shapes, countenances, etc.; yet with much practice may do tolerably well, but without practice will be comparatively deficient in these respects, and should cultivate this faculty.

Small—Has a poor recollection of persons, books, etc.; often meets persons the next day after an introduction, or an evening interview, without knowing them; with Eventuality large, may remember their history, but not their faces; with Locality large, where they were seen, but not their looks, etc.

26. SIZE.

Cognizance of bulk, magnitude, quantity, proportion, etc.; ability to measure by the eye. Adapted to the absolute and relative magnitude of things. Perverted, it is pained by slight departures from proportion, or architectural inaccuracies.

Large—Has an excellent eye for measuring angles, proportions, disproportions, and departures therefrom, and with large Constructiveness, gives a good mechanical eye, and judges correctly of quantity in general; loves proportion, and is pained by disproportion, and is necessary to artisans, mechanics, all kinds of dealers, students, etc.

Average—Has a fair eye for judging of bulk, weight, by the size, etc., and with practice would do tolerably well in this respect.

Small—Is obliged always to rely on actual measurements, because the eye is too imperfect to be trusted.

27. WEIGHT.

Intuitive perception and application of the laws of gravity, motion, etc. Adapted to man's requisition for motion. Perverted, it runs imminent risk of falling.

Large—Has an excellent faculty for preserving and regaining balance; riding a fractious horse, skating, carrying a steady hand, etc.; easily keeps from falling, when aloft, or in dangerous places; throws a stone, ball, or arrow straight; is pained at seeing things out of plumb; judges of perpendiculars very exactly; loves to climb, walk on the edge of a precipice, etc.

Average—Similar, only less gifted in this respect; with only average Constructiveness and perceptives, should never engage in working machinery, because deficient in this talent.

Small—Is quite liable to sea-sickness, dizziness when aloft, etc., and naturally clumsy; with large Cautionness, is afraid to walk over water, even on a wide plank, and where there is no danger; never feels safe while climbing, and falls easily.

28. COLOR.

Perception, recollection, and application of colors, and delight in them. Adapted to that infinite variety of coloring interspersed throughout nature. Perverted, is over-particular to have colors just right.

Large—Can discern and match colors by the eye with accuracy; with Comparison large, can compare them closely, and detect similarities and differences.

Average—Possesses a fair share of this talent, yet is not extraordinary.

Small—Can tell the primitive colors from each other, yet rarely notices the color of dress, eyes, hair, etc.; cannot describe persons and things by them, and evinces a marked deficiency in this respect.

29. ORDER.

Method, system, arrangement. Adapted to heaven's first law. Perverted, it overworks, and annoys others to keep things in order, and is tormented by disarrangement.

Large—Has a desire to conduct business on methodical principles, and to be systematic in every thing; with large Acquisitiveness and Causality, has good business talents; with large Locality, has a place for every thing, and every thing in its place; with large Time, has a time for every thing, and every thing in season; with large Continuity, Comparison and the mental temperament, has every idea, paragraph, and head of a subject in its proper place; with large Constructiveness, has its tools where it can always lay hands upon them in the dark.

Average—Likes order, yet may not always keep it, and desires more than it practically secures.

Small—Has a very careless, inaccurate way of doing every thing; leaves things where it happens; can never find what is wanted; takes a long time to get ready, or else goes unprepared, and has every thing in perpetual confusion.

30. CALCULATION.

Cognizance of numbers, ability to reckon figures in the head, mental arithmetic. Adapted to the relations of numbers.

Large—Excels in mental arithmetic, in adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, reckoning figures, casting accounts, etc., in the head; with large perceptives, has excellent business talents, and large Locality and Causality added, excels as a mathematician.

Average—Can learn arithmetic and do quite well by practice, yet is not naturally gifted in this respect.

Small—Is dull and incorrect in adding, subtracting, dividing, etc.; dislikes figuring; is poor in arithmetic, both practical and theoretical, and should cultivate this faculty.

31. LOCALITY.

Cognizance of place; recollection of the looks of places, roads, scenery, and the location of objects, where on a page ideas are to be found, and position generally; the geographical faculty; desire to see places, and the ability to find them. Adapted to the arrangement of space and place. Perverted, it creates a cosmopolitan disposition, and would spend every thing in traveling.

Large—Remembers the whereabouts of whatever it sees; can carry the points of the compass easily in the head, and is lost with difficulty either in the city, woods or country; desires to see places, and never forgets them; studies geography and astronomy with ease, and rarely forgets where things are seen.

Average—Recollects places and positions seen several times, yet in city or roads is occasionally lost; has no great geographical talent, yet by study and practice can do tolerably well.

Small—Is decidedly deficient in finding places, and recollects them with difficulty even when perfectly familiar with them.

32. EVENTUALITY.

Memory of facts, recollection of circumstances, news, occurrences, and historical, scientific, and passing events; what has been said, seen, heard, and once known. Adapted to action, or those changes constantly occurring around or within us.

Large—Has a clear and retentive memory of historical facts, general knowledge, what has been seen, heard, read, done, etc., even in detail; considering advantages, is well informed and knowing; desires to witness and institute experiments; find out what is and has been, and learn anecdotes, particulars, and items of information, and readily recalls to mind what has once entered it; has a good general matter-of-fact memory, and picks up facts readily.

Average—Recollects leading events and

interesting particulars, yet is rather deficient in memory of items and details, except when it is well cultivated.

Small—Has a treacherous and confused memory of circumstances; often forgets what is wanted, what was intended to be said, done, etc.; has a poor command of knowledge, and should strenuously exercise this remembering power.

33. TIME.

Cognizance and recollection of duration and succession, the lapse of time, when things occurred, etc., and ability to carry the time of the day in the head punctually. Adapted to periodicity. Perverted, it is excessively pained by bad time in music, not keeping steps in walking, etc.

Large—Can generally tell when things occurred, at least the order of events and the length of time between one occurrence and another, etc.; tells the time of the day without timepiece or sun, well, and keeps an accurate chronology in the mind of dates, general and particular.

Average—With practice, has a good memory of dates and successions, yet without it rather deficient.

Small—Has a confused and indistinct idea of the time when things transpired, and forgets dates.

34. TUNE.

Ability to learn and remember tunes by rote; the music instinct and faculty. Adapted to the musical octave. Perversion—excessive fondness for music to the neglect of other things.

Large—Loves music dearly; has a nice conception of concord, melody, etc., and enjoys all kinds of music.

Average—Has fair musical talents, yet to be a good musician, requires considerable practice; can learn tunes by rote, yet with some difficulty.

Small—Learns to sing or play tunes with great difficulty, and that mechanically, without emotion or effect.

35. LANGUAGE.

Expression of ideas and feelings by words, written or spoken; gesture, looks, and action; the communicative faculty and instinct in general. Adapted to man's requisition for holding communication with man. Perverted, it creates garbularity, excessive talkativeness, telling what does harm, etc.

Large—Expresses ideas and feelings well, both verbally and in writing; can learn to speak languages easily; recollects words and commits to memory well; gives freedom, copiousness, and power of expression.

Average—Has fair communicating talents, yet not extra.

Small—Has poor lingual and communicative talents; hesitates for words, speaks with extreme difficulty and very awkwardly, and should cultivate this faculty by talking and writing much.

36. CAUSALITY.

Perception and application of causes; adaptation of ways and means to ends. Adapted to the institution in nature of causes and effects. Perverted by selfishness, it reasons in favor of untruth, and attains injurious ends.

Large—Desires to know the why and wherefore of things, and to investigate their laws; reasons clearly and correctly from causes to effects, and from facts to their causes; gives uncommon capabilities of planning, contriving, inventing, creating resources, and making the head save the hands; kills two birds with one stone, predicts results, and arranges things so as to succeed; synthesizes, and puts things together well.

Average—Plans and reasons well in conjunction with the larger faculties, but poorly with the smaller ones.

Small—Is deficient in reasoning and planning power; gives perpetual telling and showing; seldom arranges things beforehand, and then poorly; should work under others; lacks force of idea and strength of understanding.

37. COMPARISON.

Inductive reasoning; ability and disposition to classify, compare, draw inferences from analogy, etc. Adapted to those classifications which pervade universal nature. Perverted, is too redundant in proverbs, fables, and figures of speech.

Large—Reasons clearly and correctly from conclusions and scientific facts up to the laws which govern them; discerns the known from the unknown, detects error by its incongruity with facts; has an excellent talent for comparing, explaining, expounding, criticising, exposing, etc.; employs similes and metaphors well; puts this and that together, and draws inferences from them.

Average—Shows this talent in a good degree in conjunction with the larger faculties, but is rather wanting in reference to the smaller ones.

Small—Has a poor talent for drawing infer-

ences; lacks appropriateness in every thing, and should cultivate this faculty.

C. HUMAN NATURE.

Discernment of character, perception of motives, intuitive physiognomy. Adapted to man's need of knowing his fellow-men. Perverted, it produces suspiciousness.

Large—Reads men intuitively from their looks, conversation, manners, and walk, and other kindred signs of character; with Individuality and Comparison large, notices all the little things they do, and founds a correct estimate upon them, and should follow first impressions touching persons; with full Secretiveness and large Benevolence added, knows just how to take men, and possesses much power over mind.

Average—Has fair talents for reading char-

acter, yet is not extra in this respect, and may safely cultivate it.

Small—Is easily imposed upon by others; with large Conscientiousness and small Secretiveness, thinks every body tells the truth; is too confiding, and fails sadly in knowing where and how to take things.

D. AGREEABLENESS.

Persuasiveness, pleasantness, blandness, etc. Adapted to please and win others.

Large—Has a pleasing, persuasive, conciliatory mode of addressing people, and of saying things.

Average—Has a good share of pleasantness in conversation and appearance, except when the selfish faculties are excited, but is then repulsive.

Small—Says even pleasant things very unpleasantly, and fails sadly in winning the good graces of people.

SIZE OF HEAD AS INFLUENCING CHARACTER.

Size of head and organs, other things being equal, is the great phrenological condition. Though tape measurements, taken around the head, from Individuality to Philoprogenitiveness, give some idea of the size of brain, the fact that some heads are round, others long, some low, and others high, so modifies these measurements that they do not convey any very correct idea of the actual quantity of brain. Yet these measurements range somewhat as follows: Least size of adults compatible with fair talents, $20\frac{1}{4}$; $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{4}$, moderate; $21\frac{1}{4}$ to 22, average; 22 to $22\frac{3}{4}$, full; $22\frac{3}{4}$ to $23\frac{3}{4}$, large; above $23\frac{3}{4}$, very large. Female heads, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ below these averages.

Large—One having a large-sized brain, with activity average, will possess considerable energy of intellect and feeling, yet seldom manifest it, unless it is brought out by some powerful stimulus, and will be rather too indolent to exert, especially his intellect; with activity full, will be endowed with an uncommon amount of the mental power, and be capable of doing a good deal, yet require considerable to awaken him to that vigorous effort of mind of which he is capable. If his powers are not called out by circumstances, and his organs of practical intellect are only average or full, he may pass through life without attracting notice or manifesting more than an ordinary share of talent, but if the perceptive faculties are strong, or very strong, and his natural powers put in vigorous requisition, he will manifest a vigor and energy of intellect and feeling quite above mediocrity—be adequate to undertakings which demand originality of mind and force of character—yet, after all, be rather indolent. With activity great, or very great, he will combine great power of mind with great activity, exercise a commanding influence over those minds with which he comes in contact; when he enjoys, will enjoy intensely, and when he suffers, suffer equally so; be susceptible of strong excitement, and, with the organs of the propelling powers and of practical intellect large or very large, will possess all the mental capabilities for conducting a large business, for rising to eminence, if not pre-eminence, and discover great force of character and power of intellect and feeling. With activity moderate, when powerfully excited, will evince considerable energy of intellect and feeling, yet be too indolent and too sluggish to do much; lack clearness and force of idea, and intenseness of feeling; unless literally driven to it, will not be likely to be much or to do much, and yet actually possess more vigor of mind and

energy of feeling than he will manifest. With activity small, will border upon idiocy.

Very Large—One having a very large head, with activity average or full, on great occasions or when his powers are thoroughly roused, will be truly great, but upon ordinary occasions, will seldom manifest any remarkable amount of mind or feeling, and perhaps pass through life with the credit of being a person of good natural abilities and judgment, yet nothing more. With great activity and strength and large intellectual organs, will be a natural genius, endowed with very superior powers of mind and vigor of intellect, and, even though deprived of the advantages of education, his natural talents will surmount all obstacles, and make him truly talented. With activity very great, and the organs of practical intellect and of the propelling powers large, or very large, will possess the first order of natural abilities; manifest a clearness and force of intellect which will astonish the world, and a power of feeling which will carry all before him, and, with proper cultivation, enable him to become a bright star in the firmament of intellectual greatness, upon which coming ages may gaze with delight and astonishment. His mental enjoyment will be most exquisite, and his sufferings equally keen.

Full—One having a full-sized brain, with activity great, or very great, and the organs of practical intellect and of the propelling powers large, or very large, although he will not possess greatness of intellect, nor a deep, strong mind, will be very clever; have considerable talent, and that so distributed that it will show to be more than it really is; is capable of being a good scholar, doing a fine business, and with advantages and application, of distinguishing himself somewhat, yet he is inadequate to a great undertaking; cannot sway an extensive influence, nor be really great. With activity full, or average, will do only tolerably well, and manifest only a common share of talent; with activity moderate, or small, will neither be nor do much worthy of notice.

Average—With activity great, manifests a quick, clear, sprightly mind, and off-hand talents, and is capable of doing a fair business, especially if the stamina is good. With activity very great, and the organs of the propelling powers and of practical intellect large, or very large, is capable of doing a good business, and may pass for a man of fair talent, yet will not be original or profound; will be quick of perception; have a good practi-

cal understanding; will do well in his sphere, yet never manifest greatness, and out of his sphere, be commonplace. With activity only average, will discover only an ordinary amount of intellect; be inadequate to any important undertaking; yet, in a small sphere, or one that requires only a mechanical routine of business, may do well. With moderate or small activity, will hardly have common sense.

Moderate—One with a head of only moderate size, combined with great or very great activity, and the organs of the propelling powers and of practical intellect large, will possess a tolerable share of intellect, yet be more showy than sound; with others to plan for and direct him, will execute to advantage, yet be unable to do much alone; will have a very active mind, and be quick of perception, yet after all, have a contracted intellect; possess only a small mental calibre, and lack momentum, both of mind and character. With activity only average or fair, will have but a moderate amount of intellect, and even this scanty allowance will be too sluggish for action, so that he will neither suffer nor enjoy much. With activity moderate, or small, will be idiotic.

Small, or Very Small—One with a small or very small head, no matter what may be the activity of his mind, will be incapable of much intellectual effort, of comprehending even easy subjects, or of experiencing much pain or pleasure; in short, will be mentally imbecile.

SIZE OF BRAIN AS AFFECTING MENTALITY.

Most great men have great heads. Webster's head measured over 24 inches, and Clay's considerably above 23; and this is about Van Buren's size; Chief Justice Gibson's, the greatest jurist in Pennsylvania, $24\frac{1}{4}$; Napoleon's reached nearly or quite to 24, his hat passing easily over the head of one of his officers, which measured $23\frac{3}{4}$, and Hamilton's hat passed over the head of a man whose head measured $23\frac{3}{4}$. Burke's head was very large; so was Jefferson's, while Franklin's hat passed over the ears of a 24-inch head. Small and average-sized heads often astonish us by their brilliancy and learning, and, perhaps, eloquence, yet they fail in that commanding greatness which impresses and sways mind. The phrenological law is, that size, other things being equal, is a measure of power, yet these other conditions, such as activity, power of motive, health, physiological habits, etc., increase or diminish the mentality, even more than size.

How Training and Circumstances May Change the Mind.

What the Boy May Become.

IN THE success and failures of life much allowance must be made for training and circumstances. The inheritance at birth of a favorable temperament, physical constitution, and mental organization, is, in the beginning, a most important factor toward the accomplishment of grand purposes in life. To be born of evil parentage, to inherit weaknesses and gross appetites, to have bad training in infancy—these are circumstances that will very probably strongly tend to consign the individual to the lower walks of life. And yet, notwithstanding bad parental influence and inferior mental endowment, the course of life can be so regulated through education as to enable the person to become a respected and honored citizen. On the contrary the

individual, though the possessor of naturally superior qualities of mind, may pursue a course which will bring sorrow and unhappiness through life.

The illustrations upon this page show the "Two Roads," which the boy, as he journeys toward manhood, may travel, the result of surrounding circumstances favorable or otherwise. Temptation crosses the pathway in youth. Possibly wise counsel comes at an opportune time, and the lad is thus enabled to resist the evil. No guiding hand, however, coming to the rescue, and adverse influences being at work undoing good admonitions, he falls into evil ways and wrecks the happiness and usefulness of his after-life. The following pictures tell the fact more forcibly than pen can portray.



No. 1.

The Downward Path.

THAT the debased man may have been a guileless youth, in the beginning, we show here the innocent face of the lad as presented in **No. 1.**



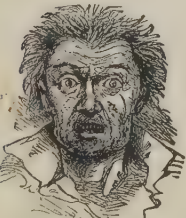
No. 2.

AGAIN we see him in **No. 2,** when the effect of evil company, late hours, profanity, neglect of personal appearance, and irregular life, begin to make themselves manifest.



No. 3.

YEARS go by, and at **No. 3** we see our boy, fair-faced in the beginning, now a listless loungeer, with little ambition above tobacco, liquor, and the gratification of his low appetites.



No. 4.

BROKEN down and worn-out much before his time, we see him lastly at **No. 4.** The face tells its own story of dissipation, crime, degradation, and final misery.

Happy, Prosperous Life.

AGAIN we see, at **No. 5,** the guileless face of the boy, before whom the world stretches so far and wide with its opportunities and its temptations.



No. 5.

A FEW years and our boy is a smooth-browed, clear-eyed youth, whom we see at **No. 6.** He is living correctly, and he is doing rightly. This is shown in every lineament of his face.



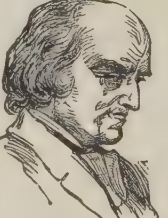
No. 6.

OUR boy has matured into manhood, at **No. 7,** with an evenly balanced mind, and aspirations all in the right direction; consequently success and prosperity greet him at every turn in his career.



No. 7.

LIFE has been well-lived, and his last years find him, as seen at **No. 8,** in the midst of plenty, honored and beloved, resting serenely at the close, ready to live and ready to die.



No. 8.



A Sketch of Some of Those Who Have Made People Laugh.

CHARLES F. BROWNE.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, (Artemus Ward), was born at Waterford, Me., April 26, 1834. He was by trade a printer, working in Maine, in Boston and on various papers in Ohio, finally settling down for a four years' stay on the *Plaindealer*, in Cleveland, where he established himself as a humorist of the first class. It was while here that the following letter, purporting to come from a traveling showman, written in 1858, went the rounds of the papers. It was so true to human nature, and withal, so comical as to commend itself at once to the laughter-loving people, and directly established the reputation of the author. In 1862 his first book appeared, entitled, "Artemus Ward: His Book," which was followed by three others.

Commencing as a humorous lecturer in 1861, he afterwards went on a successful lecturing tour to England in 1866, where he died of consumption, Mar. 6, 1867. The following is the first article of his which had a general circulation.

Letter From a Traveling Showman.

To the Editor of the —

SIR—I'm movin' along—slowly along—down tords your place. I want you should rite me a letter, sayin' how is the show bizniss in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bares, a Kangaroo (a amoozin' little Raskal—t'would make you lart yerself to deeth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal) wax figgers of G. Washington Gen. Tayler John Bunyan Capt. Kidd and Dr. Webster in the act of killin' Dr. Parkman, besides several miscellanyus moral wax statoots of celebrated piruts & murderers, &c., ekalled by few & exceld by none. Now Mr. Editor, scratch orf a few lines sayin' how is the show bizniss down to your place. I shall hav my hanbills dun at your offiss. Depend upon it. I want you should git my hanbills up in flamin' stile. Also get up a tremenjus excitement in yr. paper 'bowt my onparaeld Show. We must fetch the public sumhow. We must work on their feelins. Cum the moral on 'em strong. If it's a temperance community tell 'em I sined the pledge fifteen minits arter Ise born, but on the contrary ef your peple take their tods, say Mister Ward is as Jenial a feller as we ever met, full of conviviality, & the life an sole of the Soshul Bored. Take, don't you! If you say anythin' about my show say my snaks is as harmiliss as the new born Babe. What a interestin' study it is to see a zewological animal like a snak under perfeck subjeeshun! My kangaroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw. All for 15 cents. I am anxys to skewer your intlooounce. I repeat in regard to them hanbills that I shall git 'em struck

orf up to your printin' office. My perlitercal sentiments agree with yourn exactly. I know thay do, becawz I never saw a man whoos didn't.

Respectively yures,

A. WARD.

P. S.—You scratch my back & Ie scratch your back.

HENRY W. SHAW—"JOSH BILLINGS."

FOR TWENTY years or more the reading public have been familiar with the writings of "Josh Billings," the fictitious name of Henry W. Shaw, who was born at Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass., in the year 1818. During the war of 1812, his grandfather had been conspicuous as a member of congress, and in 1820 his father, then a member of the same legislative body, took a remarkable position in the Missouri-compromise discussion of that day.

At the age of fifteen the lad left home and emigrated to the West and engaged in the combined avocation of a farmer and an auctioneer. For twenty-five years he continued these pursuits, and then, turning his face eastward again, he established himself in the auction business at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

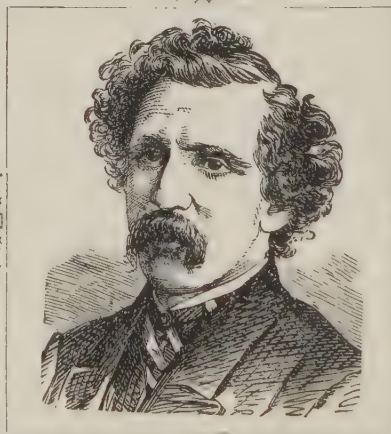
Until he was forty-five years of age Mr. Shaw never wrote a line for publication, unless it was an occasional advertisement, his first production, over the name of "Josh Billings," having been written May 25, 1863. His reputation as a humorist was, however, of rapid growth and his popularity soon became very great.

Under those encouraging circumstances he from that time forward devoted his talents to writing and public lecturing, with flat-

tering success. His published works comprise several volumes of laughter-provoking sketches, and a series of annual collections of sharp and witty sentences on various topics in social life, under the name of "Allminax." Died at Monterey, Cal., Oct. 14, 1885.

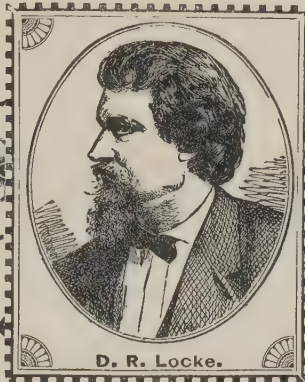
The peculiarities of his genius are manifested in gentle sarcasm, great good sense founded on his knowledge of human nature, and orthography ludicrously distorted, regardless of the rules of Kirkham or Webster; for instance:

"Faith that iz founded on an earnest and truthful convickshun iz butiful tn behold; but faith that iz founded simpla on courage aint enny thing more than good grit."



CHARLES F. BROWNE.

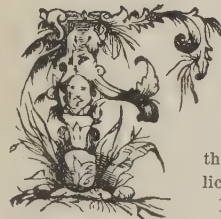
David R.



Locke.

D. R. Locke.

Prominent Satirist, Widely Known as Petroleum V. Nasby.



EW SATIRISTS in the language have been quoted so extensively as "Nasby." His letters, usually purporting to come from a Democratic politician, had such a political significance, mingled with satire and ridiculous spelling, as to make them of very general service in the Republican papers, where they have been published.

It was while publishing the *Findlay Jeffersonian*, in Ohio, that he wrote and issued in his paper a letter that purported to come from a whisky-loving, ignorant, penniless, proslavery Democrat, in Kentucky, who wanted to be a postmaster. This letter, over the signature of the "Rev. Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby,"

had a large circulation, and paved the way for the multitude of other letters that followed.

D. R. Locke was born at Vestal, N. Y., September 20, 1833. He learned the printing trade at Cortland, N. Y., from which point he drifted westward, and became a reporter on various papers, and afterwards a newspaper publisher in several of the interior towns in Ohio, the "Nasby" letters commencing their appearance about 1860.

Later, Mr. Locke becoming connected with the *Toledo Blade*, the letters were transferred to that journal, in which they have been issued for several years, finally appearing in book form under various titles. One of his last enterprises is that of play-writing. A popular comedy of his, entitled "Widow Bedott," is at this writing meeting with good success on the theatrical boards.

NASBY GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS FIRST MARRIAGE--WHAT HE EXPECTED AND WHAT HE GOT.

[Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), February 15, 1881.—I wuz a young man, and singlerly averse to work. Work never agreed with me. My prinssiple employment wuz to lay under trees all day and commune with Nacher, unless ther wuz a grocery convenient, wich wuz liable to ask the house up to take suthin. I didn't feel the need uv much eggsercise, but wat I needed I cood git at playin' seven-uv or euker in the grocery I hev menshuned. Shufflin and dealin keards develops the muscles uv the arms wonderful. Bilyards wuz alluz too much for me.

The time cum, however, when it becum necessary to do suthin for a livelihood. I wuz too yung to go into politix, and the old man, my father, he got to that age when it was all that he cood do to borror for hisself. He wuz a gittin old and wuznt ez strong ez he wunst hed bin. He intimatid to me that the sooner I shifted for myself the better he'd be pleased. Wot cood I dot I hed no perfeshen that woud enable me to live without labor, and laber I wouden't.

My father solved the problem. "Marry a widder," said he,—"a widder with a farm, and make her do the work. Yoo are ekal to overseein a farm. Ain't yer?"

I remarked that I cood see other men swet without materially fatiguin myself, and that I thot his segestion a good one. I woud adopt it.

Hard-by wuz the widder Thompson, wich wuz the owner uv one uv the best farms of the seck-shun. It wuz 200 akers of good land, well-improved and well-stocked. She wuznt eggssackly wuz, wat woud be called a handsome woman, and wuz 15 years older than me, but I didn't mind that. What cared I that her teeth wuz all out, and that she hed a goiter, and weighed 200 pounds? Wat cared I that she hed a habit uv goin about with her stockins down at her heels, and that she considered the time spent in comin hair ez wastid? She hed a farm, and that wuz enuf for me.

I laid siege to this venerable female, and to my delite found her not averse to a second chance at matrimony. I wuz a helthy yung man, and not bad lookin, and looked ez tho I mite run two or three farms to wunst. She wuz ruther lonesome on the farm, and it cost a pile uv money to hire help, and then they needed a man to look after

'em; and, to make a long story short, she accepted me, and we wuz yoonited in the holy bonds uv matrimony.

For a few days I lived in a elysium, watever that may be. I hed the best uv eatin, suthin the Nasby family did not indige in, and Mrs. Nasby wuz ez complaisant ez a woman cood be. I hed cider to drink, the late Thompson left a good supply uv terbaker, and things wuz a goin ez smooth ez cood be.

The fourth day Mrs. Nasby remarked that we hed hed a long rest, and it wuz time we got about our work.

"Pete," said she, "Yoo want to take the oxen this mornin and go and break that lot behind the barn. It must be done to wunst, and shoed hev been a week ago, but for this marryin biznis."

"Excoose me, Mrs. Nasby," sez I, goin out and layin down under a apple tree, with my pipe lighid, "breakin ground is not my best hold. This soots me better. I didn't marry to break ground."

"What," she eggssclaimed.

"I merely say that I shall not break grounds. My biznis on this farm is merely ornamental. I am willin to go and lay down in the field to be broke and oversee the breakin, pervidd there is a shade-tree under which I kin lay. But ez for takin hold uv a plow myself, never."

The woman looked at me in a dazed sort of way, for a minit. She held in her rite hand a pale of soap-suds wich she was a-goin to pour on the roots uv a grape-vine near me. Without a word uv warnin she histid that bukkit of suds, hot ez it wuz, all over me, and in another second hed me by the hair. It wuz time that I assertid myself. I made up my mind to whale her then and there, wunst for all, and hevin establisht my sooperiority, hev it all my way, ever afterward.

Assertin one's sooperiority is all well enuf, but yoo want to be shoer about your strength, that bein the main pint in any assertin biznis. I riz and grappled her, and found that assertin wuz one thing and establishing quite another. In less than a minit that infortiatid and muskeler female hed me on my back, and wuz a makin me bald-headid at a rate wich I never dreamed possible. She tore out my hair by the handful, she peeled my face in a minit, and in less than four minits I

looked very much like an old-fashioned frigate after an encounter at short range.

"Yoo won't work, won't ye? well I guess you will! Yoo'll work on this farm, or ye won't eet. Yoo won't work, won't ye?" And then, ez if at that incited her to madnis, she tore out wat little hair I hed left, and knocked the last bit uv skin off my face, and dragged me out to the lot.

"There is the plow, there is the oxen, and there is the ground. Yoo sooperintint! I'll do that end uv the biznis. Git to work, yoo broot, er—" I saw she wuz in earnest, and I yoked them oxen meekly, and went to work in the hot sun and she sot down under a shadetree and kept me at it, without a minit's rest, till nite.

Her soopermacy wuz assertid and established. Whenever I dared to murmur she woud exhibit a lock uv my hair, which she kept by her, and that wuz enuf. I dared not question her authority.

Two miztable yeers I spent on that farm,—two yeers uv agonizin labor. When she died I diskivered that the place wuz mortgaged for all it wuz worth, and that the money she got for it she hed bequeathed to a neece of hern, and I wuz turned out on a cold world, with nothin 'cept wat I managed to git off the place the night before I left.

That wuz why I went into politix. After driftin some time, substisin on wat chance threw in my way nites, I found that men uv my caliber are needed, in politix, and that it is a shooser livin than marryin widders; and I likewise made up my mind that ef I ever shoood marry another widder it woud be one which didn't weigh more than ninety pounds; and that I shoood eggssamine the records afore the ceremony wuz perounst, and see that the farm didn't hev no incumbrance onto it. Eggssperience is the only teacher.

Butt I shel never do it. Age has dimmed my arder, and long eggssperience in borreerin enables me to live in suthin like comfort ef not in luxury. And then so long ez there is a Democrisy sich men ez me are in demand; and jist before eleckshuns I am shoer uv enuf to drink anyhow. I kin alluz pick up enuf to eat, and close are not difficult to come by in a keerlis and confidin kentry. Possibly I have did ez well ez though the widder cood hev bin moided to my will.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.



Newspaper Reporter, Lecturer and Humorist.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, humorist, was born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. He was an apprentice to the printing business in the *Courier* office at Hannibal, at the age of thirteen, and subsequently worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York.

Becoming acquainted with steamboating, he secured a situation as pilot on a Mississippi river steamer in 1855; was a private secretary to his brother, the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, in 1861; worked at mining for a time; was city editor of the *Virginia City, Nev., Enterprise*, in 1862; afterwards, for several months, was a reporter on the *Morning Call* newspaper, in San Francisco; went to the Hawaiian Islands in 1866;

returned to San Francisco a few months afterwards, and engaged successfully in lecturing through California and Nevada.

In 1867 he accompanied a large party of travelers in the "Quaker City" on a pleasure excursion to Egypt and the Holy Land, from which journey he gathered the material for a humorous volume, entitled "The Innocents Abroad," a work that had a large sale. "Roughing It," "The Gilded Age," "Tom Sawyer," "The Tramp Abroad," and other books of his, have each had a large circulation.

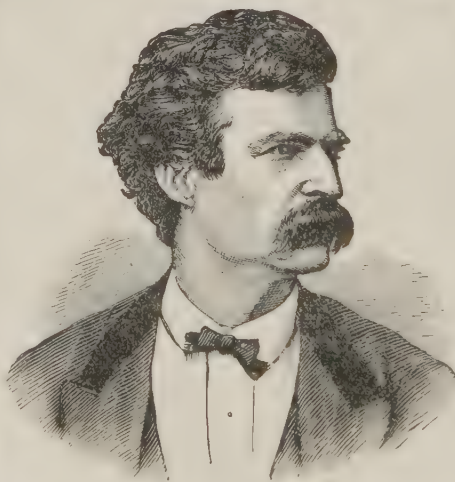
In 1872 and 1873 he was engaged in lecturing in England. He has spent considerable time of late years in Europe, though his residence is in Hartford, Conn.

The following was one of Twain's first sketches:

The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County.

In compliance with the request of a friend of mine, who wrote me from the East, I called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler, and inquired after my friend's friend, Leonidas W. Smiley, as requested to do, and I hereunto append the result. I have a lurking suspicion that *Leonidas W. Smiley* is a myth; that my friend never knew such a personage; and that he only conjectured that if I asked old Wheeler about him, it would remind him of his infamous *Jim Smiley*, and he would go to work and bore me to death with some exasperating reminiscence of him as long and as tedious as it should be useless to me. If that was the design, it succeeded.

I found Simon Wheeler dozing comfortably by the bar-room stove of the dilapidated tavern in the decayed mining camp of Angel's, and I noticed that he was fat and bald-headed, and had an expression of winning gentleness and simplicity upon his tranquil countenance. He roused up, and gave me good-day. I told him a friend of mine had commissioned me to make some inquiries about a cherished companion of his boyhood named *Leonidas W. Smiley*—*Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley*, a young minister of the gospel, who he had heard was at one time a resident of Angel's Camp. I added that if Mr. Wheeler could tell me



Samuel L. Clemens,
Distinguished humorist, better known as "Mark Twain."

anything about this *Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley*, I would feel under many obligations to him.

Simon Wheeler backed me into a corner and blockaded me there with his chair, and then sat down and reeled off the monotonous narrative which follows this paragraph. He never smiled, he never frowned, he never changed his voice from the gentle-flowing key to which he tuned his initial sentence, he never betrayed the slightest

suspicion of enthusiasm; but all through the interminable narrative there ran a vein of impressive earnestness and sincerity, which showed me plainly that, so far from his imagining that there was anything ridiculous or funny about his story, he regarded it as a really important matter, and admired its two heroes as men of transcendent genius and *finesse*. I let him go on in his own way, and never interrupted him once.

"*Rev. Leonidas W. H'm, Reverend Le—* well, there was a feller here once by the name of *Jim Smiley*, in the winter of '49—or may be it was the spring of '50—I don't recollect exactly, somehow, though what makes me think it was one or the other is because I remember the big flume warn't finished when he first come to the camp; but, any way, he was the curiousest man about always betting on anything that turned up you ever see, if he could get anybody to bet on the other side; and if he couldn't he'd change sides. Any way that suited the other man would suit him—any way just so's he got a bet he was satisfied. But still he was lucky, uncommon lucky; he most always come out winner. He was always ready and laying for a chance; there couldn't be no solitary thing mentioned but that feller'd offer to bet on it, and take any side you please, as I was just telling you. If there was a horse-race, you'd find him flush or you'd find him busted at the end of it; if there was a dog-fight, he'd bet on it; if there was a cat-fight, he'd bet on it; if there

was a chicken-fight, he'd bet on it; why, if there was two birds setting on a fence, he would bet you which one would fly first; or if there was a camp-meeting, he would be there reg'lar to bet on Parson Walker, which he judged to be the best exhorter about here, and so he was, too, and a good man. If he even see a straddle-bug start to go anywhere, he would bet you how long it would take him to get to—wherever he was going to, and if you took him up, he would foller that straddle-bug to Mexico but what he would find out where he was bound for and how long he was on the road. Lots of the boys here has seen that Smiley, and can tell you about him. Why, it never made no difference to him—he'd bet on *any* thing—the dangdest feller. Parson Walker's wife lay very sick once, for a good while, and it seemed as if they warn't going to save her; but one morning he came in, and Smiley up and asked him how she was, and he said she was considerable better—thank the Lord for his inf'nit mercy—and coming on so smart that with the blessing of Providence she'd get well yet; and Smiley, before he thought, says, "Well, I'll resk two and a half she don't anyway."

Thish-er Smiley had a mare—the boys called her the fifteen-minute nag, but that was only in fun, you know, because of course she was faster than that—and he used to win money on that horse, for all she was so slow and always had the asthma, or the distemper, or the consumption, or something of that kind. They used to give her two or three hundred yards start, and then pass her under way; but always at the fag-end of the race she'd get excited and desperate-like, and come cavorting and straddling up, and scattering her legs around limber, sometimes in the air, and sometimes out to one side amongst the fences, and kicking up m-o-r-e dust and raising m-o-r-e racket with her coughing and sneezing and blowing her nose—and *always* fetch up at the stand just about a neck ahead, as near as you could cipher it down.

And he had a little small bull-pup, that to look at him you'd think he warn't worth a cent but to set around and look ornery and lay for a chance to steal something. But as soon as money was up on him he was a different dog; his under-jaw'd begin to stick out like the fo'castle of a steam-boat, and his teeth would uncover and shine like the furnaces. And a dog might tackle him and bully-rag him, and bite him, and throw him over his shoulder two or three times, and Andrew Jackson—which was the name of the pup—Andrew Jackson would never let on but what he was satisfied, and hadn't expected nothing else—and the bets being doubled and doubled on the other side all the time, till the money was all up; and then all of a sudden he would grab that other dog jest by the j'int of his hind leg and freeze to it—not chaw, you understand, but only just grip and hang on till they throwed up the sponge, if it was a year. Smiley always come out winner on that pup, till he harnessed a dog once that didn't have no hind legs, because they been sawed off in a circular saw, and when the thing had gone along far enough, and the money was all up, and he come to make a snatch for his pet holt, he see in a minute how he'd been imposed on, and how the other dog had him in the door, so to speak, and he 'peared surprised, and then he looked sorter discouraged-like, and didn't try no more to win the fight, and so he got shucked out bad. He give Smiley a look, as much as to say his heart was broke, and it was *his* fault, for putting up a dog that hadn't no hind legs for him to take holt of, which was his main dependence in a fight, and then he limped off a piece and laid down and died. It was a good pup, was that Andrew Jackson, and would have made a name for hisself if he'd lived, for the stuff

was in him and he had genius—I know it, because he hadn't no opportunities to speak of, and it don't stand to reason that a dog could make such a fight as he could under them circumstances if he hadn't no talent. It always makes me feel sorry when I think of that last fight of his'n, and the way it turned out.

Well, thish-er Smiley had rat-tarriers, and chicken-cocks, and tom-cats and all them kind of things, till you couldn't rest, and you couldn't fetch nothing for him to bet on but he'd match you. He ketch'd a frog one day, and took him home, and said he calc'lated to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but set in his back yard and learn that frog to jump. And you bet you he *did* learn him, too. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a doughnut—see him turn one summerset, or may be a couple, if he got a good start, and come down flat-footed and all right like a cat. He got him up so in the matter of ketching flies, and kep' him in practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time as fur as he could see him. Smiley said all a frog wanted was education, and he could do 'most anything—and I believe him. Why, I seen him set Dan'l Webster down here on this floor—Dan'l Webster was the name of the frog—and sing out, "Flies, Dan'l, flies!" and quicker'n you could wink he'd spring straight up and snake a fly off'n the counter there, and flop down on the floor ag'in as solid as a gob of mud, and fall to scratching the side of his head with his hind foot as indiffer-



The Jumping Frog.

ent as if he hadn't no idea he'd been doin' any more'n any frog might do. You never see a frog so modest and straightfor'ard as he was, for all he was so gifted. And when it come to fair and square jumping on a dead level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see. Jumping on a dead level was his strong suit, you understand; and when it come to that, Smiley would ante up money on him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for fellers that had traveled and been everywhere, all said he laid over any frog that ever *they* see.

Well, Smiley kep' the beast in a little lattice box, and he used to fetch him down town sometimes and lay for a bet. One day a feller—a stranger in the camp, he was—come acrost him with his box, and says:

"What might it be that you've got in the box?"

And Smiley says, sorter indifferent-like, "It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, maybe, but it ain't—its only just a frog."

And the feller took it, and looked at it careful,

and turned it round this way and that, and says, "H'm—so 'tis. Well, what's *he* good for?"

"Well," Smiley says, easy and careless, "he's good enough for *one* thing, I should judge—he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."

The feller took the box again, and took another long, particular look, and give it back to Smiley, and says, very deliberate, "Well," he says, "I don't see no p'int about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

"Maybe you don't," Smiley says. "Maybe you understand frogs and maybe you don't understand 'em; maybe you've had experience, and maybe you ain't only a amateur, as it were. Anyways, I've got *my* opinion and I'll resk forty dollars that he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."

And the feller studied a minute, and then says, kinder sad like, "Well, I'm only a stranger here, and I ain't got no frog; but if I had a frog I'd bet you."

And then Smiley says, "That's all right—that's all right—if you'll hold my box a minute, I'll go and get you a frog." And so the feller took the box, and put up forty dollars along with Smiley's, and set down to wait.

So he set there a good while thinking and thinking to hisself, and then he got the frog out and prized his mouth open and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot—filled him pretty near up to his chin—and set him on the floor. Smiley he went to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a frog, and fetched him in, and give him to this feller, and says:

"Now, if you're ready, set him alongside of Dan'l, with his fore-paws just even with Dan'l's, and I'll give the word." Then he says, "One—two—three—*git!*" and him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off lively, but Dan'l give a heave, and hysted up his shoulders—so—like a Frenchman, but it warn't no use—he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as a church, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good deal surprised, and he was disgusted, too, but he didn't have no idea what the matter was, of course.

The feller took the money and started away; and when he was going out at the door, he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulder—so—at Dan'l, and says again, very deliberate, "Well," he says, "I don't see no p'int about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

Smiley he stood scratching his head and looking down at Dan'l a long time, and at last he says, "I do wonder what in the nation that frog throw'd off for—I wonder if there ain't something the matter with him—he 'pears to look mighty baggy, somehow." And he ketched Dan'l by the nap of the neck, and hefted him, and says, "Why blame my cats, if he don't weigh five pound!" and turned him upside down and he belched out a double handful of shot. And then he see how it was, and he was the maddest man—he set the frog down and took out after that feller, but he never ketched him. And—

[Here Simon Wheeler heard his name called from the front yard, and got up to see what was wanted.] And turning to me as he moved away, he said: "Just set where you are, stranger, and rest easy—I ain't going to be gone a second."

But, by your leave, I did not think that a continuation of the history of the enterprising vagabond Jim Smiley would be likely to afford me much information concerning the Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley, and so I started away.

At the door I met the sociable Wheeler returning, and he button-holed me and re-commenced:

"Well, thish-er Smiley had a—" However, lacking both time and inclination, I did not wait to hear further about Smiley, but took my leave.

Alex. E. Sweet AND J. Armoy Knox, OF Texas Siftings.

A Sketch of the Men who have Made Famous the Humorous Peculiarities of
Certain People we Have Seen.

ALEXANDER E. SWEET.

THE SENIOR publisher of *Texas Siftings*, Alexander Edwin Sweet, the son of James K. Sweet, a merchant of St. Johns, N. B., in the Canadian Dominion, was born in the year 1841. In 1849 the family removed to Texas, settling in the city of San Antonio. When seventeen years of age the youth was placed for a year and a half in the College Hill seminary, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was then sent to Germany to finish his education. While there he pursued a course of study in the Polytechnic school at Carlsruhe, and was married to a lady of that city. Returning to Texas with his wife, in 1863, he joined the Thirty-third regiment of Texas Confederate States cavalry as a private soldier, serving until the war ended, principally in the Indian Territory and on the Rio Grande. At the close of his military career he studied law in the office of Thomas I. Devine, at San Antonio, and, after his admission to the bar, practiced his profession in that city, with very limited success, for a number of years. Under these circumstances he drifted into journalism as an assistant of the *San Antonio Express*, and afterward as a local reporter on the *San Antonio Herald*. That paper collapsing, however, Mr. Sweet next became the correspondent of the *Galveston (Texas) News*, and in 1879 he removed to Galveston and became an associate-editor of that paper, retaining his connection with it about fourteen months. In May, 1881, he united his capital and talents with those of J. Armoy Knox



ALEXANDER E. SWEET.



J. ARMOY KNOX.

in the publication of *Texas Siftings*, at Austin, Texas, which they have given a reputation and circulation of surprising magnitude. It was while engaged on the *San Antonio Daily Herald* that Mr. Sweet's humorous writings attracted great attention, were more quoted than those of any other journalist of that time, and gained for him a national reputation. In his labors he is versatile, not only writing a large part of the humorous papers in the *Siftings*, but all those comments on politicians and political matters that have made his paper a

power in the land. He thinks rapidly, and writes as fast as he thinks. As a specimen of the manner in which he performs his arduous labor, a friend states that he has had sometimes three articles, on as many subjects, in the course of production at once, keeping three active compositors employed in the printing-office at the same time. In furnishing them with "copy" he writes ten or twelve lines of one article, sends them to the composing-room; then indites a page of article number two; then tackles number

three, and then resumes number one again. Mr. Sweet has not confined his genius or labors to the specific duties of a mere journalist. In company with his partner, J. Armoy Knox, he explored a large portion of their adopted State of Texas, on ponies. And together they have given the story of experiences of travel in a large and profusely illustrated volume, entitled "On a Mexican Mustang." It is an entertaining book, with sufficient variety of adventure and character to convey a very good idea of the country and people.

A Brief History of the Beginning of "Texas Siftings."

[An Answer to a Letter Written to Mr. Knox.]



ENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor, asking me to give you a few points in my life's history.

I was born, when I was quite young, in Armoy, Ireland.

I was also born in March.

Thirty-two times have the wild goose and gander winged their way from the sunny Southland to their arctic home since I came into this world of sin, sorrow and past due-bills.

I had quite a large number of ancestors.

Many of them are dead.

The wages of sin is death.

Some of my ancestors were bad men, who lived in Scotland several centuries ago, and who aided the king in some of his deviltries. For this they were rewarded by grants of land in the north of Ireland, on which they settled. First, however, they had to settle the natives who owned the land. They did that by sticking knives into the natives, and by prying their heads off with an edged-tool called a claymore.

When I was a boy I went to school. My schoolboy days were rather uneventful. I can remember hardly anything of that period of my existence that would be of interest to the public. I think I remember having a gum-boil part of the time. I also had aspirations — was afflicted with them for years.

After I left school I was placed on a high stool in a bank, that I might learn business. I gave more of my time to books of travel and adventure than to ledgers and cash-books, and I became filled with a desire to see more of the world and the men in it than could be seen after banking hours, in a billiard-saloon, in a small provincial town in Ireland. After remaining three years in the bank, I resigned my position and came to the United States, stayed a year in Georgia, and then, in 1873, came to Texas and traveled on board of a Mexican mustang for several months, on the frontier; then settled down to business, and got married.

For several years managed the Texas and American business of an Eastern manufacturing company. Bought a plantation, and raised corn and cotton. The negroes attended to the practical department of the business; I, the theoretical. They dug down into the earth with hoes, spades and plow. I bore the heat and burden of the day, sitting on the fence, making mental calculations as to the profits that I would realize from their labor. From a financial point of view my planting experience was not encouraging. The negroes made a living. I made an assignment.

In 1878 I met Alex. E. Sweet, who is now my accomplice in the publication of *Texas Siftings*. Mr. Sweet was then correspondent of the *Galveston News* and *New York Herald*.

Soon after we became acquainted, we had a foreboding that the American people would like to read just such literature as we felt that we could extract out of ourselves. We had also a premonition that they would like to receive it in weekly installments. The result of this was that in May, 1881, we began the publication of *Texas Siftings*.

For a weekly paper, published away out on the ragged edge of civilization, to be sold all over the United States, and to have reached a hundred thousand copies, each issue, before it was in existence three years, is some evidence that our forebodings were correct. Some people wonder how such a success could be achieved under the disadvantage of publication so far from what is considered the intellectual center of the country. I shall not tell how it has been done, but will say that steady work sixteen hours a day had something to do with it.

Last year we wrote a book of sketches that had a large sale and was republished in England.

We have also found time to write a book entitled "On a Mexican Mustang through Texas." This work contains 700 pages, illustrated; is descriptive of travels through Texas and Mexico, and is now being sold by subscription in this country, and a reprint of it in England. There is also a German translation being sold in Germany.

It is my habit to have *business* on tap during the day. It is only at night, with a pipe to stimulate me, when my family is in bed, and when the sound of the hired-girl enjoying her sleep in the basement comes floating up like a benediction through the murky midnight air, that the humorous spigot is pulled out and some of those soul-harrowing, liver-regulating views of men and things that are published in *Texas Siftings* flow out of me.

In the matter of religion, I believe that it is wicked to fish on Sunday in the Guadalupe river.

There are no fish in the Guadalupe river.

Politics, did you say? Haven't got any. Too busy. Can't afford to have politics, but I like to climb upon the fence and throw rocks at the bold, bad men in all political parties.

I believe in a Republican form of government, and I always have my eggs soft-boiled and scooped out into a glass by the nigger-waiter.

J. ARMOY KNOX.



Sketch of a bad boy.
—After one of the Old Masters.

Detroit Burlington
FREE PRESS. PECK'S SUN. HAWKEYE.

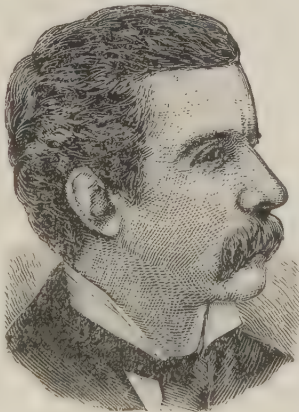
Eminent Representatives in the Field of Wit and Humor.

OHIO, which has become famous as the birth-place of presidents and other distinguished people, gave Charles B. Lewis, the humorist of the Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press* to the world, at the town of Liverpool, in that State.

At the age of fourteen he was an apprentice in the printing-office of the Lansing (Mich.) *Journal*; but when the war of the Rebellion began he threw down his composing-stick, enlisted in the Sixth Michigan volunteer cavalry, as a private, and all through that memorable contest served gallantly.

drowning about forty persons, and injuring many others. Mr. Lewis, horribly scalded, was found blown upon the bank of the stream, picked up for dead, and taken to a morgue. On exhibiting signs of life he was transferred to a hospital, where he remained for several weeks. In the meantime he had by the delay lost his place in the office of the Maysville *Bulletin*, and, as soon as he was able, he returned to Michigan.

While once more in search of employment, he visited the office of the *Jacksonian*, at Pontiac, and in that paper printed an article, setting it up himself without copy, entitled "How it Feels to be Blown Up." Its humor and graphic word-picturing attracted much atten-



CHAS. B. LEWIS,
 Humorist of the Detroit Free Press.



GEO. W. PECK,
 Proprietor of Peck's Sun.



ROBT. J. BURDETTE,
 Funny-Man of the Burlington Hawkeye.

When Lee surrendered, the regiment was not mustered out, but for nearly a year was stationed in the wilds of Utah. At one period of this frontier campaign the command fought one of the bloodiest Indian battles on record, in which its colonel was killed. Mr. Lewis, wearing a lieutenant's shoulder-straps, returned to Michigan, when the regiment disbanded, in February, 1866, and again applied himself to the printer's trade.

Through the influence of a friend, sometime afterward, he secured a position as local editor on the Maysville (Ky.) *Bulletin*; but while on his way to his new home, the steamer on which he had taken passage down the Mississippi river exploded her boiler, killing and

tion, and it soon found a place in newspapers all over the Union, and started its author on the road to fame.

He also sued the steamboat company for damages received, and obtained a verdict of \$10,000. With this money he purchased an interest in the Detroit *Free Press*, with which he still retains a prosperous connection. For its columns he has written much and well.

At one time in his career, with a sick wife and family cares for a stimulus, he regularly contributed articles to twenty-one papers and magazines, and this continued for a considerable time. Afterward, when prosperity came, he wrote less and enjoyed life better, because he had more leisure. Of course, with his reputation, book-

publishers find it convenient to seek engagements with him for books, but he has principally, of late years, confined his labors to the columns of his own journal.

His recent field of work has been a series of articles relating to the South, her battle-fields, mines, railroads, factories, schools, plantations, etc., with the inducements which she offers to settlers and capitalists. Although they are of a heavier caliber than his usual press-items, they possess a peculiar interest, because the author can not help being witty.

Mr. Lewis, in person, is not above medium size, is middle-aged, and weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His long and brilliant career is likely to continue, unless old age or misfortune intervene.

His income from literary pursuits is, it is stated, \$6,000 a year. As a tribute to his genius it may be incidentally mentioned that the London *Pall Mall Gazette* and London *Times* published his humorous police-court sketches as genuine illustrations of American manners.

With him the transmission of thought from mind to paper is like a flash, as he writes page after page of humor and brings to bear the wittiest sarcasm upon the follies and frailties of the day. And yet, it is said, he rarely smiles, and is very quiet and unassuming in his manner.

GEORGE W. PECK,

Editor and Proprietor of "Peck's Sun."

THE EDITOR of *Peck's Sun*, the widely-known humorous journal of Milwaukee, is a self-made man. Born in the village of Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., September 28, 1840, he came west with his parents about two years later, and was reared for thirteen years at Cold Spring, near Whitewater, Wis., attending district schools during winters and working at whatever his hands found to do. He is represented as having been an apt scholar, with a largely developed spirit of mischief.

At the age of fifteen he began his professional career as "devil" (or apprentice lad) in the office of the Whitewater (Wis.) *Register*, where he remained until fitted for the duties of a journeyman printer. In this capacity he worked in various offices, and was, at one time, foreman of the Watertown (Wis.) *Republican*. With three cents in his pocket, in 1860, he purchased a half-interest in the Jefferson County *Republican*, at Jefferson, Wis., and in company with J. E. Atwater, who edited the paper, he published it about a year, when they sold the establishment.

Mr. Peck now worked at his trade when and where opportunity offered until, in 1863, he joined the Fourth Wisconsin volunteer cavalry regiment as a private. His regiment went South and for two years and a half did good service in Texas and on the southern border. From a private he rose, by promotion, to a lieutenantancy, for a time acting as post-quartermaster and commissary. His company was mustered out in the spring of 1866. In the fall of that year he went to Ripon, Wis., and started the *Representative*, a newspaper, which he conducted for about two years, doing a large portion of the mechanical work of the concern himself, besides editing the paper. In this journal appeared many odd and humorous paragraphs, similar to those which have made *Peck's Sun* so immensely popular. One of his comic letters attracted the attention of "Brick" Pomeroy, who was then publishing the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, and finding Mr. Peck a congenial spirit, Pomeroy engaged his services as a writer for the *Democrat*.

With this paper he remained until 1871, when he went to Mil-

waukee and for a brief period worked on the *Evening Wisconsin*. The offer of a fair salary from "Brick" Pomeroy, however, again induced him to go to La Crosse and edit the *Daily Democrat*. When the paper changed hands, the following year, Mr. Peck became a half-owner of it, and altered its name to the *Liberal Democrat*. Soon afterward he became chief-of-police of the city of La Crosse, filling the office acceptably. In 1874 he was chief-clerk of the State legislative assembly of Wisconsin. In May of that year, he started a newspaper called the *Sun*, at La Crosse, which even his humorous articles could not make self-sustaining. Removing the paper to Milwaukee in March, 1878, he changed its name to *Peck's Sun*, gave it a new dress, and infused new energy and humor into its columns. Its first issue numbered 2,000 copies, and, later, its weekly circulation reached at least 25,000. It was very funny and very prosperous.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE,

The Humorist of the "Burlington Hawkeye."

THE SUBJECT of this sketch, whose own sketches are a source of continual merriment to their readers, was born at Greensboro, Greene county, Penn., July 30, 1844, and is of French, Welsh and German descent. The family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846, and from that city to Peoria, Ill., in 1852.

The unfledged humorist received his education in the common schools of Peoria, with a course at the high-school, from which he graduated in 1861.

From July, 1862, to the close of the war of the Rebellion, in 1865, he served as private in Company C, Forty-seventh Illinois infantry, and then for seven years assisted in carrying on the local mail-service. In 1869 he became night-editor of the Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript*.

In the spring of 1870, he was married to Miss Carrie Garrett, of Peoria, and with that event began his successful career as an acknowledged humorist; for in this direction did his gentle wife encourage him to persevere. She died May 24, 1884, greatly lamented.

For a time he continued with the *Transcript* as its city-editor; but in 1870 or 1871 he became one of the editors and part-owner of the Peoria *Evening Review*, in which paper he gave a loose rein to his misanthropic proclivities, and laid the foundation of his subsequent fame. The newspaper, however, was but short-lived, and Burdette soon found himself adrift.

At this juncture, in 1872, he obtained a situation as city editor of the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*. By rapid promotion he advanced to the several positions of political and managing editor; but in 1876, he relinquished the management of the paper and traveled and lectured to delighted audiences in the central States of the Union. A year later he extended his lecture-field to the East and elsewhere, and since then has devoted a large portion of his energies to that department of humor, while retaining the position of writer in the office of the *Hawkeye*. He has also published the following witty books: "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache," "Hawkeyes," and "Life of William Penn." His lectures are respectively entitled: "Rise and Fall of the Moustache," "Home," "Pilgrimage of the Funny-Man," and "Advice to a Young Man."

In person he possesses less than medium height and pleasant features; weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and is a gentleman of genial presence. As a writer he is versatile, his sketches, whether in verse or prose, covering a multitude of topics, with a remarkable flow of wit mingled with good sense.



Thomas Nast.

Brilliant Caricaturist and Artist.

ANDAU, Bavaria, was the birthplace, September 27, 1840, of Thomas Nast, an artist whose caricatures of noted politicians and social pests have made him famous throughout the United States. Coming to this country when about six years old, and possessing natural talents of a high order as a draughtsman, we find him engaged at the age of fourteen in preparing pictures for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*. When about sixteen he made a journey to England to sketch the heroes and incidents of the notorious prize fight between John C. Heenan and Thomas Sayers, and these drawings appeared among the attractions of the *New York Illustrated News* of that period. Not long afterwards he attached himself to the military force of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, with whom he entered Naples and witnessed the sieges of Geta and Capua, as the sketching correspondent of the *London News*, the *New York Illustrated News* and the *Paris Illustrated World*. In July, 1862, having returned safely to New York from the seat of war in Italy, he formed an engagement with the proprietors of *Harper's Weekly* to regularly provide that paper with drawings of heroes and scenes of the war of the rebellion and of noted politicians and their peculiar weaknesses. This engagement resulted in signal benefit to the *Harper's* and the country at large, his striking illustrations adding greatly to the popularity of the paper, while the moral illustrated in the war pictures made a deep impression on the public mind and greatly strengthened the North. When his war-work was ended his ready pencil and sarcastic humor

found a fruitful field in the exposure of the enormous frauds of the political "rings" of New York, in which "Boss" William M. Tweed was the principal conspirator. Week after week and month after month, he illustrated with great fidelity, through the columns of the *Harper's*, the rascality of the men who had robbed the city treasury to enrich themselves under the cover of alleged "public improvements." These sketches excited both laughter and anger: laughter at the ridicule which Nast heaped upon Tweed and his companions, and anger at the frauds which had been perpetrated by these officials. The attempt of these ring thieves to screen themselves by throwing the blame upon others, made the subject of one of

Nast's famous cartoons, which is herewith represented, entitled "Who Stole the Money?" This illustration, with others, which were widely noted at the time, originally appeared in the *Weekly* and afterwards in *Harper's Monthly*. One of his most remarkable achievements as an artist was the painting with water colors, within thirty days, in 1866, for a pictorial paper of New York, sixty caricatures of prominent editors, politicians, actors and artists, on sheets varying in size from four



WHO STOLE THE PEOPLES MONEY? - DO TELL. N.Y. TIMES.

'T WAS HIM.

feet by three to six feet by four. Several years ago he began a brief career as a public lecturer in the chief cities of the Union, drawing during his discourses caricatures illustrating their salient points. Mr. Nast has not confined his peculiar talents to humorous sketches for the papers and platform exhibitions, but has produced many important illustrations of serious character to embellish various books and periodicals. In his journalistic work, he contributed liberally to *Harper's* publications, and the *New York Graphic*.



Joseph Keppler, the Well-Known Caricaturist of "Puck," and Some of His Assistants.



JOSEPH KEPPLER.



PUCK NEEDS no introduction to our readers. With its original, striking, colored illustrations, tempered with wit, satire, and generally containing a moral, it is to-day one of the best known publications in the United States. The personal history of its author, however, is not so well known, and hence the object of this writing.

It was in Vienna, Austria, that, in 1838, Joseph Keppler was born. His father was a confectioner, and it fell to the lot of Joseph to aid in putting ornaments upon the candies, a work in which he displayed such originality as to induce his father to send him to a drawing-school when he was nine years old.

It was soon after this that his father, Johann Keppler, was obliged to flee from Austria in consequence of the too free expression of his political sentiments, which necessitated the return of Joseph to the candy store as an assistant of his mother, where he remained until twelve years old, when he entered the Academy of Design two years earlier than the regulations allowed, because of the proficiency he exhibited in his examination. He was an apt student, but was a severe trial to his teachers, because of his disposition to draw figures and forms outside of his lessons. Tiring, after a two-years' stay, of the restrictions of the school, he returned again to the confections, where he remained some years, but only to dream of some day becoming a great artist.

With a view to becoming a master of his art, he resolved upon a visit to Italy, to accomplish which he commenced his journey on foot across the country, his expenses being paid by portrait-making on his way. It was at this time, when he was seventeen years old, that the opportunity offered for him to join a theatrical troupe, with which he returned to Vienna, where he continued on the boards for three years, interspersing his time with retouching negatives for the photographers and drawing cartoons for the *Cock-a-doodle-doo*, a sort of *Puck*, then and yet published in Vienna.

A letter about this time from his father brought him to New York, and thence to Missouri, where his father resided. In St. Louis he

went upon the stage again, at the Apollo Theater, which he left at the end of six months, having commenced with Frederick Herrold the publication of *Puck*, which was discontinued at the end of two years in consequence of the death of Mr. Herrold.

He then came to New York, entered the employ of Frank Leslie, where he continued for three years, when he established a partnership with A. Schwarzmann, publisher of the *New Yorker Musik Zeitung*. They together revived *Puck* in the year 1876, and printed it for six months only in German, when the demand of the English-speaking public became such as to cause it to be afterwards issued in both German and English. Taking a liberal, radical, and independent stand on the current topics of the day, *Puck* has been a success from the first, its circulation rapidly reaching up into the tens of thousands.

Some of the cartoons of Mr. Keppler have caused the paper to increase in circulation many thousands in a single week. The illustration at the time of Madame Restell's death, representing the strong and healthy women in contrast with the weak and sickly, made so by abortion, increased the circulation over 10,000. The spider picture, showing the pitfalls which surround the country merchant when he goes to the metropolis to buy goods, had an enormous sale, as have also the political cartoons both on the Republican and Democratic sides.

Mr. Keppler was for years ably assisted by J. A. Wales (now dead) and Mr. F. Oppen, either of whom, if they turned their pencils against a man deserving of censure, made him wish that their sarcasm had been less pungent.

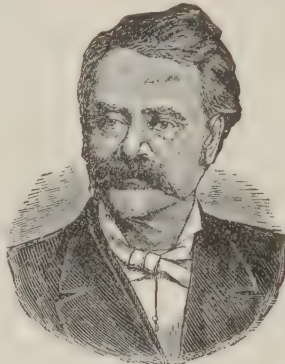
Frederick Oppen, who is of German descent on his father's side, was born at Madison, Ohio, January 2, 1857. Was for a time a printer and compositor at Madison, but, coming to New York, went into picture-making on *Wild Oats* at the age of eighteen. Afterwards he served two years with Frank Leslie, when his love of the funny and his genius for delineation of the grotesque and the humorous carried him to *Puck*.

J. A. Wales was born at Clyde, Ohio, where, in his boyhood, he assisted his father, who was a merchant in that town. His love of picture-making took him into the work of engraving, first at Cleveland, and afterwards in Chicago, and other large cities. Like many others of the best engravers, he also drifted to New York, where his facile pencil found ready work on *Wild Oats*, *Leslie's*, *Harper's Weekly*, and finally on *Puck*.



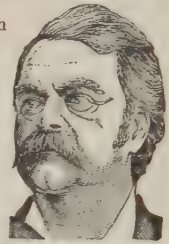
MIRTH.

MIRTH is high excitement of pleasurable feeling, and, notwithstanding the sadness that attends on mortals, nearly every one likes to laugh. "Then I commended mirth," says the preacher. It does not require much art to represent the face of laughter. The student of elocution must be a close observer of nature, and the conceits of different persons carefully reproduced will excite laughter in an audience. Be natural, overcome all mannerisms by practice. Imitate the different kinds of laughter, as the "te, he, he," of the bashful miss, on high pitch of voice, and the full and hearty "ha, ha, ha, ha," of the jolly parson.



Allen A. Griffith.

LADY Macbeth says that in the face of her husband men may read *strange* matters. Undoubtedly this countenance is influenced by the state of the mind. "Is this a dagger that I see before me?" is the important question this murderer is asking. He is moving in a way in which daggers gleam, as that instrument he is to use. This is one of the most profound studies in expression. No amount of *surface* polish, or training, will enable a person to express the profound convictions of the mind. There must be ability to *understand* and *feel* the power of thought.



MACBETH.

"Is this a dagger that I see before me—
The handle toward my hand!"

Character and Feeling

Illustrated by Expression of the Face.

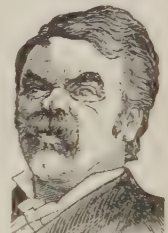
FOR THE instruction of the reader illustrations of facial expression are herewith given as presented by Prof. Allen A. Griffith, prominent as an elocutionist, whose work on this subject has been a standard for some years.

Professor Griffith was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., but received his early education in Ohio, where his parents removed in his youth. He was a great admirer of Murdoch in his boyhood, and from him he received a few suggestions on the subject of that which he has made his life-work.

Among other educational institutions in which he has taught, he was elected to a Professorship of English Literature and Elocution at the Normal Schools of Michigan, in 1870, and seven years afterward he was appointed to the Presidency of the Illinois College, of Fulton, Ill., which position he resigned some three years thereafter to engage in lecturing on facial expression, in the treatment of which he is a pioneer and a representative man.

THE meddler thrusts himself in, to gossip about the latest bit of scandal.

The proverb says "Every fool will be meddling." This face suggests malicious mischief. It has in it the gossip's glee, and the lines indicate the lowest taste. The facial muscles may be so trained that they will express nearly every mood of the mind. The face is a sign of the character, as the repeated emotions of the mind impress, in time, durable lines upon the soft and flexible parts of the face. An agreeable change may add a feature of beauty; if frequently repeated, a disagreeable expression adds a feature of deformity. Thoughts in the soul blossom in the face.



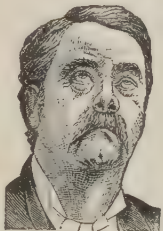
MEDDLER.

THE firm, defiant face of Shylock, in the expression of *revenge*, makes a study for the artist.

The question is sometimes asked how it is possible to change the contour of the nose, the lines about the eyes, and the curve of the lips, so as to make up the Shylock face, which is in such contrast with the lover's face and the face of mirth. The exterior of man was intended to mirror the thoughts of the soul. When the physical man shall keep pace with the intellectual, moral and spiritual, the body will become a refined instrument of expression. The orator should *look* thought as well as voice it.

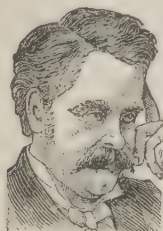


SHYLOCK.



HYPOCRISY.

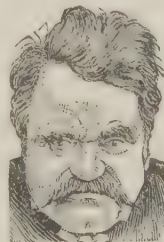
WE call this the face of a sleek, or hypocrite. It is the affected, insincere expression of devotion—strained and absurd. Ridicule is a good weapon to use against this affectation. Strong denunciation is useless. In ordinary intercourse men exhibit only the outward crust to each other. They are withheld by mistrust or indifference from allowing others to look into what passes within them; and so to speak with anything like agitation or emotion of that which is nearest their hearts is considered unsuitable to the tone of polished society. The orator and the dramatist find means to break through these barriers of conventional reserve.



MEDITATION.

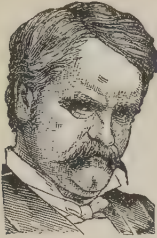
THIS is the meditative, calm, contemplative face, and so we call it Hamlet. Intellect and sensibility are strong in him. He is called the poetical philosopher. The forehead is smooth; the eyes raised, as if reflecting upon every person or thing within and without his range of vision. This is part of his nature, and life's experiences have encouraged rather than hindered its development. All of Shakspeare's characters say just what would seem to be natural and necessary if they were alive and talking to us; and this is what constitutes the genius of Shakspeare—his creations, like the seasons, are for all time.

THIS German is in earnest, trying to enforce his opinions in broken English. The expression is unmistakably German. By a wise arrangement, the framework of the head and face is made to receive the wealth of brow, cheeks, chin, lips, nose and eyes, that make the human face so attractive and expressive. There are nerve fibers and brain cells that oc-



GERMAN.

"Taties und Shentlemans!—How shall dot shickens be in dot egg? Dells me dot! You schoost don'd knows so much as yestertay! Ven tee egg was mit a shell arount it, und to-day, look gwick! 'Tis no egg—a nien—nien—! It talks, und talks, und eats—and pimeby somedimes pretty gwick, gits on him feathurs und odder dings—all foon te egg—you don'd know, like a schild not mooch."



SCIENTIST.

WE have here the earnest face of a man who is accustomed to investigate.

The expression is of continuous deep thought, and so we name it in the group the Scientist. He observes carefully, as if he would solve the

problems of science. The eyes are shaded by the brows, which are, as movable types, set to give the look of inquiry, shutting out the natural light to catch a glimpse of the brighter light of scientific truth; like an astronomer who remembers the face of the sky, and whose vision is led along a star-lighted way to worlds and systems with whose places and paths he is familiar.



DRUNKARD.

THE unsteady, bleared face of a drunkard carries in it its own condemnation.

The utterance is thick, profane, illogical, and in harmony with the expression of the roaming eyes. The stage of tipping is passed and the man has become a drunken sot. The orator makes use of action, as the painter does his colors, to give variety to his piece.

THE politeness of a Frenchman is proverbial, but he can be so opposed as to exhibit the most fiery temper.

"As in smooth oil the razor best is whet, so wit is by politeness keenest set." The French are eminently gentle, polite and agreeable in their manners. The study and practice of this art is not unprofitable. If the heart is right, politeness will be natural.

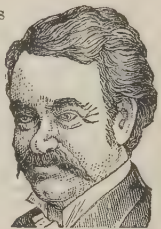


FRENCHMAN.

LOVE brightens every face that can respond to the pleasing emotion. Like sunshine it blesses those who feel its power.

A lover is one who is pleased and has a passion, as for books, or any favorite study.

The "lover" is a person who is in love with another of the opposite sex. This amiable, delightful emotion will give a marked poise to the head, good-natured charm to the lips, open and fill the eyes with a peculiar light, and make the whole face radiant. Tennyson, in his poem "Locksley Hall" gives us some lines which, properly uttered, bring the countenance into suitable expression.



LOVER.

Facial Expression.

FROM THE real face of Prof. Griffith, shown on the opposite page, are given seventeen distinct characters, every one of which is recognized as a very natural expression. In examining these we discover their naturalness.

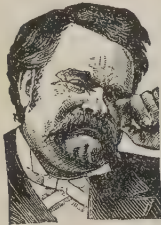
From the intense earnestness of *Macbeth*, we glance at *Mirth*, and are ourselves disposed to laugh, a feeling that is checked, however, by a study of the face representing *Hypocrisy*.

No one could fail to recognize the *Meddler*, who is continually poking his nose into other people's business, and we see the *Shylock* in the sinister expression and nearly closed eyes of that character. The anxious, phlegmatic *German* is well-known, and so also *Meditation*.

Turning to this page we see the thoughtful face of the *Scientist* in contrast with the bleared eyes of the *Drunkard*, who tries to appear wise, but whose ideas are all befogged. The jolly *Frenchman*, who is all suavity and expression, shrugs his shoulders and has his own opinion about the *Lover*, who is trying to look his very sweetest.

The man who breaks down at discouragement and gives vent to his sorrow in tears is well represented by the *Booby*, who contrasts strongly with the self-poised, solid *Douglas*, who was always strongest when in the midst of opposition.

The middle face on the right clearly expresses *Fright*, and is quite unlike the *Tippler*, who evidently has too little sense to be afraid of anything. The stern face of *The Judge* indicates that he is disposed to mete out full punishment to law-breakers, and he will undoubtedly do full justice to the person beside him, whose close-shut mouth, rolling eye, and gross face plainly reveals *Brutality* in his character.



BOOBY.

Do not overdo it. To become eloquent and impressive in reading and speaking, and to become natural, according to a high standard of naturalness, is reward enough to secure the most persistent study and practice. It is thought that examples of natural expression in reading in most schools would cause surprise and astonishment. Horace Mann thought it would pay the State to have model readings in every school-district.



DOUGLAS.

THE most difficult expression of countenance is the representation of faces of public men. We remember such faces. They are not ideal but real. The Elocutionist made a special study of Douglas in his most brilliant

and emphatic public speeches, before the war; and, while we cannot put upon paper a shake of the head nor a flash of the eye, we can catch, as the sculptor does, an attitude or head-poise, or firm and strong expression of features, as given in the celebrated Springfield speech, in 1861, when this statesman came out so strong for the Union against its enemies.

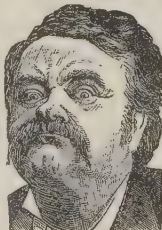


THE JUDGE.

WE know it is not easy for a good face to express contempt or aversion, but the just Judge, in his natural calm face of probity, can be

come so indignant at the useless wrangling of attorneys, and the dishonesty of clients, that the facial lines will express disgust, though great effort is made at self-control.

THE ugly poise of the head, defiant lip, glaring eyes, protruded chin, indicate the brute character without kindly feeling or sympathy, a savage in heart and manners. Revenge, hate, and all malignant passions characterize this face. All action in speaking depends upon the passions, of which the face is the picture.



BRUTALITY.

LAVATER

says that the emotions of the mind produce their effects upon the countenance, and that the face is a mirror of the soul. What is planted in the soul blossoms and bears fruit in the face.

A good face is the sign of a good heart, and may be acquired by habits of right living. This face of fright is a striking proof of the effect of head-poise, raising the eye-brows, opening the mouth, and "pulling up" the nose. Beside the face of the Judge, or Shylock, the lack of spirit and courage in this countenance is very striking. The face and the voice are signs of character which decide destiny.

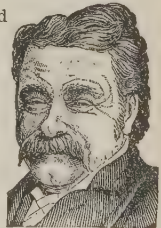


FRIGHT.

WITLESS and unsteady of gait, the tippler comes or goes as aimless as useless. His face expresses irresolution and silliness.

He is in the excessive use of liquor, without absolute drunkenness. When reproved for his excesses, he always promises to reform, but has not the power to do so.

Rip Van Winkle was always saying—"But I stops now; I drinks no more; if anybody ask me to drink, I'll say to dem, 'Here's your good health, and your family's good health, and may you all live long and prosper.'" And then he drinks all the same. We should know, without feeling, how others are undone.



TIPPLER.

FACIAL EXPRESSION AND CHARACTER-ACTING.

Prominent Delineators of Humorous Eccentricities.

Nat Goodwin.

THIS FAVORITE comedian was born at Boston, Mass., July 25, 1857. As soon as he could read he became fascinated with plays and biographies of actors. At the age of fourteen he began to act, in the character of "Gasper," in "The Lady of Lyons," at Niblo's Garden, New York. This was followed by a series of juvenile parts, until "stage-fright" drove him from the boards. He was then employed as clerk in a store for a time, but his passion for acting urged him to renew his profession. During two years' tutorage in Boston he aspired to tragedy, playing "George Barnwell" and similar parts, including "Hamlet." In 1872, after vainly attempting to make an engagement in New York, he began character-acting in his native city, at a salary of \$50 per week. In 1874 Tony Pastor paid him \$500 per week. From that time on he played in a variety of comedies in Boston and New York, Chicago, and other points, with "star" and other actors. April 14, 1878, he was brought permanently before the public as a member of "Eliza Weathersby's Froliques," and entered upon a successful career. Since then he has won a high reputation in Europe and America. If he excels in any special characters they are the "First Grave-Digger," in "Hamlet," and "Caraway Bones," in "Turned Up." His wife, "Eliza Weathersby," ably supports her husband in his specialties.

Frank Lincoln.

OTHERWISE KNOWN as Gustavus U. Hopkins, this humorist came into the world at Constantine, Mich., July 10, 1854. His great-grandfather was Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D.D., the first President of Dartmouth College, N. H., in 1770. Soon after his birth the family removed to Hartford, Ct., where

Frank was reared and educated in the high-school. His talent for mimicry was early developed and soon won for him a local fame. In 1881 he visited London, where he remained about three years, giving drawing-room entertainments in the best society. On these occasions he won the plaudits of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, John Ruskin, and other prominent persons, who highly complimented his performance. In 1883 he returned to America, and introduced his original monologue series of exhibitions.

Henry E. Dixey.

THIS VERSATILE actor, whose reputation as a light comedian has become national, was born at Boston, Mass., January 6, 1859. His natural talent for mimicry brought him upon the stage, even in childhood. While a boy he joined the stock company at the Boston Athenæum, playing many parts. His first marked success was as "Peanuts," in the melodrama of "Under the Gaslight." Under Mr. Rice's management he gained additional prominence at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in 1875, as a dancing sailor in the extravaganza of "Evangeline," and within a brief period he successfully assumed the principal role of the piece, which established his fame.

Sol Smith Russell.

MR. RUSSELL was born at Brunswick, Mo., June 15, 1848, and educated at St. Louis, Mo., and Jacksonville, Ill. At the age of fourteen he embarked in a traveling company as a comic singer. His first regular engagement on the stage was in 1863, at the Defiance Theatre, Cairo, Ill., in minor parts and songs, and beating the drum in the orchestra between acts, all for a salary of \$6.00 per week. He afterward appeared at the National Theatre in Cincinnati, and then as a drummer-



Nat Goodwin.



Frank Lincoln.



Sol Smith Russell.



Henry E. Dixey.



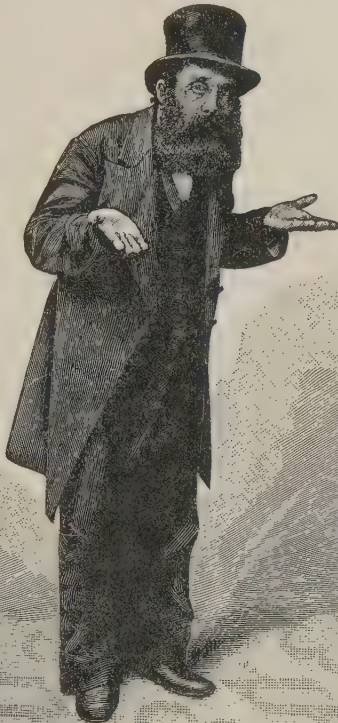
John G. Whitfield.

boy in the Union army, in which he remained two years. His next appearance on the stage was at Deagle's Theatre, St. Louis. His first performance in Chicago was in 1863. After that he traveled many years in various companies and numerous localities, and played several humorous parts. He next began a successful career as a monologue performer in character-sketches, songs and dances. In 1880 he became a star of enviable brilliancy, taking the leading part in "Edgewood Folks," and has maintained his early prestige.

John G. Whitfield,

ONE OF THE most successful delineators of comic character-sketches on the stage, was born at Pontiac, Mich., July 5, 1849.

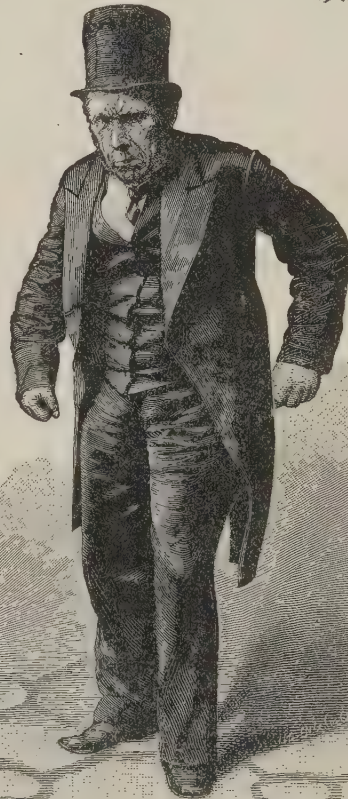
At fourteen, after several vicissitudes, he began acting in public, as a subordinate, in the "Octoroon" and "Seven Sisters." A few years of travel in his profession and a careful study of his art eminently fitted him for his career as a monologue actor, in which he has won fame and fortune. He resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.



"Levi Solomons."

(With peculiar shrug of shoulder.)

Oxcoose me, mine frent. My name is Levi Solomons, and I am a peeshniss man, and I vork on peeshniss brincibles. I keepsh a cloding shtore, and I sell efery artikel for de lowesht prishe. I can sell de best sushpenders in de market, all vool and a yart vide, stretch a helf a mile and never rip; and I sell you a pair for a helf a tollar. Dond you vand some cloding to-day? I sell you der best coat in de market—a sblednit vit for de shendleman. It makes you look shust like von Bismark. So helb me kracious, sir, dot garment cosht me twenty tollars. You dake it for ten—nine—eight—come, how much you gif me? You no vant de coat? Come, I tell you vonce, de lowesht vat I vill dook is sefen tollars. You dond dake it? Vell, have it for six. I lose fourteen tollars on dot coat, so helb me Moses. Rachel! (Calls to his wife.) Take in de ofer-coats—de four o'clock loafers ish comin. Ef ye vant ennyting else in my line, shust call aroun. Goot efening!



"Dennis O'Brien."

(With North of Ireland dialect.)

As I was walken down de strate this mornen I met Tommy Mulligan down on the corner. Ye say, Tommy an Oi were out to a champoon supper the other noight, an' taulk aboot shtyle!—ye never saw the loikes uv it. Thay had a programme aboot two fate long, wid all the delicacies uv the sasun. Hoigh-tone was no name fur it. The names would brake yer jaw if ye tried to spake thim. They had three koinds uv poi—ramberry, cramberry and jamberry poi; an' they had catchup tarts, but the tarts wur all catch'd up afore I got there; an' they had fore koinds uv soop—noodle, boodle, skoi-hoodle and bumble-bee soop; and the bumble-bee was stingin' good. An' all the big buys uv the country wur there. Ginerall Mooligan and Kurnol O'Conner was there. An' shtyle, ye niver saw the loikes uv it! Yees will have to excuse me. Oi have an appointment to mate Ginerall Soollivan down here, to play a game of forthy-foive, an' by the powers Oi'll bate him!

"OUR YANKEE COUSIN."

Good-evening, folks, how are ye? I s'pose you don't 'zackly know who I be. Well, I'll tell ye. My name is Elijah Ho Diket Peeler Pancake, Esquire, Junior, the Second. I was born, hauled out, and dragged up in Pumpkin County, Vermont. I am a whole team—a hoss to let and a dog under the wagon, and candidate for Postmaster in Hardscrabble township; and old man Scroggins thinks I'll be elected.

You see, I lived on a farm with dad till I was twenty-one, and then I told dad I wanted to go to New York City and see the sights. Well, you see, I had no money, so dad told me to hitch up our old team and take a load of pumpkins to town—sell them, and do what I was a mind tew with the money.

Well, that just suited me, for I wanted to go down to the village before I went to New York to see the sights.

You see, I wanted to go down to the village of Skilisterville, because

I went down back of the barn and I hitched up our young team—the brindle steers.

Then I went down in the back lot and put on one of the darndest, biggest loads of pumpkins you ever see put on a lumber-wagon. Well, I cut a big fourteen-foot black gad. I clumb up on that load of pumpkins and started for town.

Well, everything went first-rate till I got in the edge of the village. I went to drive across the railroad track, and just then them steam-cars came along and screeched out, and you had ought to see them oxen. Why, that off ox, when he heard that steam-concern screech, he just commenced to rear and tear, right in the harness, and he jumped more than four foot right off the ground; but that nigh ox, with one blind eye—darn him, anyhow—why, when he heard that concern toot—he just squatted right down like a darn fool. Well, I knew I'd have to do something pretty considerable all-fired quick; so



"Our Yankee Cousin."



"Hans Schmidt."

my gal lived down thar, and I wanted to bid her good-by before going to New York City to see the sights.

You see, I used to spark Sal Scroggins for two years. I took her tew spellin'-school and to singin'-school. Now, one winter, I paid out more than two shillings for singin' lessons, and then the next summer I took her to Barnum's Circus to see the old clown, and I spent fifteen cents for peanuts, and I have come to the spontaneous conclusion that these gals are getting to be all-fired expensive.

Well, dad wanted me to hitch up the old team to take the pumpkins to town; but he couldn't come none of his old teams on me; so

I just hauled up and give that old nigh ox one clip. You had ought to see him git; and about the time that nigh ox got up, the tail end-board got out of my wagon. Well, I made one jump for the front endboard and I missed it, and I'll be teetotally gumsquaddled if I didn't go out pretty considerably, gol darnedly, well-scattered around on the ground myself.

Well, I got up and looked around, and if there didn't stand Josiah Scroggins's oldest darter Sal, looking right square at me! I felt so blame streaked when I see Sal that my heart come right up out of my throat and slid right off on my suspenders!

HANS SCHMIDT'S MISTAKE.

Hans Schmidt, the Dutchman, makes a little mistake, as written by Charles Francis Adams, and portrayed in character by Whitfield.

I geepe me von leetle schtore town Proadway, und does a pooty goot peenis, but I ton't got mooch gapital to vork mit, so I finds id hard vork to get me all der gredits vot I vould like. Last veek I hear about some goots dot a barty vas going to sell pooty sheap, und so I writes dot man if he vould gief me der refusal of dose goots for a gouple of days. He gafe me der refusal—dot is, he sait I gouldn't haf dem—but he sait he vould gall on me and see mine schtore, und den if mine schtanding in peenis vas goot, perhaps ve might do somedings togedder. Vell, I vas behint mine gounter yesterday, ven a shentleman comes in und dakes me py der hant und say: "Mr. Schmidt, I pelieve." I says "Yaw," und den I dinks to mineself, dis vas der man vot has dose goots to sell, und I mud dry to make some goot imbressions mit him, so ve gould do some peenis. "Dis vas goot schtore," he says, looking round; "but you don't got a pooty pig schtock already." I vas avraid to let him know dot I only

hat 'bout a thousand tollars vort of goots in der blace, so I says: "You ton't vould dink I hat more as dree thousand tollars in dis leetle schtore, ain't id?" He says: "You ton't tole me! Vos dot bossible!" I says: "Yaw." I meant dot it *was possible*, dough it vasn't so, vor I vas like Shorge Vashingtons ven he cut town der "old elm" on Poston Gommons mit his leedle hadchet, und gouldn't dell some lies about id.

"Vell," says der shentleman, "I dinks you ought to know petter as anypody else vot you haf got in der schtore." Und den he takes a pig book vrom under his arm und say: "Vell, I poots you town vor dree thousand tollars." I ask him vot he means py "poots me town," und den he says he vos von off der dax-men, or assessors off bropery, und he tank me so kintly as nefer vos, because he say I vos sooch an honest Deutscher, und didn't dry und sheat der gofermants. I dells you vot it vos, I tidn't veel any more petter as a hundred ber cent. ven dot man vawks oudt of mine schtore, und der nexd dime I makes free mit sdrangers I vinds first deir peenis oudt.



"Silly Boy."

"You don't know who I is! I'm my ma's pet—I is. Ma told me to tell you, that if you wanted to play with me you must be careful not to scare me, cos ma thinks I've got the heart-disease. When I'm home I do as I please, and my ma doesn't whip me, neither; cos when ma goes to lick me I have *fits*—I do. When I was a little baby the girls used to come down to our house and borrow me to play with. I wish they would borrow me *now*! I goes to school every day, an' I'm always to the head of my class in school, cos there aint no one but me in the class now. My brother John is older nor I be, an' John use to sleep with me (*scratching*); he don't sleep with me *now*, cos he says I'm *nervous*. I've got to go home now; good-by."



"English Swell."

By Jove! aw—I was out last evening, and had a weal clever time—I did I assure you, ha, ha, ha! A young friend of mine, by the name of Arry, and Arry, he, ha, ha, ha—he was so bashful, ha, ha, ha, that ha, ha, he, he, ha—that I thought I would have to laugh—ha, ha, ha, ha —

"Any fellah feelth nervouth when he knowth he'th going to make an ath of himthelf."

"That's vewy twue,—I—I've often thed tho before. But the fact is, evewy fellah dothn't make an ath of himthelf, at least not quite such an ath as I've done in my time. I—don't mind telling you, but

'pon my word now,—I—I've made an awful ath of mythelf on thome occations. You don't believe it now,—do you? I—thought you wouldn't—but I have now—*weally*. Particularly with wegard to women.

"To tell the twuth, that is my weakneth,—I s'pose I'm what they call a ladies' man.

I wanted to tell you of one successful advenchaw I had,—at least, when I say successful, I mean it would have been as far as *I* was concerned,—but, of course, when two people are engaged—or wather—when one of 'em *wants* to be engaged, one fellah by himthelf can't engage that he'll engage the affections that are otherwise engaged. By the way, what a lot of 'gages that was in one thence-ence, and yet—it seems quite fruitless. Come, that's pwetty smart, that is—for me.

Well, as I was saying,—I mean, as I meant to have said,—when I was stopping down at Wockingham, with the Widleys, last autumn, there was a mons'ous jolly girl staying there too. I don't mean *two* girls, you know—only—only *one* girl— But stop a minute,—is that right? How could *one* girl be stopping there *two*? What doosid queer expressions there are in the English language!... Stopping there too! It's vewy odd I—I'll swear there was only one girl,—at least, the one that *I* mean was only one—if she'd been two, of course, I should have known it—let me see now, one is singular, and two is plural,—well, you know, she *was* a singular girl—and she—was one too many for me. Ah, I see now,—that accounts for it,—one *two* many—of course—I *knew* there was a two somewhere.

A fellah once told me that another fellah wrote a book before he was born—I mean before the *first* fellah was born (of course the fellah who wrote it must have been born, else, how could he have written it?)—that is, a long time ago—to pprove that a whole lot of of pwoverbs and things that fellahs are in the habit of quoting were all non-sense.

I should vewy much like to get that book. I—I think if I could get it at one of those spherical—no—globular—no, that's not the word—circle—circular—yes, that's it—*circulating* libwawies (I knew it was *something* that went round)—I think if I could just borrow that book from a circulating libwawy—I'd—yes, upon my word now—I'd twy and wead it. A doothed good sort of book that, I'm sure. I—I always *did* hate pwoverbs. In the first place they, they're so howwibly confusing—I—I always mix 'em up to-gether—somehow, when I twy to weckomember them. And besides, if ewevy fellah was to wegulate his life by a lot of pwoverbs, what—a what a beatthly sort of uncomfortable life he would lead!

I remolect—I mean remember—when I was quite a little fellah—in pinafores—and liked wasbewwy-jam and—and a lot of howwid things for tea—there was a sort of collection of illustwated pwoverbs hanging up in our nursery at home. They belonged to our old nurse—Sarah—I think—and she had 'em fwamed and glazed. "Poor Richard's," I think she called 'em—and she used to say—poor dear—that if ewevy fellah attended to ewerything Poor Richard wote, that he'd get vewy wick, and l-live and die—happy ever after. However—it—it's vewy clear to me that—He couldn't have attended to them—*himself*, else, how did the fellah come to be called *Poor* Richard? I—I hate a fellah that pweaches what he doesn't pwactice. Of courth, if what he said was twue, and he'd stuck to it—he—he'd have been called—Rich Richard—Stop a minute—how's that? Rich Richard! Why that would have been *too* rich. Pwaps that's the reason he pwefferred being Poor. How vewy wick!

But, as I was saying, these picture pwoverbs were all hung up in our nursery, and a more uncomfortable set of makthims—you never wead. For instance, there was one vewy nonthensical pwoverb which says:

"A B-BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH."

Th-the man who invented that pwoverb must have been a b-born idiot. How the dooth can he t-tell the wrelative v-value of poultry in that pwomithcnous manner? Suppothe I've got a wobbing wed-bweast in my hand—(I nearly had the other morning—but he flew away—confound him!)—well—suppothe the two birds in the bush are a bwace of partwidges—you—you don't mean to t-tell me that that wobbin wed-bweast would fetch as m-much as a bwace of partwidges? *Abthurd!* P-poor Richard can't gammon me in that sort of way.

Parson Skinner's Sarmon to the Skilletvillers.

My breethering, I am a plain-spoken preacher. You hev called me fur till preach onto you, and I shill preach with a vengeance, and also with a determination to wake you to a realizin' sense of your duty.

My breethering, the question arises, why did you call me to be your preacher? How did it come to pass that you called me fur till speak fiery words onto you? I reckon some of you had heerd me preach at Bolivartown and also at Biggertown and you arriv at the conclusion that you couldn't hev done any better than to call upon me to come and pour down the truth upon you. And you couldn't hev done any better either, fur I will stand before you and urge you on to do your whole duty, and I will pour my burnin' eloquence upon you, hevin' in view the welfare of the whole community.

My breethering, you live in Skillettville, that is, a consid'able portion of you do. Some of you are from the valleys and the hills around Skillettville, but you shill all be taken as one whole—you shill all be called Skillettwillers in my addresses unto you.

Now, Skillettwillers, what are you doin' at the present time? Are you endeavorin' fur till do your duty? As far as my observation goes I should say you ain't. The hour has come, Skillettwillers, when it devolves upon every man to do his duty; the hour has come when every man should fly to the wheel, as it were, and prepare to obey the orders which at any moment may come crashin' along the line;

the hour has come when every man and woman, boy and girl, should shoulder his or her gun and stand ready to *fire*. My breethering, are you standin' ready and waitin' fur any occasion which may suddenly roll over upon you? Have you shouldered your gun, and are you standin' ready fur till fire?

My breethering, some preachers commence to preach and they have no tex' whereupon to found their remarks; they jest commence and whack away without thinkin' about a tex', and as a general thing them preachers which preach in that way pour out as good sarmons and as sound reasonin' as them which take a tex' and stick to it with great pertinacity. Some preachers are in favor of a tex' and some go agin it. Fur my part, I think some sarmons should hev a tex' and some shouldn't. This is my first sarmon to you, and it shall hev a tex', and the tex' shall be in these words:

"And you ought fur till take a plow and plow deep and plow long, and you ought fur till sow good seed, and you ought fur till harrow your ground with great fierceness. And when you hev done all this you kin expect to reap a whillakin' harvest. That's so!"



"Parson Skinner."

AUNT JERUSA ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Aunt Jerusha Primrose gives her opinion as follows on the subject of woman's rights:

"My hearers—male and female—Squenchin' my native modesty, which is natural to all uv the vessels uv whom I am which, I feel impelled to speak to yoo this evenin' on the subject uv woman—her origin, her mission, her destiny—a subject, bein' ez I am a woman myself, I hev given much attention to.

Man, my hearers, claims to be the superior uv woman! Is it so? and ef so, in what, and how much? Wuz he the fust creation? He wuz, my hearers; but what does that prove? Man wuz made fust, but the experience gained in makin' man wuz applied to the makin' uv a betterer or a more finerer bein', uv whom I am a sample. Nacher made man, but saw in a brief space uv time that he coodent take care uv hisself alone, and so he made a woman to take care uv him, and that's why we wuz created, though seein' all the trouble we hev I don't doubt that it would hev been money in our pockets ef we hedn't been made at all.

Imagine, my antiquated sisters, Adam afore Eve wuz made! Who sewed on his shirt-buttons? Who cooked his beefsteak? Who made his coffee in the mornin' and did his washin'? He wuz mizable—he wuz—he must hev boarded out and eat hash! But when Eve come the scene changed. Her gentle hand soothed his akin brow when he come in from a hard day's work. She hed his house in order. She hed his slippers and dressin'-gown ready, and after tea he smoked his meerscham in peace.

Men, cruel, hard, hard-hearted men, assert that Eve wuz the cause uv his expulsion from Eden—that she plucked the apple and give him half; oh, my sisters, it's true! it's too true, but what uv it? It proves, fustly, her goodness. Hed Adam plucked the apple, ef it hed bin a good one, he'd never thought uv his wife at home, but would hev gobbled it all. Eve, angel that we all are, thought uv him, and went havers with him. Secondly, it wuz the means uv good, anyhow. It interdoost death into the world, which separated 'em while they still hed love for each other. I appeal to the sterner sex present to-night. Would you, oh would you desire for immortality, unless, indeed, you lived in Injeany, where you could git divorces and change your names wunst in ten or fifteen years? S'pose'n all uv you hed bin fortunate enough to win sich virgin souls ez me, could you endure charms like mine for a eternity? Methinks not. I know that ef I hed a husband he would bless Eve for interdoosin' death into the world.

I progress. Woman, then, is man's ekal, but is she okkepyin' her proper speer? Alas not! we are deprived uv the ballot, and ain't allowed to make stump speeches or take part in politix. Is it right? True, we ain't ez yit learned in these matters, but what uv that? How many men vote who know what they're votin' for, and how many stump speakers know what they're talkin' about? I demand the ballot. I want to be a torch-light procession. I want to sit in Congris among the other old grannies. I want to demon-

strate my fitness for governin' by comin' home elevated on 'leckshun nights. I want to assoom that speer which nacher fitted me for ekally with man, but from which maskeline jealousy hez thus far excluded me. Don't say we are weak and frivolus! Weak! why I wunst know'd a female friend uv mine who hed strength reglerly to carry her husband, who weighed 200 pounds averdupois, into the house every night, after he was lifted off from a dray onto which his friends, which could stand more fluids than he could, hed deposited him. Many a time I've seed her lift that barrel uv whiskey with a man outside uv it.

Ez I heard some wicked boys who wuz a playin' cards say, I pass.

Matrimony, thus far in the world's history, hez bin our only destiny. I am glad I hed allus strength uv mind enough to resist all propositions lookin' to my enslavement. I hed too much respect for myself to make myself the slave uv a man. Wunst, indeed, I might hev done so, but the merest accident in the world saved me. A young man, in my younger days, when the bloom was on the peach, ere sleepless nights spent in meditatin' the wrongs uv my sex hed worn furrows into these wunst blushin' cheeks, a young man come to our house and conversed sweetly with me. It was my fust bean; and oh, my sisters, hed he that night asked me to be his'n I should hev bin weak enough to hev sed yes, and I would hev bin a washer uv dishes and a mender uv stockings for life. But fate saved me. HE DIDN'T ASK ME—that night nor never afterwards—and, hallelujah! I'm free!"



"Aunt Jerusha."



"Sal Scroggins."

Sal Scroggins Visits the City.

Good evening, folkses. Perhaps you don't know me. My name is Sal Scroggins. I live down at the Four Corners. Pa was coming down to the village to-day with a load of hay, so I thought I would jump on and run down and spend the day with Minnie. You see Minnie Spilkins is a cousin of mine on ma's side, and Minnie was down to our house, down in the country, last summer, spending the summer, and she gave me an invitation when I come to the city to call and see her. Well, I was down to Minnie's house this afternoon and I rang the door-bell for half an hour, and set on the steps all the afternoon and Minnie never come to the door, and I do think she is real mean! I s'pose she is jealous of me on account of a young fellow who keeps company with me—his name is Chawley. You see, Chawley is a clerk in a dry-goods store, and he gets three dollars and a half a week, and pays four dollars a week for board; and you should see him on Sundays—he just looks too sweet to live. He dresses up mighty stylish, parts his hair in the middle, and he has got such a high forehead—like a cow. He is awful intelligent. Well, I would stop all day, but I promised ma I would be home in time to help her milk the cows. So, good afternoon. Call, if you should come our way. Our pump is broke; but we churn every day, and we have jam-up buttermilk!

Eminent Lawyers.

B. F. BUTLER. SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE. CHARLES O'CONOR.



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the American lawyer, politician and soldier, was born at Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818. Few men of modern times have attained such proficiency in the knowledge of international law. He was educated at the Lowell high school and at Waterville, Maine, college; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and became a prosperous attorney, being especially successful in criminal cases. In 1853 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1859 a State senator. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C., and when the con-

vention divided he went to Baltimore with the seceders, but withdrew because he would not remain in a convention that approvingly advocated the slave-trade, which by the laws of the country is piracy. In 1860 he was also Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. At the first call for Union troops at the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, in 1861, he took command of the eighth Massachusetts regiment and was placed in charge of the military district, extending from Annapolis to Baltimore, Md. In May, 1861, he became commander of the department of Virginia; in August of that year he commanded the Union troops at the capture of Fort Hatteras, and organized the expedition against New Orleans. The federal fleet, under Admiral Farragut having virtually captured New Orleans in the following spring, General Butler took possession of the city on the first of May and governed it with a firm discipline until November, 1862, when he was recalled. In November, 1863, he became commander of the eighteenth army corps, and, in 1864, of the troops operating on the James river, in Virginia, in conjunction with General Grant's campaign against Richmond. From this last-named command he was relieved in 1865. Since then he has represented his State in congress for several terms, and after several unsuccessful efforts to secure the governorship of Massachusetts, was elected to that position in that fall of 1882.



Benjamin F. Butler.

Prominent Lawyer, Politician and Congressional Representative.

WHE jurist, Sir William Blackstone, son of a silk merchant, was born in London July 10, 1723; was educated at the Charter House seminary and Pembroke college, Oxford, and at both institutions exhibited superior talents. At twenty years of age he composed for his own use a "Treatise on the Elements of Architecture." Having decided to adopt the legal profession, he entered upon its study in the Middle Temple, London, in 1741, at which time he wrote his elegant valedictory poem, entitled "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse." In 1743 he was elected a fellow of All-Souls' college, and in 1746 he was admitted to the practice of the law, but obtained very little business. For several years he lived in comparative obscurity, but in 1753 he began to deliver, at Oxford, his lectures on the English law. These were published in 1765-'69, and formed his celebrated "Commentaries on the Laws of England," which have, by common consent, become a standard publication. In consequence of these lectures his

business greatly increased, and he was elected Vinerian professor of law in the Oxford university. In 1761 he entered parliament as the member for Hindon, and was appointed king's counsel and solicitor-general to the queen. In 1770 he was made a judge of the king's bench, and soon afterwards was transferred to the court of common pleas. Besides his "Commentaries," he published, in 1762, a series of law tracts, and prepared two folio volumes of "Law Reports," which were printed after his death. Of him it is said that he was "the first who wrote on the dry and repulsive subject of English law in such a manner as not to excite disgust in a reader of taste." He died February 14, 1780.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

AN AMERICAN lawyer, Charles O'Conor, was born in New York Jan. 22, 1804. He was instructed in the primary English branches and in the Latin and French languages. He also studied

law, and was admitted to its practice in 1824. From the start he appears to have held a prominent position as an advocate, and from 1835 to 1874 he was employed in lawsuits involving great public interests and large sums of money, such as, the slave Jack, the Lisenard will, the Forrest divorce, Mason will, Lemmon slave, "Boss" Tweed, and other cases. For more than a year he was United States district attorney for New York, and was a member of the two conventions to form new constitutions for New York, in 1846 and 1864. Died, May 12, 1884.

Rufus Choate. Caleb Cushing.



PROMINENT as a lawyer in the early part of the century was Rufus Choate, who was greatly admired for his excellent judgment, superior tact in the management of lawsuits, and convincing oratory. He was born at Essex, Mass., Oct. 1, 1799, and educated at Dartmouth college, where he graduated in 1819, and where he remained as tutor for a year longer. Adopting the profession of the law, after devoting himself for some time to its study, he began to practice

at Danvers, Mass., in 1824, but he soon afterwards removed to Salem.

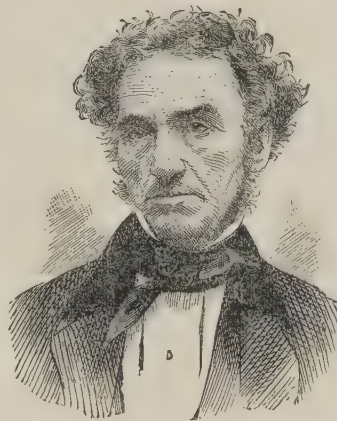
In 1825 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature; in 1827 he became a State senator, and was elected to the lower house of Congress in 1832. On the expiration of his term he declined a re-election, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Boston, where he soon achieved the highest reputation as an acute lawyer and an able advocate. Daniel Webster having retired from the United States senate, to enter President Harrison's cabinet as Secretary of State, in 1841 Mr. Choate was elected his successor in the senate, but in 1845, at the expiration of his term, he returned to Boston and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was made attorney-general of the State, and from that time until his death, at Halifax, July 13, 1859, his career as a lawyer was brilliant and uninterrupted. Not only was he an eloquent and effective pleader, but he was also distinguished by his addresses and orations on several public occasions, including a eulogy on President Harrison, one on Daniel Webster, and an address on the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth.

CALEB CUSHING.

CALEB CUSHING proved himself an acute diplomatist, and in the public service of the United States obtained an enviable reputation. He was born at Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800, and was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1817. For two years he was a tutor in the college, then turned his attention to the law, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar. He first practiced law at Newburyport, Mass., and at this period became a contributor of historical and legal articles to the *North American Review*. In 1825 he was also elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1826 he was chosen a State senator. In 1829-'31 he visited

Europe, and on his return he published two volumes: "Reminiscences of Spain" and "A Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the Consequent Events in Europe." In 1833 he was re-elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from Newburyport, in which he remained for two years. In 1834 he was elected as a whig to Congress, and was re-elected for three successive terms, remaining there until 1843. Upon the accession of President Tyler, after the death of Mr. Harrison, in 1841, Mr. Cushing became an adherent of Mr. Tyler's rather unpopular administration. His appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1843, was rejected by the senate. Mr. Tyler thereupon appointed Mr. Cushing a national commissioner to China, and it was in this position that he concluded the first American treaty with the Chinese government. This was done in 1844. When Mr. Cushing returned from his mission

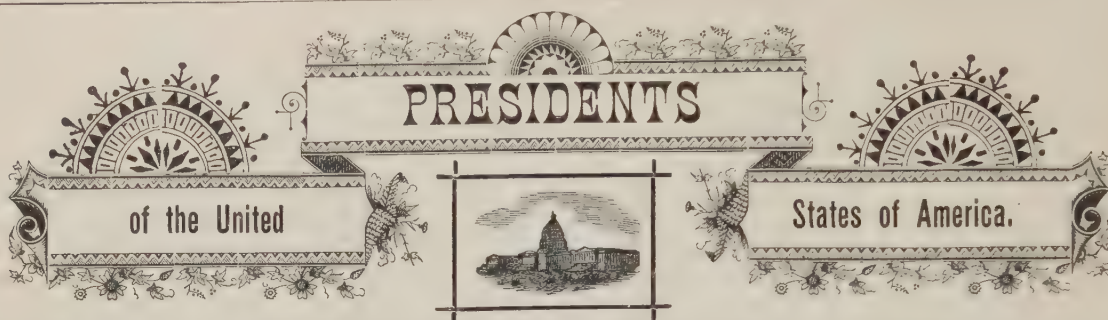
he was re-elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In that assembly, in 1847, he urged a measure to raise and equip a regiment of soldiers to participate in the Mexican war. The measure was defeated, but Mr. Cushing raised the regiment and equipped it at his own expense, and then accompanied it, as its commander, to Mexico. Soon afterwards he was appointed a brigadier-general by General Taylor. After his return from the war he was chosen one of the justices of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and in 1853 President Pierce appointed him Attorney-General of the United States. In 1857-'59 he was again in the State legislature. In 1860 he presided over the national Democratic convention, at Baltimore, that nominated John C. Breckinridge for president. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson one of the three commissioners to codify and revise the federal laws. He was also active in preparing the treaty by which Russia sold Alaska to the United States,



Rufus Choate,

Widely Known, Successful Boston Lawyer.

and in 1869 he consummated a treaty with the government of the United States of Columbia (known as the Cushing treaty), which permits our country to construct a ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien. In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the settlement of the claims against the British government for damages done to American citizens by the confederate cruiser "Alabama;" and in 1873 he published a book, called "The Treaty of Washington," in which he sharply criticised the conduct of the British arbitrator. In December, 1873, he was nominated for United States Minister to Spain, and in the following month for Chief Justice of the United States; but both nominations failed, the latter being withdrawn by President Grant. Cushing was not popular in ladies' society, and never sought it, but he finally married Caroline Wildes, a judge's daughter, and a woman with tastes as studious as his own. He had a passion for light reading, and when not very busy would keep a novel near by to read in his spare moments. He possessed a vast fund of information, and could always quote authorities. He died Jan. 2, 1879.



Their Place of Birth, Occupation and Principal Events in Their Lives.



men." The nation that he founded has survived the initial century of its existence, and is the wonder and admiration of foreign powers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—First President. Served eight years. His part in freeing the United States from the domination of Great Britain, is related elsewhere in this volume, in the chapter on "Military Heroes;" was the primary President of the newly-organized republic. His first inauguration occurred April 30, 1789, and both of his administrations (for he was elected to a second term) were marked by the same calm firmness, prudence and ability that distinguished his previous private and military career. He was born at Westmoreland, Va., February 22, 1732; was Chief Magistrate from 1789 to 1797, and died December 14, 1799. Of him it has been truly said that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."



breathed his last.

JOHN ADAMS—Second President. Served four years. Born in Massachusetts, October 19, 1735, and was from early manhood distinguished for sterling business talents and sagacity. Began his career as a lawyer at Quincy, Mass., in 1759; married Miss Abigail Smith in 1764; was a powerful advocate for the independence of the American colonies; aided in forming the Federal Congress, in 1774, and in preparing the Declaration of Independence; also organized the war-system of the colonies; the foreign department of the new government, and assisted in negotiating treaties with Great Britain, France and Holland; was chosen Vice-President, under Washington, and President in 1797, and after a successful administration retired to private life. He died July 4, 1826, a few hours after President Jefferson



President Washington;

THOMAS JEFFERSON—Third President. Served eight years. Born at Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743; he received a collegiate education, and was admitted to the bar in 1766; at twenty-five, he was a member of the Virginia State Legislature; in 1775 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and, in 1776, drafted the Declaration of Independence; in 1777-79 he assisted in the revision of the laws of Virginia, and in the latter year was chosen Governor of the State; in 1783 was re-elected to Congress; in 1784 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to aid in effecting commercial treaties with foreign nations, and from 1785 to 1793 was United States Minister to France; in 1789 was appointed Secretary of State by President Washington; was Vice-President in 1797, and Chief Magistrate from 1801 to 1809. He died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826.



term, in 1817, he retired from public life, spending his latest years in agricultural pursuits on his farm, where he died June 28, 1836.

JAMES MADISON—Fourth President. Served eight years. Born at King George, Va., March 16, 1751, the eldest of seven children; he received a liberal education, graduating from Princeton College in 1771, and subsequently pursued a course of legal, theological, and literary study; in 1776 was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, and also a member of the Virginia State Legislature; in 1787, at Philadelphia, assisted in framing the Federal Constitution; in 1789 became a member of the first American Congress, and was elected President of the United States, serving until 1817, his administration being distinguished by the second war with Great Britain, 1812-14, and other important political events. At the close of his executive term, in 1817, he retired from public life, spending his latest years in agricultural pursuits on his farm, where he died June 28, 1836.



and again in 1821. Died in New York city, July 4, 1831.

JAMES MONROE—Fifth President. Served eight years. Born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758, he received his education at William and Mary College (Va.); joined the Revolutionary army in 1776; afterwards studied law with Thomas Jefferson; was sent, in 1783, to Congress, in 1787 was elected to the Legislature; in 1789 was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention; in 1790 was chosen United States Senator; from 1794 to 1796 was Minister to France; was Governor of Virginia from 1799 to 1802; was sent to France, in 1802, to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana, and to England to secure American seamen against impressment, subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, was appointed Secretary of State and then Secretary of War; was elected President in 1817, and again in 1821. Died in New York city, July 4, 1831.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Sixth President. Served four years. Born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; was educated at Harvard college; was admitted to the bar in 1791, and practiced in Boston; in 1794 was appointed Minister to Holland, and, in 1797, Minister to Prussia; was elected State Senator in 1801, and United States Senator in 1804; in 1806 became professor of rhetoric in Harvard college; three years later, went to Russia as United States Minister; in 1814 assisted in negotiating peace with England; in 1817 President Monroe appointed him Secretary of State; in 1824 Jackson, Adams, and Crawford ran for the Presidency, but there being no choice, the succeeding session of Congress gave the office to Mr. Adams, who filled it until 1829; in 1829 he was elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts, continuing there until his death, at Washington, D.C., February 23, 1848.



President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.

ANDREW JACKSON—Seventh President. Served eight years. Born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., March 15, 1767; became a lawyer; settled at Nashville, Tenn., in 1791; became district attorney of the State; in 1795 was elected the first Congressman from Tennessee; in 1797 was chosen United States Senator; resigned his seat the following spring, and was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee by the Legislature; resigned in 1804; in 1812 commanded a detachment of the Tennessee militia; became a Major-General in 1814, and January 8, 1815, fought his famous battle of New Orleans; in 1818 was fighting the Seminole Indians, in Florida, of which he was, in 1821, appointed Governor; in 1823 was again elected United States Senator from Tennessee; in 1828 was elected President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.



President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—Eighth President. Served four years. Born at Kinderhook, N.Y., December 5, 1782, in 1812 was elected State Senator, and from 1815 to 1819 was Attorney-General of the State; in 1816 he was re-elected State Senator, and in 1818 became the leader of the famous Democratic clique known as the "Albany Regency;" in 1821 he was chosen United States Senator, and re-elected in 1827, but becoming Governor of the State in 1828, he resigned his seat in the Senate; in 1829 was appointed Secretary of State by President Jackson, but, in 1831, was sent as Minister to England; in 1832 was elected Vice-President on the Jackson ticket; in 1836 was elected President over Harrison, and in 1840 Harrison defeated him and became President; in 1848, on the "Free-soil" ticket, was defeated by General Taylor. Died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862.



President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—Ninth President. Served one month. Born at Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773; at nineteen he engaged in the war against Western Indians; in 1797 was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, from which, in 1799, he was chosen a delegate to Congress; in 1801 was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, comprising the present States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin; in 1811 he defeated the hostile Indian Chief Tecumseh, at Tippecanoe; in 1812 commanded the Northwestern frontier; in 1813 completely routed the British at the battle of the Thames, October 5; in 1816 was elected to Congress, and in 1824 a United States Senator; in 1828 Minister to Colombia, S.A., returning in 1829; in 1840 was elected President on the Whig ticket, but died one month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841.



President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.

JOHN TYLER—Tenth President. Served nearly four years. Born in Charles City county, Va., March 29, 1790; was admitted to the bar in 1809; in 1811, and for five years more, was a member of the Virginia Legislature; in 1816 was elected to Congress, and twice re-elected, resigning before the close of his last term; in 1825 was chosen Governor by the Legislature, and re-elected at the next session; in 1827 was chosen United States Senator, and re-elected in 1833, resigning in 1836; in 1840 was elected Vice-President, and on the death of President Harrison succeeded to the Presidency; having twice vetoed a bill authorizing a national bank, a favorite Whig measure, his Cabinet resigned. Mr. Tyler was a member of the Confederate Congress when he died, at Richmond, Va., January 17, 1862.



President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.

Sketch of the Presidents in Civil, Political and Military Life.

Achievements as Civilians and Successes as Military Heroes.



POLK

Washington, the adoption of the low tariff, etc. Three months after his retirement, in 1849, he died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15.



TAYLOR

and success; in 1848 was elected President as a Whig, with Millard Fillmore as Vice-President. He died at Washington, July 9, 1850.



FILLMORE

1843; in 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State, and in 1848 was elected Vice-President. Became President in 1850. He died March 8, 1874.



PIERCE

1857 to 1860 he traveled in Europe, and on his return espoused the cause of the Confederates in the war of the Rebellion. Died at Concord, N. H., in 1869.



BUCHANAN

President by the Democrats. In 1861 Mr. Buchanan retired permanently to private life, and died at Lancaster, Penn., June 1, 1868.



LINCOLN

Senatorship, but was defeated. In 1860 and 1864 Lincoln was elected President, and was assassinated April 14, 1865, by Wilkes Booth.

ANDREW JOHNSON—Seventeenth President.

Served three years and eleven months. Born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808; at ten was apprenticed to a tailor; emigrated to Tennessee in 1826; in 1841 became a State Senator, and in 1843 was elected a member of Congress; for ten years, by re-elections, he held this office, working with the Democracy; in 1853 and 1855 was elected Governor of Tennessee, and, in 1857, United States Senator; in 1860 opposed secession, and was mobbed and burned in effigy on his return to Tennessee, in 1861; in 1862 President Lincoln made him Military Governor of Tennessee; in 1864 he was elected Vice-President on the Lincoln ticket. When Mr. Lincoln died, April 15, 1865, Mr. Johnson became President. In 1865 he proclaimed a full pardon to all persons concerned in the rebellion. He died at Greenville, Tenn., July 31, 1875.



JOHNSON

ULYSSES S. GRANT—Eighteenth President.

Served eight years. Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; in 1839 entered the West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1843; served on the Missouri frontier, and, in 1845, joined General Taylor's army in the Mexican war, participating in several important battles; married Miss Dent, at St. Louis, in 1848; 1852-54 was stationed on the Pacific coast; then resigned and lived on a farm near St. Louis; then went into the leather trade at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 aided Governor Yates as mustering officer at Springfield, and, as colonel of a regiment, served in Missouri and Tennessee; was successful as a military officer; captured Vicksburg, and finally forced Lee to surrender, in 1865; in 1866 was made General of the army, and in 1868 and in 1872 was elected President. He died July 23, 1885.



GRANT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES—Nineteenth President.

Served four years. Born in Ohio, in 1822, studied law and practiced in Cincinnati; in 1852 married Miss Lucy W. Webb; was a Whig in 1852; in the war of the Rebellion was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, participating in the operations in West Virginia and the battles near Winchester, and was wounded in the contest at South Mountain; in 1864 was elected a member of Congress from Ohio; subsequently was twice chosen Governor of that State, and, in 1876, was nominated for President by the Republicans, in opposition to Samuel J. Tilden, whom he defeated at the election by such an uncertain majority that an electoral commission was created to decide the contest. The vote in the commission was eight to seven in favor of Mr. Hayes. Personally, both Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have been deservedly popular.



HAYES

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD—Twentieth President.

Born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831; during his youth he worked on the farm in summer and at the carpenter's bench in winter; when seventeen years old he worked on a canal-boat; then, preparing to enter college, he earned money for that purpose by teaching school and carpenter's work; was educated at Geauga (Ohio) Academy and Williams college, Mass., graduating in 1854; became tutor in, and then president of Hiram (O.) Normal Institute, a Campbellite seminary; in 1859 was elected a State Senator; in 1861 entered the army of the Union, rising to the rank of major; was elected to the thirty-eighth and other Congresses up to the Forty-sixth, from which he was elevated to the U. S. Senate. In 1880 elected President. Wounded by an assassin July 2, and died Sept. 19, 1881.



GARFIELD

CHESTER ALLAN ARTHUR—Twenty-first President.

Served three years and five and one-half months. Born at Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1831; was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating in 1848; was admitted to the bar in 1850; taught school in Vermont, and in 1853 commenced practicing law in New York City; distinguished himself by defenses against the fugitive-slave law in behalf of the colored people; was State quartermaster-general of New York and adjutant-general during the rebellion; resumed his law-practice in 1864; was twice appointed collector of the port of New York by President Grant; was elected Vice-President on the Garfield Presidential ticket in 1880, and succeeded to the Presidency Sept. 19, 1881. His administration was a successful one. Died November 18, 1886.



ARTHUR

GROVER CLEVELAND—Twenty-second President.

Was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837; was educated at the City University of New York; academy; removed to New York City, where he worked for a season as a clerk in a business house, and then took up his abode at Buffalo, N. Y.; studied law and was admitted to the bar; succeeded so well that he became assistant district attorney of Erie county, and, in 1870, was elected Sheriff; in 1881 he was chosen mayor of the city of Buffalo; and, the following year, he became Governor of the State; July 11, 1884, at Chicago, Ill., the Democratic National Convention nominated him for President of the United States, with Thos. A. Hendricks for Vice-President; and at the succeeding election, Nov. 4, 1884, he received a majority of the electoral votes of the Union.



CLEVELAND



Musicians AND Composers.

Beethoven, Mozart and Clara Louisa Kellogg.



AS AMOVS AS a composer was Ludwig Van Beethoven, who was born in Germany, Dec. 17, 1770. His musical education began when he was five years old, under the tuition of his father, who was a tenor singer in the chapel at Bonn. He received, also, at a later period, instruction from M. Pfeiffer, and learned organ-playing from M. Van Der Eden. In 1787 the great composer Mozart predicted the success of Beethoven. At Vienna, in 1792, Beethoven was the pupil of that other noted composer, Haydn, remaining with him until the latter went to London. Up to this time Beethoven appears to have exhibited more genius as an extemporary performer than as a composer of music. Taking up his residence in Vienna, he composed his first quartets. From 1800 to 1803 he was engaged in the composition of his oratorio of "Christ on the Mount of Olives." The opera of "Leonora" was finished in 1804, and in 1805 he wrote his opera of "Leonora," known, also, as "Fidelio." About this time he began to grow deaf, and this affliction continued to increase until he could only communicate with others by writing. Independent in spirit, far from being rich, he depended upon his musical creations for subsistence. The public taste also changed, and Italian music superseded the German in popularity. Beethoven, therefore, deemed it prudent to become a chapel-master under Jerome Bonaparte, then King of Westphalia, at a salary of about \$600 per annum, but changed his mind when the archduke Rudolph, of Austria, and the Princess Lobkowitz settled upon him an annuity of 4,000 florins (possibly \$1,200). In 1810 he brought out his first mass. In 1812 he won the friendship of Goethe. In 1813 were first performed "The Battle of Vitoria" and the "Symphony in A Major." In 1815 he wrote harmonies to Scotch songs for an Edinburgh gentleman. From this date domestic difficulties, his deafness, neglect and other causes rendered his life troublesome, and produced bodily disorders that terminated it March 23, 1827. Beethoven possessed a large head and brain, and was capable of intense application. Being fond of reading, he spent

a portion of his time among books for self-improvement, having a predilection for history. In politics he was early and for life a republican.

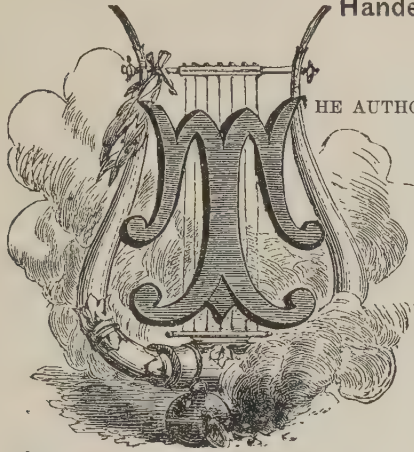
JOHANNES CHRYSOSTOMUS WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART.

GERMAN composer, Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, was born at Salzburg, January 27, 1756. He began to display his musical talents when he was only three years old, and at six years he was listened to as a prodigy in various parts of Germany. In subsequent visits to France, England and Italy, he was everywhere received with enthusiastic applause. In his tenth year he earnestly set about studying the science of composition, forming his musical taste on the works of the most celebrated masters. In his fifteenth year he produced his first serious opera of "Mithridates," which was publicly performed for twenty nights. In 1777, with his mother, he made another journey to Paris, where his mother died, and he returned home in 1779. Some time after this he went to Vienna and entered the service of the emperor as "concert-master and court and cathedral organist," at a small salary. In 1782 he married Constanza Weber. Many tempting offers to leave the service of the emperor were made to him, but he remained in the royal service until his death, in his thirty-sixth year, December 5, 1791. His last production was his celebrated "Requiem." Of the twelve operas which he composed (besides his other works, which are too many to be even mentioned here) the principal are: "Idomeneo," "The Clemency of Titus," "Don Giovanni," "The Marriage of Figaro," and "The Enchanted Flute."

CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG.

THIS American soprano singer, whose reputation extends throughout this country and England, and whose parents were New England people, was born at Sumter, S. C., in 1842. Having a natural affinity for harmony, she read difficult music at sight when only seven years old. Her musical training was completed in the United States, and her first appearance as a public singer was made at the New York academy of music, in February, 1861, in the part of Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto." In the following month she made her first bow to a Boston audience in "Linda di Chamounix." From that time her success was assured. From 1865 to 1868 she sang in Italian opera in New York and London, achieving a constantly-increasing fame. Another professional visit to London was made in 1872. During the winter of 1873 and 1874 she formed an English opera company, which visited the principal cities of the United States. Nov. 9, 1887, she was married to Carl Strakosch.

Handel, Haydn, Christine Nilsson and the Patti Sisters.



THE AUTHOR of the oratorio of "Belshazzar" and other musical works. George Friedrich Handel, was born in Saxony, Feb. 24, 1684. It was intended that he should follow the profession of the law, but the musical bent of the boy's mind led his father to consent to his instruction in music.



HANDEL.

At nine years of age he began to compose musical pieces. Eight years later he wrote music as easily as he did grammar. In 1702 he was installed as organist in the church at Halle. In 1703 he made music his profession, and at the age of twenty he went to Hanover and Hamburg. Winning reputation as he grew in years, he visited Italy in 1708, but at the end of two years he returned to Germany and entered into the service of the elector of Hanover, who was afterwards King

George I., of England. When George ascended the British throne, Handel accompanied him to England. In 1720 Handel was placed at the head of the Italian opera, but his life for twenty years was an unprofitable struggle against pecuniary embarrassments and poverty. Almost discouraged, he relinquished opera, and by his oratorios regained a fortune of considerable magnitude. Eight years before his death, in London, April 13, 1759, he lost his sight, a fact that led to the production of his pathetic composition of "Total Eclipse, Without all Hope of Day," adapted from Milton's "Samson Agonistes." Handel was in many respects considered a matchless composer. Among his prominent works are the operas of "Almeria," "Nerone," "Rodrigo," "Agrippina," "Rinaldi," and the oratorios of "Esther," "Messiah," "Samson," "Joseph and His Brethren," and "Jephthah."

JOSEPH HAYDN.

JOSEPH HAYDN, the author of "The Creation," was born of humble parents in Austria, March 31, 1732. His father, who did not possess any knowledge of music, used to accompany the songs of his wife on a rude sort of harp, and a neighboring schoolmaster, seeing the delight of the lad and his correctness in beating time to his father's thrumming, gave him some musical instruction. When eight years old Haydn was admitted as one of the choristers at the cathedral of Vienna, where he remained under the tuition of Reuter until his voice broke, when he was dismissed. For several years he struggled against poverty by teaching and composing music, but after some time he was appointed director of music in the establishment of Count Marzin. This position he held until 1791, when he entered the service of Prince Anthony Esterhazy, as chapel-master. He remained with this

prince until the latter was succeeded by Prince Nicholas, into whose chapel-service Haydn then entered. The prince both loved and honored the composer, and kept him with him until Haydn died, May 31, 1809. Haydn's musical compositions numbered 1,200 or 1,300, including nineteen operas and five oratorios, and are remarkable for their blending of elegance with science. Among his most noted works, besides the "Creation," is "The Seasons," based on Thomson's poem of the same name. Twice Haydn visited England; once in 1790, when he remained there eighteen months, giving concerts and composing music with great popularity. In 1794 he returned to England, remaining about the same length of time.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, daughter of an ardent admirer of music, and a leading singer in his church, at Hussaby, near Wexio, Sweden, was born in 1843, the owner of a voice that has charmed the world. Her education was simple and domestic. Sometimes she was employed in household duties, and sometimes in the field. Her brother's fiddle was her delight, and with her songs and his playing they won money and applause at fairs and weddings to which they were invited. A neighboring magistrate, having heard them on one occasion, liberally offered to educate Christine at his own expense. In his family she was carefully trained in music, and from there she went to Stockholm and Paris, receiving instruction from prominent teachers. In October, 1864, she sang to a Parisian audience, at the Lyric theater, in the "Magic Flute," with encouraging success, and during her engagement at that theater and another at the academy of music, her popularity and the superiority of her genius were established. From Paris she went to England to win a new triumph at the Handel festival in the crystal palace, at London, before an audience of 34,000 spectators and musicians. Her singing was a perfect success, and she was engaged, for \$40,000 in gold, to sing in the principal towns in Great Britain. In 1870 she came to the United States, where a hearty welcome was accorded to her, and she appeared first in concerts and then in opera. In 1872 she married, in London, at Westminster abbey, a merchant of Paris, Mr. Auguste Rouzaud, and in the following winter she sang at St. Petersburg, Russia, with great success. In 1873 she returned to the United States and sang during the winter of 1873-'4. Her home is in Europe. Aug. 13, 1886, she married Count Miranda.

THE PATTI SISTERS.

SURROUNDED by musical influences, with parents who were professional vocalists, ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA PATTI was born at Madrid, Spain, in 1843. The following year the family removed to New York, where the musical education of the little girl received particular attention from her near relatives. At eight years of age Adelina sang in concerts, and in her sixteenth year she made her first public appearance, as a leading singer, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." She first appeared in London in 1861, and in Paris in 1862. In 1868, in London, she was married to the Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman. The union did not prove to be a happy one, and after a few years had passed they were legally separated.

CARLOTTA PATTI, a sister of Adelina, was born at Florence, Italy, in 1840, and both in the United States and Europe has distinguished herself in concerts by her powerful soprano voice and her faculty of expression. She has appeared successfully in opera, but a slight lameness is understood to have influenced her in seeking other channels for the exercise of her splendid talent.



Lowell Mason, Ole Bull and Jenny Lind.

LOWELL MASON, as a composer of music, attained a national reputation. Born at Medfield, Mass., in 1792, from his childhood he developed a marked love for music and a talent for teaching it. When about twenty years old he went to Savannah, Ga., where he gave instructions, superintended musical associations and

led church choirs. The success of his first volume of church music, the old "Handel and Haydn Boston Collection," which was published in 1821, recalled him to Boston. There he began an extended career of musical instruction, advocating the Pestalozzian system of teaching, and gratuitously forming children's classes for improvement in vocal harmony. In these arduous labors he was for some time assisted by Mr. G. J. Webb, and, together, they prepared and published more than twenty books of sacred and church music, several glee-books, and more than a dozen juvenile

musical collections. While Mr. Mason was an industrious adapter from the compositions of other persons, musical pieces of his own composing are found in all these books. His last work, "The Song Garden," was published in 1866. He died at Orange, N. J., in 1872.

OLE BULL.

LE BORNEMANN BULL, well-known master of the violin, was a native of Bergen, Norway, and born Feb. 5, 1810. Music was with him, in his youth, a passion, which his father (a chemist) opposed, designing to educate the lad for the pulpit. Having been sent, at the age of eighteen, to the university at Christiania, he was given, on one occasion, temporary charge of the orchestra (whose leader was sick) at one of the theaters, and the result was his separation from the university.

He went to Cassel, Germany, in 1829, to study music, but not liking his instructor, he began to study law at Gottingen; his fondness for music, however, interfered with this design. Going to Minden, Prussia, he fought a duel and mortally wounded his antagonist. He then went to Paris, where he suffered so much for want of the comforts of life that he attempted suicide, but was rescued and found a friend in a lady who had lost a son whom he strongly resembled. She took him to her own house, and enabled him to make his first appearance as a violinist. With the means thus procured he made a musical tour through Italy, and subsequently, for seven years, he traveled and performed on the violin in Italy, France, Germany, England and Russia.

By this time he had become wealthy. In 1838, with his wife—a lady from Paris—he returned to Bergen, bought an estate and settled upon it. Five years later he made a professional visit to the United

States, remaining two years. From 1845 to 1852 he traveled and gave concerts in the principal cities of Europe; joined General Yusuf's campaign against the Kabyles, in Algeria; built a theater at Bergen, and projected national schools of literature and art in Norway, besides making some improvements in musical instruments.

At his theater he permitted political sentiments to be incorporated in the dramas, and this course brought him within the strong grip of the law, and inaugurated a ruinous series of lawsuits. Losing considerable money in this way, he came again to the United States. Having still sufficient means remaining, he purchased 120,000 acres of uncultivated land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and attempted to form a colony. A few families gathered there, but the attempt failed, and the colony was broken up.

In 1854 he resumed his concerts, and leased the New York academy of music, with a view of establishing Italian opera in that city, but that project also proved a failure. Since then, residing in the United States, he has several times revisited Europe. In 1870 he married his second wife, in Wisconsin. He died August 17, 1880, in Europe.

JENNY LIND.

POPULARLY known as "the Swedish Nightingale," a vocalist possessing great range and sweetness of voice and an enviable reputation, Jenny Lind, was born at Stockholm, October 6, 1821. Her musical education began at an early age, and when nearly eleven years old she sang juvenile parts in public, manifesting considerable dramatic talent as well as musical genius. After performing for two years, it was discovered that her voice was becoming disagreeably affected, and she retired into obscurity for four years, studying instrumental music without singing. An accidental exercise of her vocal organs when she was about sixteen years old, showed that her voice was restored with increased power and purity. From that time, for about two years, she was the principal singer in the Stockholm opera performances. For the improvement of her voice she went to Paris, in 1841, and under the instructions of Garcia and the encouragement held out by Meyerbeer, she was induced to sing at Berlin, in 1844, with such success that in Vienna and other empires of music she was received with great enthusiasm. In 1847 she first sang publicly in London, in the opera of "Robert le Diable," creating an almost unrivaled sensation. The next three years were years of triumph in England, Germany and Sweden. In 1850, under an engagement with P. T. Barnum, the American showman, she came to the United States and gave a series of concerts in several of the principal cities, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm, the choice of seats at her concerts bringing premiums of fabulous sums, one citizen, of New York, paying \$600 as his bonus for a choice. During her stay in America she was honored almost as greatly for her munificent gifts for various charitable purposes, and her estimable private character, as for her musical superiority. At Boston she was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a young pianist, who had accompanied her during her American concerts. Going to Europe, they dwelt for a while at Dresden, but in 1858 they made London their residence. Although she refused to sing again professionally, she sometimes appeared in public performances in behalf of the poor in London and elsewhere. She died Nov. 2, 1887.

Kings and Queens.

Queen Elizabeth---Forty Years a Reigning Sovereign Over a Prosperous Kingdom.



IN THE palace of Greenwich, September 7, 1533, was born the English sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, known as "the Virgin Queen." She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. Her education was intrusted to Protestant teachers, and she acquired considerable knowledge of classical literature. In 1558, at the age of twenty-five years, she ascended the throne, the successor of her half sister known in history as "Bloody

Mary." Elizabeth's right to be the queen of England was denied by all the Catholics in that kingdom and in other countries, for the English Catholics looked upon the young and beautiful Mary, queen of Scots, as the rightful heir to the throne. Mary was a grandniece of Henry VIII., the father of Elizabeth, and daughter of James V. of Scotland. She had been trained in the Catholic religion at the French court. The year after Elizabeth became queen, Mary was married to Francis II., then a prince, who became king of France in the following year, but who died in the succeeding year. In 1561 Mary returned to Scotland and was received as its rightful sovereign. In 1558 the Catholic powers of Europe determined, if possible, to drive Elizabeth from the throne, and Spain fitted out that celebrated collection of vessels and armies of soldiers, called "the invincible armada," the largest fleet then ever known, to invade England. It consisted of 129 ships, 3,000 cannon and 20,000 men, while 34,009 other armed men composed a land force to co-operate with the fleet. The "armada" reached the English channel in July, 1588, and there encountered the British fleet of thirty vessels. The contest between the two fleets lasted for several days, and the superior character of the little English vessels enabled them to harass and drive the big ships of their enemies to the French coast. The Spanish commander then attempted to return to Spain by sailing his vessels around the north coast of Scotland, but furious storms scattered them hither and thither, destroying many, and only one-third of the great "invincible armada," and that in a bad condition, ever returned to report the disaster. The result was a weakening of the influence of Spain over other countries of Europe, and a strengthening of the cause of Protestantism. Elizabeth, fortunately for herself and her people, had two excellent advisers: Lord Burleigh, a wise statesman, who was her lord treasurer, and Sir Francis Walsingham, her secretary of state. For forty years she was guided by the advice of Lord Bur-

leigh, and during those years her reign was glorious, the nation was raised to a high degree of prosperity, and its enemies were baffled. Art, education, discoveries and literature thrived during her administration; the age produced Shakespeare, Bacon and others, the greatest men and women that the world has known, while commerce and manufactures experienced a vast improvement. Mary, queen of Scots, after her return to Scotland, met with great opposition from the Protestant supporters of Elizabeth. Seven years she braved these storms of wrath, but was at length compelled to flee to England to implore the pity of Elizabeth. The queen received her more as a prisoner of state than a suppliant for favor, and kept her in confinement for eighteen years. During these years numerous plots were formed by the Catholics to harass Elizabeth, until finally a law was passed that made Mary personally responsible, although a prisoner, for any conspiracy created against the queen by the friends of the captive. Soon afterwards a plot to assassinate Elizabeth was formed and discovered, and for this the unfortunate Mary was formally tried, sentenced to die, and beheaded, at the age of forty-five, in the year 1587. In the latter portion of her life the favorite noble of Queen Elizabeth was the earl of Essex, a young man, described as possessing great courage, but headstrong and weak, who presumed so far upon his favor with the queen that he became insolent to her, and one day she gave him a hearty box on the ear. In one of his freaks, afterwards, he attempted, in the streets of London, to raise an insurrection against her. For this he was arrested and condemned to die. At some previous time she had given Essex a certain ring, with instructions to send it to her whenever he might be in any danger, and now she waited to receive the ring. It did not come, and she unwillingly was obliged to sign his death-warrant. After his execution a lady confessed upon her dying bed that Essex had confided his ring to her to carry it to the queen, and that she had been induced by her husband, a bitter enemy of Essex, not to deliver it. On hearing this, the rage and grief of the queen, who had never been happy since the death of Essex, were terrible. Ten days and nights she lay upon the floor, refusing food and medicine; then falling asleep, she died, in her seventieth year, March 24, 1603. Possessing many good qualities, with numerous weaknesses of character, she derived glory from the national prosperity of England during her reign of forty-five years, and as a brilliant scholar. She was familiar with Greek and Latin, and, besides writing an original comment on Plato, some poetry and various prayers, meditations and speeches, she translated a play of Euripides, a dialogue of Xenophon, two orations of Isocrates, Salust's "Jugurthine War," part of Horace's "Art of Poetry," and Bæthius' "Consolations of Philosophy."

Queen Victoria. Lady Jane Grey.

The One Successful and Prosperous; the Other Unfortunate.



THE PRESENT queen Victoria Alexandrina Guelph, of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, is the daughter and only child of Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., by his wife, Victoria Mary Louisa, of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Germany. She was born at Kensington palace, England, May 24, 1819. Her father died in 1820, and her general education,

under her mother's supervision, was conducted by the duchess of Northumberland, and until within a few weeks before

she ascended the throne, she lived in comparative retirement, diversified by visits to various portions of the United Kingdom. The death of the reigning king, William IV., occurred in June, 1837, and on the 28th of that month Victoria, by royal succession, was crowned queen of Great Britain and Ireland at Westminster abbey. She came into power in a time of England's prosperity, and among her first acts was a prayer to God for strength and wisdom to rule her people aright. And it is remarkable that during her long reign Great Britain has enjoyed more and richer advantages in religion, science, art, commerce, and literature than under any other modern sovereignty. She immediately became a favorite with her people, and has managed to retain their esteem and affection up to the present moment by her womanly and queenly character. In 1840, Victoria was united to Albert, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, second son of duke Ernest, who was born in Germany in 1819, and was in every way a suitable husband for the young and popular queen. He was a man of peaceful habits and refined taste, whose pursuits were of an exalted, benevolent and useful character; and he was a competent and active participator in public measures, which tended to increase the happiness and prosperity of the English people. Nine children were born to this royal couple, as follows: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, who was married in 1858 to the crown prince, Frederick William, of Prussia; Albert Edward, prince of Wales, who was married in 1863 to the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark; Alice Maud

Mary, who was married in 1862 to Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in 1878; Alfred Ernest, duke of Edinburgh, who was married in 1874 to the grand duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the emperor of Russia; Helena Augusta Victoria, who was married in 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany; Louise Caroline Alberta, who was married in 1871 to the marquis of Lorne, afterwards governor-general of Canada; Arthur William Patrick Albert, duke of Connaught; Leopold George Duncan Albert, and Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore. The duchess of Kent,

Queen Victoria's mother, died in March, 1861, and her dearly-beloved husband, Prince Albert, suddenly expired in the following December. The whole kingdom was thrown into grief by the death of the prince consort, and for many years she deeply mourned her heavy loss; indeed, that event has been the means of inducing continuous habits of seclusion in her private life, while she has continued to exercise her powers and duties as the sovereign of a mighty nation with great fidelity to her subjects. Her public history is that of Great Britain during the past five decades. As a wife, a mother and a queen she has experienced only the changes, the sorrows and joys which usually fall to the lot of ordinary women, but in all and through all she has proven herself an honor to her sex.



Victoria I, of England.

LADY JANE GREY.

LADY JANE GREY, who was the daughter of the duke of Dorset, was born at Bradgate, Leicestershire, England, in 1537. She was a great-granddaughter of King Henry VII. Her talents, which were of a superior order, were developed at an early age, so that when she was fifteen years old she had

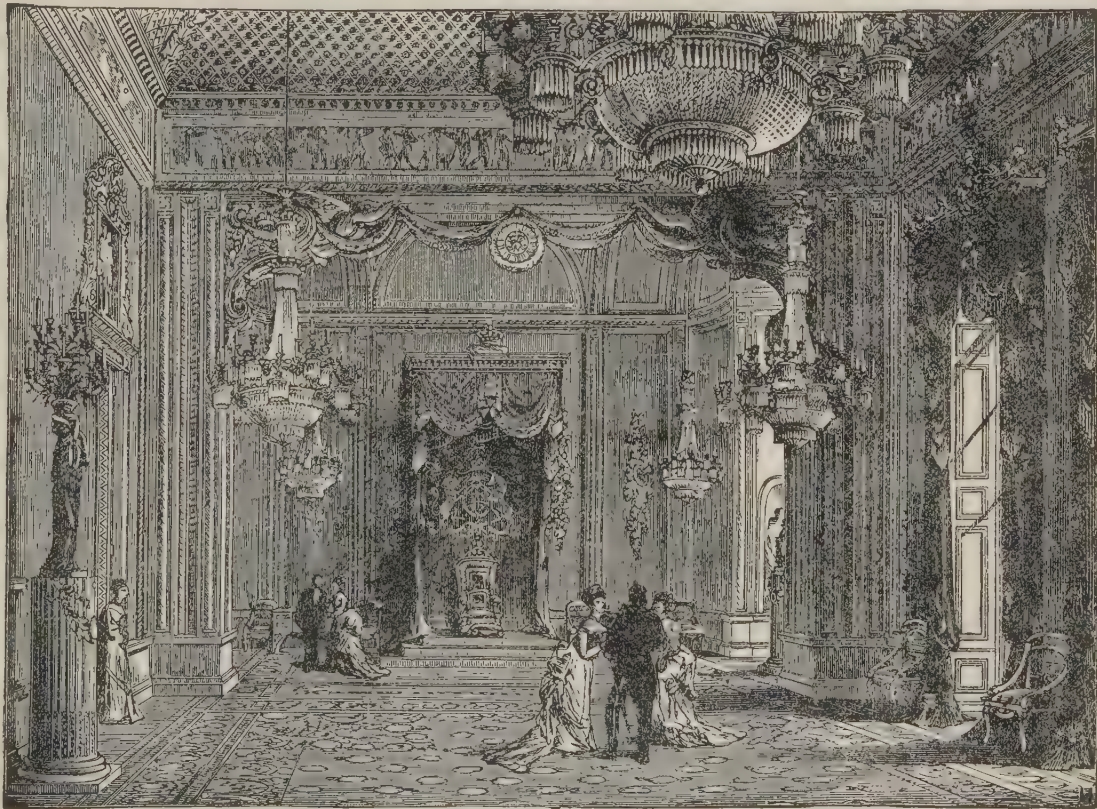
learned the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, French and Italian languages. In 1553 she was married to Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the duke of Northumberland. Edward VI., reigning sovereign at that time, being opposed to the religious principles of his sister Mary, was disposed to bequeath his crown to Lady Jane. After his death she reluctantly accepted the crown of England. She reigned twelve days when Mary, Edward's sister, whom the Catholics had declared for as sovereign, became queen, and Lady Jane was committed as a prisoner, with her husband, to the tower of London, and February 12, 1554, both were beheaded at the command of Queen Mary. Lady Jane refused to the last to renounce Protestantism.

Peter the Great,

Former Distinguished Emperor of Russia.

PETER I., ALEXEIEVITCH, one of the czars of Russia, commonly called "the Great," was born near the city of Moscow, June 10, 1672. In 1682 he and his brother Ivan became joint heirs to the crown, and when Ivan died in 1696, Peter became the sole emperor. Early in his reign Peter began to form projects to increase the civilization and the greatness of Russia. His first attention was turned to mili-

repeatedly defeated, but at length the tide of battle turned, and he gained a decisive victory at Pultowa, in 1709, and wrested several provinces from the Swedes. Upon a part of the territory thus gained he founded the city of St. Petersburg, the present great capital city of the empire. In a war with the Turks, in 1711, he was surrounded by the enemy in force, on the banks of the river Pruth, and obliged to sign a disadvantageous treaty of peace. In a war against Persia



View of the English Throne-Room.

tary and naval improvements, and in these he was ably assisted by his confidential counselor, Lefort, a native of Geneva, Switzerland. Twice, once in 1697, and again in 1716, Peter made journeys in order to acquire knowledge. In the course of his first tour he came to Saardam, where he worked as a shipwright in the dockyard. He was also instrumental in inviting men of talent and mechanical skill in other countries to settle in Russia. From 1700 to 1721 he was engaged in a war with Sweden, at the beginning of which he was

he was more successful, and in 1723 he compelled that power to cede extensive possessions to Russia. In his latter years Peter was brought to sorrow by the undoubted unfaithfulness of his wife, Catharine, and the disobedience of Alexis, his son. He spared the life of the empress, but his son was arraigned for trial and put into prison where he died July 7, 1718, probably slain. The greatness of Alexeievitch is found in the extensive internal improvements which he projected and carried to completion.

King Solomon.

Famous Philosopher of Olden Times.



KING SOLOMON was born at Jerusalem in the year 1033 before Christ. He was the son of King David and Bathsheba, his wife, of Israel. His education was superintended by his father, and was of such a character as befitted his station and the designs foreshadowed of his career. Adonijah, also a son of David by another wife, having attempted to assume the reins of government, Solomon was appointed his father's successor on the throne of Israel, and inaugurated amid the acclamations of the people. His reign having been established, he formed an alliance with Pharaoh, king of Egypt, whose daughter he married and brought to Jerusalem. At Gibeon, on one occasion, he offered a thousand burnt sacrifices before the Lord, and when he slept, God appeared to him, it is said, in a dream, and said, "Ask of Me what you desire." In reply, Solomon asked for divine wisdom, an understanding heart, and such other qualifications as were necessary for his good government of the people. The request, it is stated, was granted, with the promise of great prosperity, of riches and honor, so that there should be no king like him. This wisdom and prosperity were soon manifested, as his history shows. His dominions extended from the Mediterranean sea to the river Euphrates, from the Orontes to the Red sea and the Persian gulf, and it is recorded that he "had peace on all sides round about him." At that time the Hebrews were the ruling people in the west of Asia. The scriptural account of the glory of Solomon's reign is plain and decisive. It is found in the books of Kings and the Chronicles in the Christian Bible. The temple at Jerusalem, as a national house of worship for the Jews, was Solomon's first great undertaking, and in this he was directed both by the charge of his dying father and his own desire. In the needful preparations he derived important aid from Hiram, or Huram, the king of Tyre, the friend and ally of his father, and the Tyrians, then the most skillful mechanics and sailors in the world, were engaged in the service of the Hebrews. Timber from the forests of Lebanon was drawn to the Mediterranean sea, floated to the sea-port of Joppa, and paid for in the agricultural products of Judea. Probably 180,000 men were employed in the forests and the quarries where the stone was hewn for the temple, besides those engaged in preparing its site and in other labor. Seven and a half years this splendid fabric silently but rapidly proceeded toward

completion. Every part and material of the immense structure, even the largest beams and the most ponderous stones, were fitted to each other before they were brought to the building. It was the most costly and magnificent edifice of which an account is given in history. When it was completed it was dedicated to the service of God with much solemnity in the presence of all the Hebrews, the feast of dedication being kept for seven days, and concluded with a solemn assembly. When the temple was completed, Solomon erected other splendid buildings. His own palace occupied thirteen years in its construction at Jerusalem, and employed the utmost skill of the artificers of that day and the vast resources of wealth and power at his command. "The whole house was built of white marble, cedar, gold and silver, with precious stones upon the walls and ceiling," according to the account in Josephus' works. He had abundance of horses and chariots of war, and his court was a scene of unparalleled and gorgeous magnificence. His vast resources of wealth were various. A large income was derived from commerce with Tyre and other countries, as the trade of the civilized world then almost entirely passed under the control of Solomon and Hiram. Business was not conducted by individuals; the profits were not subject to much competition; all was controlled by kingly authority, and a large proportion of the advantages was gathered into the royal treasury. An inland trade from Egypt on the south, for linen and horses, through Judea to Syria and other countries to the north and east, brought considerable profits to Solomon, in addition to those resulting from the spice-merchants, or the Arabian caravans which traversed his kingdom, carrying all the precious commodities of the East, together with other caravans proceeding directly across Asia from Babylon and the Euphrates to Tyre. Solomon, it is claimed, was the wisest man of his time, and his reputation spread through all nations. "He was the greatest philosopher of antiquity, as well in natural history as in morals, being acquainted with the nature of plants and trees, also of beasts, of birds, of reptiles and of fishes. There was a concourse of strangers from all countries to hear his wisdom, and ambassadors from the most remote princes. He made gold and silver very abundant in Jerusalem, and cedars as plentiful as the sycamore trees in the valley." In his literary labors he was also famous for the composition or collection of 3,000 proverbs and 1,005 religious songs. Of his writings there remain to us only his book of "Proverbs," a portion of his "Psalms," his "Ecclesiastes," and his "Song of Songs," known in the Bible as "Solomon's Song." In his domestic arrangements he was extravagant, having 700 legitimate wives and 300 other women in his household. In his latter years he was led by some of his heathen wives to worship their idols, for whom he built temples, in which he burned incense and offered sacrifice. This delusion, it is calculated, overtook him about the thirty-fourth year of his reign and the fifty-fourth of his age. Whether he ever again turned to the worship of the Supreme God is not known. In his writings are purity, morality, and sublimity, leaving no intimation of anything but the excellence of his character.



Patrick Henry.

The Influence of Words Fitly Spoken.

Famous Orators.



Geo. Whitefield.

The Magnetism of Graceful Oratory.



Henry Clay.

The Power of Gesture, Expression and Voice.

HENRY CLAY, one of America's greatest statesmen, the son of a clergyman, was born near Richmond, Virginia, in a humble home, Apr. 12, 1777. His education was elementary, and gained at the district school. At an early age he was employed as a copyist in the office of the clerk of the court of chancery at Richmond. At nineteen he began the study of the law, and within a year, such rapid progress had he made, he was admitted to practice. In 1799 he removed to Lexington, Ky., and opened a law office, taking also an active interest in public politics, working for the election of delegates to the convention to revise the constitution of Kentucky, who would favor the emancipation of the slaves. Unpopular as this effort was, Clay by his judicious action in regard to other State interests, overcame the public prejudices, and became a political favorite. In 1803 he was elected to the State legislature by a large majority. His skill in argument and eloquence of speech led to his election to the United States senate, in 1806, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of his predecessor, and there he soon acquired his lasting and brilliant reputation as an orator and judicious statesman. At the end of his term in the senate, he was again elected member of the Kentucky State legislature for two sessions. In 1809 he was re-elected to the United States senate, to fill a vacancy, and for two years he took a prominent part in the discussion of the political questions of the day. In 1811 he was elected a member of the lower house of Congress, and was chosen speaker, an office which he filled with general satisfaction until 1814, when he was sent as one of the United States commissioners to Ghent, to prepare the terms of a treaty of peace with England. In this mission he proved his ability as a skillful diplomatist. Returning to Kentucky in 1815, he was re-elected a member of Congress. During that term he became prominent by his advocacy of a protective tariff upon imports from abroad, and his active participation in the adjustment of the famous "Missouri Compromise,"

which provided that Missouri should be admitted into the Union as a slave-holding State, but that in future slavery should never be established in any States formed from lands lying north of latitude thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes; a provision which was adopted by Congress. Owing to the condition of his private business, Mr. Clay retired for three years from public life, but in 1823 he was re-elected to Congress and again chosen speaker of the house. It was during this term that he ably seconded the efforts of Daniel Webster for the relief of the oppressed Greeks. When John Quincy Adams became President of the United States, Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, a position which he honorably filled until after the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828. In 1831 he was re-elected United States senator from Kentucky, and in 1832 was nominated for the presidency in opposition to Jackson, who defeated him, and was elected for a second term. In 1836 Mr. Clay was once more sent to the United States senate, serving until 1842. In 1844 the Whigs nominated him again for the presidency, against James K. Polk, and again he was defeated. In 1849 Mr. Clay was again returned to the senate, where he fought once more the policy of permitting slavery to extend its encroachments upon new States and Territories of the Union, and the "Compromise of 1850" was agreed upon. [Many persons who have heard of "Mason and Dixon's line" in connection with the old controversy between slavery and anti-slavery advocates without understanding its meaning, will be pleased to learn of its origin in this connection. Mason and Dixon were two English civil engineers who were authorized in 1763 to survey the disputed boundary line between Pennsylvania, a free State, and Maryland, a slave State. The line surveyed by them and their successors extended 310 miles due west from the northeast corner of Maryland.] Mr. Clay's health failing after this arduous contest, he sought to restore it by a voyage to the West Indies, but after returning to Washington he died there, June 29, 1852. He has left his epitaph in one of his sturdy sentences: "I would rather be right than President."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

HIS pulpit orator, who introduced into England the practice of open-air preaching, was born at Gloucester, Eng., Dec. 16, 1714. His father was an innkeeper, who had the lad educated at the Crypt school in his native city, and at Pembroke college, Oxford. It

was at this latter place that he became associated with John Wesley in the formation of a Methodist society, and he is esteemed as the founder of that branch of Methodism known as "Calvinistic." His religious enthusiasm led him to live rather a rigorous life. In 1736 he was ordained a deacon, and ere long the power of his eloquence began to be acknowledged, and he became quite popular as a preacher. In 1737 he made his first voyage to America, sailing for Georgia, in which colony he remained nearly two years. After having introduced the practice of open-air preaching into England, and meeting with astonishing success in his ministrations, he returned to Georgia, residing there until 1741. Subsequently he made five more visits to that colony, where, among other benefits conferred upon the people, he founded his orphan-house. About 1741 the difference of opinion between Whitefield and Wesley respecting the doctrine of "election" was manifested, and led to their separation, but not to extinction of their friendship. In 1748 Whitefield numbered among the converts to his preaching the Countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain. Having visited many parts of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, he made his seventh and last voyage to America, in September, 1769, and died at Newburyport, Mass., on Sept. 30, 1770. Mr. Whitefield was an untiring as well as an attractive and effective preacher of the gospel. He has left it on record that during the term of his ministry, thirty-four years, he preached more than 18,000 sermons, or an average of about eleven a week. His "short allowance" was nine sermons a week. Once, on Boston common, he preached to 20,000 persons. Great crowds attended his meetings both in England and America, and the amount of good performed by his ministrations is simply incalculable. The day before his death he preached two hours at Exeter, N. H.

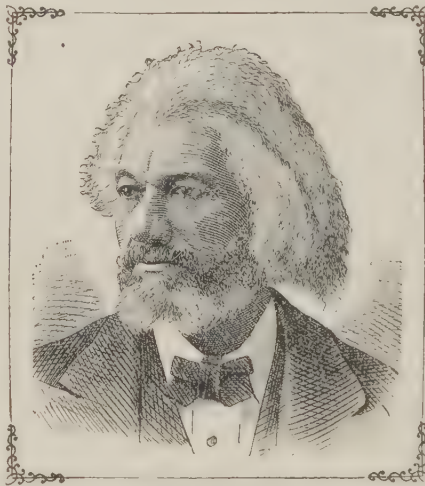
PATRICK HENRY.

THIS orator and statesman was born in Virginia, May 29, 1736. After receiving a common school education, and passing some time in commercial and agricultural pursuits, he studied law for six weeks and then began to practice it in the courts. For several years he struggled with poverty, without acquiring either fame or a profitable business as an attorney; but in 1763, by his adroit management of a case involving the income of the clergy, in which he opposed the claims of the latter, he obtained distinction and made the question one of importance in the politics of the colonies. In 1765 he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature, in which he boldly opposed the British "stamp-act," and had the honor of beginning the opposition to the measures of the "mother country" which terminated in the American revolution. He was also one of the delegates sent from Virginia to the first general congress of the colonies at Philadelphia, in 1774, and still further distinguished himself by the boldness and eloquence of his speeches in that assembly. In the spring of 1775, in a convention at Richmond, Va., Mr. Henry moved that the militia be organized and the colony be immediately put in a state of defense. His motion was looked upon as warlike, and opposed as too precipitate and ill-advised. It was then that Henry immortalized his name by exclaiming: "There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! . . . I know not what course others may take; but as for me—give me liberty, or give me death!"

In 1776 he was appointed the first governor of Virginia, and to this office he was repeatedly re-elected. In 1786 he was appointed by the Virginia legislature one of the delegates to the convention, at Philadelphia, called to revise the federal constitution. In 1788 he was a member of the convention which met in Virginia to consider the constitution of the United States, and strenuously opposed it because it too little recognized State rights and was not sufficiently democratic. In 1794 he retired from the practice of the law. He died at Red Hill, Virginia, June 6, 1799. "Without extensive information upon political or legal topics," says one biographer, "he was a natural orator of the highest order, possessing great powers of imagination, sarcasm, and humor, united with great force and energy of manner, and a deep knowledge of human nature."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

AS AN orator and journalist, Frederick Douglass, suffering under the disadvantages of having been a slave and a mulatto by birth, is a remarkable man. Born at Tuckahoe, Md., about the year 1817, of a negro mother, his father being a white man, he followed the "manifest destiny" of his race in the Southern States, and was reared until ten years old on a plantation. At that age he was sent to Baltimore to serve a relative of his master. It was there, while employed in a shipyard, having clandestinely learned to read, he secretly left his master, September 3, 1838, and went to New York, and from there to New Bedford, Mass. At the latter place he found employment in workshops and on the wharves, and married. At an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, in 1841, he spoke upon the prevailing topic with much vigor and intelligence, and created such an interest in his behalf as to secure his appointment as agent of the Massachusetts anti-slavery society. For four years he visited New England towns and cities, lecturing upon the evils of slavery. In addition, he also published the story of his life. In 1845 he visited England, and lectured in the principal cities throughout the United Kingdom,



Frederick Douglass,
Famous Colored Orator, Born and Reared a Slave.

being received with great enthusiasm at almost every place. During his stay of nearly two years in Great Britain, his friends amassed about \$600 with which to purchase his freedom from his former master, for he was then, it must be remembered, but a fugitive slave. Returning to America, he took up his abode at Rochester, N. Y., and there, in 1847, established a weekly newspaper, first known as the *North Star*, and afterwards as *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, and its publication was continued for several years. His autobiography appeared in 1855, rewritten and enlarged, as "My Bondage and My Freedom," which is still extant. In 1855 he was suspected of complicity in John Brown's raid into Virginia to free the slaves of that commonwealth, and Governor Wise issued a requisition for his arrest upon the Governor of Michigan; but Douglass avoided this trouble by going to England. On his return home he resumed his editorial duties at Rochester. During the late war he advocated the use of colored troops and a general emancipation of the Southern slaves, and in 1863 he assisted in organizing negro regiments in Massachusetts and elsewhere. In 1870 he assumed editorial control of the *New National Era*, at Washington. In 1871 he was secretary of the national commission to San Domingo, and has since held prominent political positions of trust.

John B. Gough. Charles H. Spurgeon.



IN ALMOST every town and city of the United States, the peculiarities of John B. Gough, the popular lecturer, and his talents as an orator, are familiarly known. Born at Sandgate, Eng., Aug. 22, 1817, he emigrated to New York in 1829, learned the trade of a bookbinder, and became noted for his habits of intemperance. Through some influence he was induced to attend a temperance meeting in October, 1842, where he signed the temperance pledge, and from that time was thoroughly reformed. He not only practiced total abstinence, but began to advocate it from the platform with the earnestness and eloquence for which he is now so greatly distinguished. His reputation as an orator widely increased as he traveled and lectured throughout the

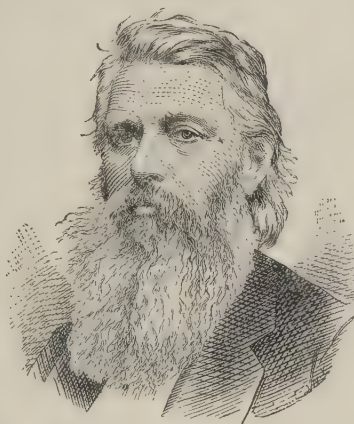
United States and Canada. His fame extended also to England, and in 1853 the London temperance league invited him to visit Great Britain. He did so, and eloquently advocated the temperance cause in all parts of England for about two years, when he returned to America. Up to this time, in the two nations, he had traveled more than 29,500 miles, delivered 1,045 lectures, and obtained many thousands of signatures to the temperance pledge. The beneficial effects of his labors are immeasurable. After his return he continued to labor in this manner, and in 1857 he again sailed for England, where he lectured with still greater success than on his former visit. In 1860 he came back to the United States. He now added lectures on other subjects to his course, and continued to maintain his popularity, amassing wealth by his eloquence, and building an elegant residence near Worcester, Mass. In 1878 he made a third visit to England. His autobiography was published in 1870. He was a devout member of the Congregational church, and noted for his benevolence. He died at Frankford, Pa., after a brief illness, Feb. 18, 1886.

CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

THE English Baptist clergyman and pulpit orator, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, is the son and grandson respectively of two Independent clergymen—a sect who believe that every organized church is complete in itself, competent to govern itself, and independent of all other church authority. He was born at Kelvedon, Eng., June 19, 1834, and educated at Colchester. He then became an assistant

teacher in a school at Newmarket. His friends desired him to become an Independent preacher, but as his preferences were in favor of the Baptist doctrines, he joined a "lay-preachers' association" at Cambridge, where he had also been employed as a teacher, and became a village preacher and tract-distributor at Faversham, near Cambridge. Here he was known as the "boy-preacher." A short time afterwards he was called to be the pastor of a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. He was not yet eighteen years old. Such was the power of his oratory that not only was the chapel filled, but crowds gathered outside of the building to hear the sound of his voice. Neighboring congregations called upon him to preach in their houses of worship, and his fame spread so widely that he was offered charge of the chapel in New Park-street, Southwark, London. His first appearance in the British metropolis was made in 1853, and such was the favor with which he was received that within two years it was found necessary to enlarge the building. While the workmen were engaged in making the necessary improvements in the chapel Mr. Spurgeon preached for four

months at Exeter hall, London, to crowded houses, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The enlargement of the Southwark chapel, too, proved insufficient to admit to it all Mr. Spurgeon's admirers, and to accommodate a larger number of hearers the services were conducted in the Surrey music hall. In 1856, a serious accident having occurred in the hall, the building of a new "tabernacle" at Newington Butts, which was opened to the public in 1861, was begun,



John B. Gough,
Distinguished Orator and Temperance
Lecturer.



Charles H. Spurgeon,
Eminent Baptist Clergyman and
Pulpit Orator.

and there he has continued to officiate. This chapel holds between 5,000 and 6,000 people, and is always well filled. During his ministrations Mr. Spurgeon has received probably about 20,000 persons into his church, and has erected about forty chapels in London, which have been supplied with ministers who were trained in a college also founded by himself. Numerous volumes of his sermons have been printed, and he has also written and published several other religious works, besides editing a periodical called the *Sword and Trowel*. Mr. Spurgeon is remarkable for the plainness of his discourses and the common sense, mingled with the deepest piety, which pervades them. His language is Anglo-Saxon, terse and comprehensive, but never coarse. The flowers of rhetoric receive less cultivation at his hands than the sterner truths and tender sentiments of the Christian religion. His eloquence consists mainly of his power in presenting the doctrines of his belief, and his earnestness in applying them to every phase of human necessity, so that they carry conviction to the mind and address themselves to the hearts and consciences of his audiences. His church is well filled, and stormy weather rarely prevents the attendance of his admirers.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Eminent Liberalist, Political Speaker, Lawyer and Orator.



JOHN INGERSOLL, the father of the distinguished orator, was a native of Rutland county, Vermont.

Having graduated at Middlebury college and having wedded Miss Mary Livingstone, of Lisbon, N. Y., he entered upon the ministry as a congregationalist in the Green Mountain State, in the town of Pittsford. Afterwards the family resided in Oneida county in New York, where the subject of

this sketch, Robert G. Ingersoll, was born about 1834, being the youngest of five children, of whom there were three sons and two daughters.

Of these John Ingersoll, jr., became a physician and settled in Wisconsin. One of the daughters became Mrs. Dr. Carter, whose residence is in Buffalo, N. Y., and the other, Mrs. Platt, some time since deceased, lived at Laporte, Ind. Ebon C. and Robert G., the other sons, settled in Illinois.

The early education of these children was such as would naturally come to a family whose parents were liberally educated, who changed their abode frequently and who always had the best of society. From New York they went to Ohio, thence to Wisconsin, and thence to Illinois, the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll preaching in these several States.

Having reached an age sufficiently mature to determine their choice of avocation, Ebon and Robert entered upon the study of the law in the office of Colonel Corwin, in Shawneetown, Ill., and in that town commenced their law practice.

It was here that Robert began to show his heretical tendencies. The first public demonstration was on one Fourth of July, when the orator of the day, having failed to make his appearance, Robert

was called upon at the last minute to supply his place.

In the course of his address on that occasion, which was of necessity extempore, the speaker, adverting to the history of American independence, strongly enlogized Thomas Paine. Whether Ingersoll would have espoused the cause of Paine thus had he had more time for deliberation, is not certain. As it was he announced himself as an admirer of Paine, and in doing so he threw a fire-brand into the audience, which became a public theme of discussion for a long time afterwards. About that time Ingersoll was a candidate for the office of district attorney, which he lost, it is claimed, through his heretical opinions.

His brother Ebon in the meantime, had been elected to the Illinois legislature, and both the brothers, seeking a wider field for the exercise of their profession, resolved upon going to Peoria, where they located in 1857.

In this city they remained some twenty-two years, both growing into a large law practice, especially as railroad lawyers. Ebon was chosen the successor of Owen Lovejoy in Congress, and was four times elected to the office. Subsequently he settled in Washington, where he died in 1879.

In 1860 Robert was a Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, but was defeated because of his outspoken anti-slavery sentiments. He went out as the colonel of an Illinois regiment of cavalry during the rebellion, but failing health and a natural repugnance to shooting men, caused him to resign after being in the service for a little time. He said his hope was, whenever his men fired upon the enemy, that they would miss their mark.

He was appointed by Governor Oglesby and served during his appointment as attorney-general for Illinois, but declined to allow his name to be used for re-election. In 1868 he was a candidate for governor before the State convention for the nomination of State officers, but was again defeated because of his heterodox sentiments on religious questions.

He was urged by his friends to accept the position of minister to



Robert G. Ingersoll,

Distinguished Orator and Prominent Opposer of Orthodox Theology.

Berlin, in 1877, but this also was declined, his time then being too fully occupied in lecturing.

For years he had been regarded by those who knew him as one of the most effective public speakers in the country. The Republican convention, which met at Cincinnati, in 1876, for the purpose of selecting a presidential candidate, afforded the opportunity for making this reputation national. It was at this time, as the representative of the Illinois delegation in the convention, that he gave his reasons and proposed the name of James G. Blaine as presidential candidate in such a fitting and happy speech, as to win for himself the plaudits of the people everywhere. Although the candidate of his choice was not selected, he entered vigorously upon the work of the campaign, and made many speeches, which stamped him as a speaker of great eloquence and commanding power, an orator of the very first order.

He has latterly divided his time between law practice and the lecture field, his residence being in Washington, where he located in 1877, much to the regret of the citizens of Peoria, his former home, where he is remembered by the people who most intimately knew him, as a genial, large-hearted, public-spirited citizen. His family consists of his wife, formerly

Miss Eva Parker, whom he married at Groveland, Ill., near Peoria, in 1862, and two daughters, now nearly grown to womanhood.

Colonel Ingersoll is perhaps best known because of his severe criticism of the church and its beliefs. In defense of his positions he has delivered many lectures variously entitled "The Gods," "Ghosts," "Liberty for Man, Woman and Child," "Skulls," "Thomas Paine," the "Mistakes of Moses" and "The Great Infidels."

In his work on "The Gods" occurs this oft-quoted phrase:

"An honest God is the noblest work of man."

Phrenologically, Mr. Ingersoll has large combativeness, which disposes him to combat what he deems to be an evil. The social in his nature is largely developed, hence his eulogy of home and the family. Benevolence, causality and comparison, are all large; so also is ideality, which makes him passionately fond of the beautiful and the poetic in nature. He has a large brain, his head measuring twenty-three inches; an inch larger than the average head, which measures twenty-two. This brain is sustained by a strong body,

with large lung power. All these combined make him a man of great intellectual strength, and as an orator one of the foremost of the age.

Colonel Ingersoll's Funeral Sermon.

BELOW is the funeral sermon read by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at the burial of his brother, Ebon C. Ingersoll, ex representative from Illinois. It was a touching tribute of brotherly affection and eulogy upon the dead man's life and character, and expressed in the very highest art of eloquence, of which Colonel Ingersoll is master. The love between the brothers was always a matter of comment among their associates, and it was the voice of affection which spoke:

DEAR FRIENDS: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me.

The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the west.

He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point; but, being weary for a moment, he lay down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and pathetic dust.

Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For whether in mid sea or 'mong the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock; but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights, and left all superstition far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of the grander day.

He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form, and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, the poor, and wronged, and lovingly gave alms. With loyal heart and with the purest hands he faithfully discharged all public trusts.

He was a worshipper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote these words: "*For Justice all place a temple, and all season, summer.*" He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy; and were every one to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers.

Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing.

He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his latest breath, "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, of fears and tears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead.

And now, to you, who have been chosen, from among the many men he loved, to do the last sad office for the dead, we give the sacred dust.

Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is, no gentler, stronger, manlier man. The record of a generous life runs like a vine around the memory of our dead, and every sweet, unselfish act is now a perfumed flower.

Daniel Webster.

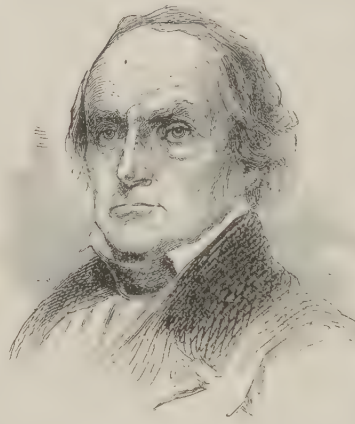
A Distinguished Representative in the Councils of the Nation.

THE American orator and statesman, Daniel Webster, second son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, was born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782. His earliest education was apparently derived principally from the instruction of his parents. At fourteen years of age he was sent to the Phillips-Exeter academy. After remaining for a while in the fam-

ily of Rev. Mr. Wood, at Boscawen, he entered Dartmouth college in 1797, earning his living and fitting his brother Ezekiel for college by teaching school during the winter months. As a student he appears to have been earnest and industrious, and a persistent reader of history and general English literature. Already he began to manifest something of the oratorical powers that in after-life stirred senators and the people, in his addresses before college societies, some of which were published, and throughout his college career he was the foremost man of his class. In 1801 he graduated, and immediately afterwards he began to study law at Salisbury. During a part of 1802 he was principal of the Fryeburg academy in Maine, at a light salary, which he increased by copying in the recorder's office. He continued to study law at Salisbury until in February, 1804, when he removed to Boston, where he entered another law-office and completed his studies. In 1805 he was admitted to the bar, and during the ensuing year practiced as an attorney at Boscawen. In 1806 he was admitted to practice in the superior court of New Hampshire, and established himself in business at Portsmouth, then the capital of that State. In 1808 he was married to Miss Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H. Rising rapidly in his profession, he also identified himself with the political party of federalists, and in 1812 was elected a member of Congress. In 1814 he was re-elected to Congress. Mr. Webster having lost by fire his house, library, and other valuables, at Portsmouth, N. H., he was induced to remove to Boston, Mass., which he did in 1816, at the close of his congressional term. For seven years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice

of the law in his new home, and built up a business and a reputation almost unsurpassed by that of any other member of his profession. In 1822 he was elected to Congress from Boston. In 1826 he was chosen United States senator from Massachusetts. In 1830 occurred

his famous controversy in the senate with Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, on the subject of Southern "nullification"—the right of a State to nullify, or make void, a law of Congress—a doctrine of so-called "State-rights," that Mr. Webster admirably refuted, and which, among other things, subsequently brought on the civil war of 1861-'5. In 1839 he made a tour of England, Scotland, and France. In 1841, under the administrations of Harrison and Tyler, Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, until 1843. In 1845 he again took his seat in the United States senate, as the successor of Mr. Choate. In 1847 he visited the Southern States, and was cordially received. In the spring of 1850 he made his much-criticised speech in support of the fugitive-slave law. In the summer of that year he was called to the cabinet of President Fillmore as Secretary of State. In 1852 he met with a severe carriage accident, and his health failed, so that he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted, and retired to his home at Marshfield, Mass. Grad-



Daniel Webster,

Lawyer, Politician, Statesman, and Distinguished Orator.

ually his giant frame succumbed to his chronic diseases, and he died October 24, 1852, lamented and honored in his death, as in his life, by thousands of admirers and friends, and funeral orations and sermons were delivered throughout the country in great numbers. His remains were attended to his tomb at Marshfield by a great concourse, and there he rests from his arduous and important labors. It was not alone as a politician and statesman that Mr. Webster acquired distinction by his powerful oratory. In 1820 he pronounced his celebrated discourse at Plymouth, Mass., on the landing of the pilgrim fathers; in 1825 and in 1843 he delivered his two great orations over the commencement and completion of the Bunker Hill monument; in 1826 his eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, and, in 1851, his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the capitol at Washington. His record in public life is intimately connected with the history of his country, and both go down to posterity together. After the death of Mr. Webster's first wife, in 1828, he married, in 1829, Caroline Bayard Le Roy, daughter of a New York merchant.

Roscoe Conkling.

For a Number of Years a Member of the United States Senate.

THE early part of President Garfield's administration, in 1881, brought very prominently before the people of this country United States Senator Roscoe Conkling, of the State of New York. Although still comparatively young, he had previously achieved eminence in the councils of the nation by his participation in important political gatherings

and his advocacy of the principles

of the Republican party. The controversy with President Garfield arose from Mr. Conkling's opposition to the appointment of a custom-house collector for the port of New York. The senator, feeling that as a political leader in the State of New York his wishes had not been sufficiently consulted by the president, and finding that the senate was in favor of confirming the presidential appointment, deemed it his duty to resign his position in the senate and retire to private life.

Whatever opinions may exist as to Mr. Conkling's course in this controversy, he merits a place of honor in these pages for the statesmanship which he manifested in the previous history of the nation. Deriving his existence from honorable ancestry, he was born at Albany, Oct. 30, 1829. His father was a member of the seventeenth Congress, was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1852, and associated judicially with the United States district court in the State of New York.

Roscoe Conkling was educated for the practice of law, and soon after entering upon the duties of his profession became prominent as an attorney. The political arena, however, presented a fine field for the exercise of his executive talents and oratory, and about a year

after his admission to the bar he was appointed district attorney for Oneida county.

Residing at Utica while performing the duties of his position, in 1858, he received the nomination for mayor of that city, and by his popularity secured his election. Filling this office satisfactorily, his friends in the district united their forces and elected him a member of the thirty-sixth Congress. The able manner in which he there maintained the interests of the nation and his constituency resulted in his re-election, successively, to the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses.

During the war of the Southern rebellion, Mr. Conkling represented in the halls of Congress the patriotism and energy of the people of New York by his cultivated oratory and active participation in measures tending to preserve the integrity of the Union, winning not only the approval of his personal and political opponents, but the admiration of all the loyal people of the North.

The result of his increased popularity was shown, in 1867, by Mr. Conkling's election as a United States senator by the legislature of his native State. Six years later he was re-elected, and at the time of his resignation, in May, 1881, he was serving his third term in that high office.

Whether Mr. Conkling is considered as a statesman, a political leader, or an attorney; whether his ruling motive be personal ambition, political influence or patriotism, it is evident that he has striven to excel in the use of all his natural gifts and acquired accomplishments. All his life he has been a dignified, shrewd, hard-working, temperate man, bestowing upon the law cases entrusted to his care great research, thoughtfulness, and energy. Retiring, yet social in his habits, he is possibly too eager in following his ambition to lead in the political contests of his State and nation.



Roscoe Conkling.

Lawyer, Statesman and Prominent Public Speaker.

In his younger days Mr. Conkling wedded a sister of Hon. Horatio Seymour. Their only child, a daughter, was married in 1880.

Mr. Conkling's person is consistent with his oratorical and executive talents—tall and commanding, with a face possessing considerable manly beauty. As a public speaker he is eloquent and effective.

James G. Blaine.

Journalist, Politician and Statesman.



HE distinguished legislator, James Gillespie Blaine, is a native of Pennsylvania, having entered upon the stage of life in Union township, Washington county, January 31, 1830.

His education was received between the ages of twelve and seventeen years, at a Presbyterian institution in his native county, known as the college of Wash-

ington and Jefferson. Graduating in 1847, he subsequently went to Kentucky and engaged himself as professor of mathe-

matics in the Western Military institute at Blue Lick springs. Remaining there two years, he removed to Maine in

1853, and there, not long afterwards, he married Miss Harriet Stanwood.

Entering upon the profession of journalism about that period, for a time he assisted in editing the Portland (Me.) *Daily Advertiser*, and then, going to Augusta, the State capital, he assumed editorial control of the *Kennebec Journal*.

In politics, he and his paper worked in the interest of the Republican party with so much energy and ability as to insure his election to the Maine legislature in 1858, and his re-election and participation in the sessions of 1859-'62. During his last two terms he was speaker of the house.

In this position he had so faithfully represented the interests of his State that, in 1862, he was elected to represent the Kennebec district in the thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected by the Republicans to the six succeeding terms of Congress. In 1869 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, retaining this high office for about six years, when the Democrats came into power and he succumbed to partisan pressure.

In 1875 the Maine legislature elected Mr. Blaine a United States senator as the successor of Hon. Lot Morrill, who had been appointed

secretary of the United States treasury. At the close of the term for which he was chosen Mr. Blaine was re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1883.

In the beginning of the presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Blaine came prominently before the people as the possible successor of General Grant. His friends were very sanguine of his nomination at the Cincinnati convention, and it was on that occasion that Robert G. Ingersoll advocated the claims of the senator from Maine in one of his most forcible bursts of oratory, from which the following is an extract:

"Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of this country and maligner of its honor.

"For the Republican party to desert that gallant man now is as an army deserting their general upon the field of battle. James G. Blaine has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republic."

The convention, however, either failed to appreciate the claims of "the plumed knight" as highly as did Mr. Ingersoll, or political "policy" required the nomination of some one else, so that Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, carried off the honors and won the chief magistracy of the nation.

In 1880, at the Chicago national Republican convention to nominate another candidate for the presidency, Mr. Blaine's friends again pressed his claims for that office with so much vigor and determination as to defeat the nomination of General Grant without securing the prize for their favorite, for very unexpectedly the convention declared for the nomination of General James A. Garfield.

General Garfield, after his election, did not forget the merits of

Mr. Blaine, but invited him into his cabinet of counselors as Secretary of State. At this writing, in these "piping times of peace," it is too soon to declare his success as one of the highest officers of the Union—a position which has been honored by the Adamases, Webster, Clay and Seward, and other statesmen of the most brilliant talent and executive skill.

Mr. Blaine is not so remarkable for profound statesmanship as for his thorough understanding of parliamentary usages and tactics, by his knowledge of which he is capable of turning the tables upon his opponents in the halls of legislation and defeating all their arts and designs against the measures that he advocates. Nominated for the Presidency, June 6, 1884, he was defeated by a small majority.

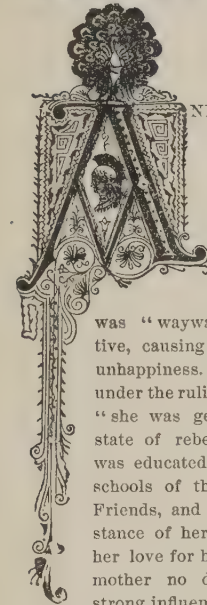


James G. Blaine,

For a Number of Years Member of the United States Senate from Maine.

Anna Dickinson.

Prominent Advocate of Woman-Suffrage and the Rights of the Oppressed.



ANNA E. DICKINSON, the remarkable female orator, daughter of a merchant in Philadelphia, was born Oct. 28, 1842. When but two years old, her father died, leaving a widow and five children. "As a baby," says Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Anna was cross, sleepless, restless and crying continually with a loud voice, thus preparing her lungs for future action." As a child she was "wayward, willful, intensely earnest and imaginative, causing herself and her elders much trouble and unhappiness." At school, under the ruling discipline, "she was generally in a state of rebellion." She was educated in the free schools of the Society of Friends, and the circumstance of her poverty and her love for her care-worn mother no doubt had a strong influence in shaping the character of her after-life. The immediate result was a desire to do something for her own support. In her school-days she read the current literature of the times freely and extensively. Blessed with a wonderful memory, the lesson once read needed no study; she was master of it. When about thirteen years old she secured a job of copying, and did it so well that she obtained more work of the same kind. Two things were uppermost in her mind: how to improve her capabilities, and how to aid her mother. Once she scrubbed a sidewalk to obtain money to admit her to Wendell Phillips' lecture on "The Lost Arts." "She had a passion for oratory," and money, fairly earned by labor, paid her way to the enjoyment of hearing Curtis or Beecher lecture. After a while she obtained a saleswoman's place in a store, but finding that it required misrepresentation to sell poor goods, she quit at once. In January, 1860, she was present at a woman's-rights-and-wrongs meeting, at which ladies were invited to speak, and she spoke for twenty minutes, right to the point. A few days afterwards she spoke again, on the same subject, at another meeting, and made a powerful reply to the objections of her male opponent. She now began to be in request at public meetings on the

subject of woman's rights. She also taught a district school in Bucks county, Pa. At Kennett square, Pa., on her eighteenth birthday, she spoke in favor of anti-slavery and resistance to tyranny. She also spoke that summer before several large audiences in New Jersey, on temperance, woman's work, and anti-slavery, producing excellent impressions on her auditors and winning distinction by her oratory. In the following February she addressed 800 persons for two hours in Concert hall, Philadelphia. Her speech was unwritten and successful. Some time afterwards she obtained employment in the United States mint as an adjuster. Just after the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., in a public speech she alleged that the contest went

against the Unionists on account of General McClellan's "treason." In 1864, when McClellan was running for president, she repeated the accusation of treason, and it was indorsed by her hearers. But her first utterance of it, in 1861, cost her her situation in the mint. After that she continued to lecture on the political aspects of the war with great success, reaping enviable distinction by her oratory and independence of thought and speech. From that period dated her well-known success as a public lecturer. Time was spent in studying, reading and visiting soldiers in the government hospitals, until she could go out and tell the listening people what she knew of the civil war, its causes and progress. Her lecture on "Hospital Life," repeated in New Hampshire and many places, resulted, with other causes, in carrying the State for the Republicans in 1862. New Hampshire safe, she traveled and lectured in Connecticut amid great enthusiasm, and with the same happy



Anna Dickinson,
Lecturer, Author, Political Speaker, Play writer and Actress.

result. She next spoke at the Cooper institute, in New York city, on "The Day—the Cause," and reaped honor and large pecuniary profits on that occasion. Then she was called to speak before the Philadelphia Union league, where she received marked attention, and more money. After that she was in great demand as a lecturer, and for many years was one of the most popular and successful speakers before the people. About the year 1875 she entered upon the work of play-writing, and assumed the leading characters in her own dramas of "Mary Tudor," "Anne Boleyn" and other plays. As a lecturer she has been most successful.

Louis Kossuth. Henry Ward Beecher.

Liberalists and Famous Orators.

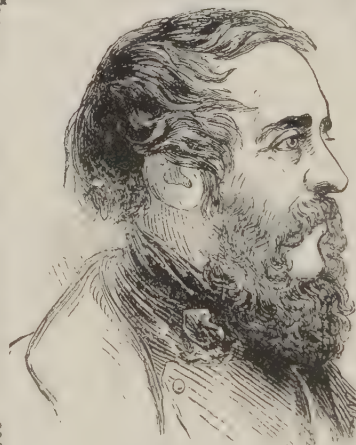
DURING THE period between the years 1840 and 1850, eminence in statesmanship, patriotism and oratory was achieved by Louis Kossuth, the leader of the opposition in Hungary to Austrian rule. Born of a noble family, at Monok, Hungary, April 27, 1802, he enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and as a journalist early distinguished himself in the stirring events of those times. His talents as a legislator and eloquent appeals to his countrymen soon made him their leader in the popular cause, and also led to his arrest and imprisonment. The history of his struggles in this contest is detailed on another page. Escaping to the United States, with a party of his co-patriots in 1851, he soon won the sympathy and admiration of the Americans by the eloquence of his public addresses, nobility of character, and the story of his wrongs. For a while he was the lion of the day, and left his impress most emphatically upon the American people through a soft, black, slouch, wool hat that he wore, known as the "Kossuth," which style has been almost universally adopted by our people. Subsequently he returned to Europe, settling at Turin, greatly esteemed by all liberal people.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

AMONG eloquent American pulpit and platform orators Henry Ward Beecher occupies a conspicuous place. His father, Lyman Beecher, was a sturdy and powerful representative of Christianity in New England, and at the time of Henry's birth, June 24, 1813, was pastor of a church at Litchfield, Conn. Henry, with all his brothers and sisters, gave evidence of unusual literary and oratorical talent. Receiving his education at Amherst college, Mass., where he graduated in 1834, he entered upon the study of divinity at the Lane Theological seminary, at Cincinnati, of which institution his father was then president. Three years later, in 1837, he became the pastor of a Presbyterian church at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he laid the foundation of his future greatness. In 1839 he removed to Indianapolis, engaged in pastoral duties, until, in 1847, he accepted a call to the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn. Whatever the condition of Plymouth church may have been at that time, it is certain that his influence and oratory soon raised it from obscurity to distinction. While he filled the sacred desk and

ministered to the spiritual wants of his congregation, he did not confine his oratory to religious theories, but preached upon current events and advocated popular political reforms and the moral and educational improvement of society. His strong expressions upon these topics soon gave him celebrity, and thousands of citizens and strangers from all parts thronged the aisles and pews of his church. To his vocation of a preacher he soon added that of a public lecturer, in which he achieved increased popularity. His fame was still further augmented by his contributions to the principal religious papers of the Union, especially to the *New York Independent*, of which he became a leading spirit. On literary and social topics he wrote and spoke eloquently and forcibly, and exercised a wide-

spread influence upon the minds of the people. At one period of the war of the rebellion he visited England to advocate there the policy of the North, and vindicated the cause of the Union successfully. In 1865, after the war had ended, he delivered an oration at Fort Sumter, on the anniversary of its surrender in 1861. In 1867 Mr. Beecher wrote for the columns of a New York story-paper a serial novel, entitled "Norwood," which, while it contained many excellent passages, really conferred more honor upon the paper than upon the writer. A few years later the country was startled by a report that Mr. Beecher had committed a "great transgression" with a prominent lady member of his church, the wife of his friend and business partner, Theodore Tilton. As usual the story grew in magnitude and filthiness, and brought about the customary effect—contumely upon the church and all the parties connected with the affair. A tedious investigation of the scandal followed, and al-



Louis Kossuth.

though the lady insisted it was true, Mr. Beecher and his friends as stoutly denied it. The arbitrators eventually decided that the lady had either willfully falsified, or was suffering from an unfortunate delusion. The trial resulted in the dismissal of the lady from the church and the retention of Mr. Beecher as its pastor. Mr. Beecher is the author of several publications. The first of these, printed in 1844, and since then considerably enlarged, was entitled "Lectures to Young Men," warning them against the popular vices of the day. In 1865 he published "Star Papers," a volume of his essays printed originally in the *New York Independent*, and so called because the articles in the paper were signed with a large star. A second volume of the same character was subsequently issued under the caption of "New Star Papers." Several volumes of his sermons, and of extracts from his discourses, a collection of his church prayers, a compilation of articles contributed to the *New York Ledger*, entitled "Eyes and Ears," and a "Life of Jesus the Christ," are among his publications. Died March 8, 1887.

Actors & Actresses.

Distinguished in Tragedy and Comedy.



EDWIN FORREST, the celebrated tragedian, was born in Philadelphia, Mar. 9, 1806, of Scotch-German parents. His dramatic talent was manifested in his early years when a member of an amateur club, and in 1820 he made his first public appearance on the stage as young "Douglas" in the play of that name. In a traveling engagement in the South and West, soon afterwards, he won considerable

professional reputation. At Cincinnati, in 1822, he successfully began his representations of Shakspearian characters as "Richard III.," and

"Othello." It was in this last impersonation, at the Park theater in New York, in May, 1826, that he achieved his first great success as a tragedian, and during an ensuing engagement at the Bowery, and a later one at the Park theater, in 1829, he established the fame that he sustained throughout his long dramatic career. Aside from his Shakspearian characters he won distinction as "Metamora," in Stone's tragedy of that name; *Spartacus*, in the "Gladiator," and *Aylmere* in "Jack Cade." He visited Europe in 1835, playing with great success and reputation. Before his return to the United States in 1837 he married Miss Catharine Sinclair, the daughter of a well-known singer. With this lady he lived until about 1850, when a separation ensued, which resulted in the wife obtaining a divorce

and an alimony of \$3,000 a year. Forrest opposed this measure through all the courts without reversing the situation. Forrest returned to America in 1841, and was heartily welcomed in Philadelphia and New York. In 1845 he sailed again for Europe, where he remained two years. It was during this visit to England that he quarreled with the actor Macready, with whom he had been on terms of great friendship, and this quarrel is said to have caused, almost directly, the disgraceful riot that attended Macready's subsequent engagement at one of the New York theaters, in May, 1849. Forrest was wealthy, and in 1855 purchased a residence near Philadelphia, where he lived during the remainder of his career, except when fulfilling his professional engagements in various portions of the Union. He died Dec. 12, 1872, leaving a large part of his fortune more than \$1,000,000, for the establishment of an asylum for aged and destitute actors. A few weeks after his death his valuable library was almost wholly destroyed by fire in Philadelphia.



Edwin Forrest,
Eminent Representative of Shakspearian Characters.

DION BOUCICAULT.

HIS play-writer and play-actor was born at Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822, the son of a merchant of French birth, doing business in that city. He was educated at the London university, England, for the profession of a civil engineer, but his preference was for a dramatic career. His first play was "London Assurance," which appeared in 1841, and was followed by numerous others, most of which have achieved great popularity both in England and America. Among the most noted of these are "The Colleen Bawn," "The Octoroon," "The Corsican Brothers," "Arrah na Pogue," "The Willow Copse," "The Long Strike," "Hunted Down," and, in connection with Charles Reade, "Foul Play."

As an actor Mr. Boucicault excels in Irish characters; in play-writing he is concise, pointed in dialogue, skillful in stage effects, and dramatic in construction. His first visit to the United States was made in 1853, at which time he delivered several lectures in New York and wrote two or three of his popular dramas, remaining here until 1860. Since then he has visited Europe and America from time to time.

Charlotte S. Cushman. William C. Macready.

Play-Actors Distinguished in Tragedy.



CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN, the actress, was born at Boston, July 23, 1816. When twelve years old, her father having failed in business, the support of the family required her to seek employment. She possessed, even at this age, some local distinction as a singer, with a fine contralto voice and considerable musical taste, and by the advice of Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, she set about cultivating her talents for the stage. Her first appearance in a public resort (except in a preliminary concert) was at the Tremont temple, in Boston, in April, 1835, and resulted in her engagement to sing in English opera at New Orleans. The change of climate proved disastrous to her voice, in addition to her

attempt to change it from a contralto to a soprano. Relinquishing music, she then studied for the stage, and fitted herself to play the part of *Lady Macbeth*, in which she succeeded with entire satisfaction. Returning to New York, she made a three-years' engagement at the Bowery theater. A fit of sickness, after a week's performance, confined her to her apartment, and before she recovered, the theater, with all her professional wardrobe, was burned. She next appeared at the Park theater as a stock-actress, and for three years performed in various characters. Her sister Susan, also an actress, had an engagement at the same theater, and, together, they represented male and female personages, Charlotte playing, for instance, *Romeo* to Susan's *Juliet*, appearing in this manner for several seasons in New York and Philadelphia. Prior to 1844 she managed one of the Philadelphia theaters, and then accompanied Mr. Macready in high tragic parts on a successful tour through the northern States. In 1845 she visited England and was received with great enthusiasm, appearing as *Bianca*, *Lady Macbeth*, *Julia* (in the "Hunchback"), *Mrs. Haller*, *Beatrice*, *Lady Teazle*, etc., for eighty-four nights at the Princess' theater. Several years were spent, in company with her sister, in performances in various parts of England. Upon returning to the United States, in 1849, she won new fame by her vigorous representation of *Meg Merrilies* in the play of "Guy Rannering," dramatized from Scott's novel of that name. By her dramatic talent she accumulated a fortune, and alternated in her

visits between the United States and England, sometimes retiring from the stage, and again playing or reading in public, until her death, which occurred in this country Feb. 18, 1876.

WILLIAM C. MACREADY.

TRAGEDIAN of undoubted dramatic genius was William C. Macready, who was born in London, Eng., Mar. 3, 1793. At ten years of age his father, a lessee and manager of country theaters, sent him to school at Rugby, where, within the next seven years, he became noted for his classical attainments. His father failing in business in 1810, the youth was induced to become an actor. In this profession he soon began to acquire considerable reputation in theaters outside the metropolis. In 1816 he made his first appearance in London at Covent garden, and gradually rose in popularity until his superiority as an actor was generally acknowledged. Not only was he successful in his Shakspearian tragedies, but in the marked characters of other dramas. His first tour of the United States was made in 1826, and was quite successful. From 1837 to 1840, inclusive, he was successively manager of Covent garden and Drury Lane theaters in London, and endeavored to elevate the standard of dramatic representation. Other professional visits were made to the United States in 1843-4 and 1848. Owing to a quarrel, in England, with Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, the friends of the latter made violent war upon Mr. Macready and undertook to prevent his appearance as an actor in New York, on the occasion of his last engagement, in 1848. So great was the bitterness manifested toward him that on the 10th of May the Astor Place opera house, in which he was performing,



Charlotte Cushman,
Distinguished Actress and Elocutionist.

was attacked by a mob of his enemies armed with stones and other missiles. The police were unable to restrain the assaulting party, and the military were called upon to suppress the rioters, which was not effected until twenty-two persons had been killed and thirty-six wounded. Mr. Macready, although assured of ample protection, refused to act longer in New York and soon returned to Europe. He formally retired from the stage in London, on February 26, 1851, at the Drury Lane theater. A few days afterwards he was given a complimentary dinner, which was largely attended. He never afterwards returned to the stage. His success was owing to excellent voice, a good stage presence, self-command, and diligent study. He earnestly strove to elevate the art, and to him is awarded the credit of having done much in that direction. He died in Somersetshire, England, April 29, 1873.

Sarah Bernhardt. Barney Williams.

Prominent French Actress, a Popular Comedian.



ARAH BERNHARDT'S mother was of Dutch birth. Her father was a Frenchman. It would not be fair to tell when she was born, but we may say that she received an excellent education in a convent, where her self-will and peculiarities made her a sore trial to her teachers, but from which she graduated with many prizes.

She was undecided when she came forth whether she would be a nun or an actress, but receiving a training afterwards at the conservatory fitting her for the stage, she entered the Theater Francaise about 1866.

A quarrel with, and the slapping of a lady companion in the face, caused her to leave the Theater Francaise, when, after playing in a spectacular piece at the Porte St. Martin, she finally made an engagement at the Odeon theater. She remained here for five years, gradually taking parts of importance, until she was again engaged at the Theater Francaise, to which she returned with a reputation for some ability and many eccentricities.

Here her reputation grew rapidly, and when she essayed to take the parts that had been assumed by Rachel in the years before, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the critics, her success was assured. Her triumph was the greater because her health was at this time very frail, and the effort was such a trial of her physical constitution as to often cause her to spit blood, fall and faint away at the close of her play. Hers was the triumph that came through force of will.

Of tall and very slender figure, she possesses the form on which elegant dress shows to fine advantage, added to which is the vivacity and fire of the great actress, coupled with a voice of singular sweetness.

Ascending step by step, she had become the most celebrated actress in France, when she turned her attention to sculpture and afterwards to painting, in both of which she has measurably succeeded.

When not engaged in the play or in her studio, she is very likely inditing a correspondence to some publication, or else is speeding across the fields on horseback.

Eccentric, self-willed, attractive and romantic in appearance, she is a genius of a very high order, which will always make her star of success a brilliant one. She married Monsieur Damala, April 4, 1882.



Mlle. SARAH-BERNHARDT

BARNEY WILLIAMS.

IN THE year 1823, at Cork, Ireland, was born Bernard Flaherty, widely known in this country and England as the comedian, Barney Williams. Beginning theatrical life as a "super-numerary," he drifted to America at an early age, and in 1836 appeared as an actor in New York city, at the Franklin theater, in the "Ice Witch," under the management of William E. Dinneford. Continuing his chosen profession, he visited Philadelphia in 1845, where he played at the old National theater, and the same year assumed control of Vauxhall garden, in the Bowery, in New York. In 1850 he married Mrs. Mesteyer, formerly Miss Maria Pray, a sprightly young ballet-girl. Four years later they visited San Francisco together and opened the Metropolitan theater. In 1855 they sailed for England, Mr. Williams making his first appearance on the stage of the Adelphi theater, London, in the character of "Rory O'More," winning distinction. He afterwards traveled through Europe, and returned to New York in 1859, appearing on the boards at Niblo's. Some time later he became manager of the Broadway theater, but after 1869 he and his wife played star engagements throughout the Union. Mrs. Williams was born in New York in 1828, and when fifteen years old was a ballet-girl on the stage. Her marriage to Mr. Williams was a great advantage to him in his profession. Her first appearance as an actress occurred at the French theater in New York in 1867. Died Apr. 25, 1876.



Widely Known and Popular Play-Actors.



ALBANY, N. Y., was the birthplace of the American comedian, William J. Florence, in 1831. He first appeared as an actor at the Richmond Hill theater in New York, in December, 1849, as *Peter*, in the play of "The Stranger," and was afterwards engaged at Niblo's theater, first performing there in May, 1850. Subsequently,

in the character of *Macduff* at Providence, R. I., he successfully supported the elder Booth in the tragedy of "Macbeth." A little later he connected himself with Brougham's theater in New York as the able personator of Irish characters. In 1853 he married the divorced wife of a Mr. Littell, who was a sister of Mrs. Barney Williams and had been a dancing-girl at Wallack's theater. This marriage was, professionally, a great success, he appearing as the *Irish Boy*, and she as the *Yankee Gal*. In these respective characters both evinced great versatility, humor and superior representation, so that they soon became prime favorites. A starring journey to London in 1856 increased their eminence, and for fifty nights they performed to good houses at Drury Lane theater, afterwards playing at the principal places of amusement in other parts of Great Britain. Returning to America the same year they resumed their career as favorite actors with gratifying success and meeting with hearty receptions in all sections of the country. One of his later and best plays has been the "Mighty Dollar," in which, as the Hon. Mr. Slote, this popular comedian will be recognized in the accompanying engraving.

ALTHOUGH born in Liverpool, Eng., Apr. 1, 1830, Edward Askew Sothern, owing to his popularity in the United States, and the appreciation with which he met in his own play of "Our American Cousin," may be considered an American actor. It was originally designed that he should grace an English pulpit, but the dramatic profession being much more congenial to his inclinations, he went upon the stage. In 1851 he came to the United States, appearing in Boston and New York. In the latter city he continued

to play leading characters for several years with more or less success, but his reputation rapidly increased after his first appearance as *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin." The play in his hands was a wonderful success, its representation being repeated more than 1,100 times in this country. Going to England in 1863 he brought out his *Lord Dundreary* at the Haymarket theater, in London, where it had a wonderful "run" of 496 consecutive nights. In 1864 he produced his popular new characters of *David Garrick* and "Brother Sam," and appeared in other plays. In 1867 he performed in Paris, afterwards coming to the United States, and returning to England in 1874 for an extended professional visit. Coming again to the United States he made "star" engagements in many of the principal cities, adding to his list of popular characters another successful one, "The Crushed Tragedian." In his career as an actor till 1858, Sothern was known as Douglas Stewart, when he commenced using his own name. He first appeared in this country as *Dr. Pangloss* at the Boston National theater.



W. J. Florence,
As Hon. Mr. Slote, in "Mighty Dollar."

Sothern's last visit to the United States was in 1880. He died in England, Jan. 20, 1881.

The Booths. Joseph Jefferson.

Prominent in Tragedy. Distinguished as a Comedian.



MODERN family, two of whom have shed luster upon the dramatic profession by their efficiency as actors, and one of whom eternally disgraced himself by becoming the assassin of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, was the Booths.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, distinguished as a tragedian of great ability, was born in London, Eng., May 1, 1796. Before going upon the stage, in 1813, he tried his hand at seamanship in the navy, at print-

ing, at studying law, and at painting and sculpture. For about two years he played in minor theaters in England and other parts of Europe, and then, in 1815, made his first appearance at Covent Garden theater, in London. From there he went into country districts and performed, and having succeeded in playing *Sir Giles Overreach* with distinguished effect, he was recalled to Covent Garden in 1817, where he performed "Richard III." Edmund Kean was then playing in London, at another theater, the manager of which induced Booth to leave Covent Garden and play for him alternately with Kean. Returning shortly afterwards to Covent Garden, Booth played "Richard III.," *Sir Giles Overreach*, and "King Lear," with such success as to bring him into great repute. In 1821, after visiting Holland and the island of Madeira, he sailed for the United States, and began a dramatic career which lasted for thirty years, during which time he played in nearly every theater in the Union, and established a brilliant reputation as a tragedian, but confining himself to such effective parts as *Iago*, "Othello," "Lear," "Richard III.," "Hamlet," *Shylock*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, and *Sir Edward Mortimer*. His home, when not professionally engaged, was on a farm, twenty miles from Baltimore. He died while traveling from New Orleans to Cincinnati, December 1, 1852.

EDWIN BOOTH, son of Junius Brutus Booth, also an actor who has distinguished himself in representing prominent characters in Shakspeare's tragedies, was born at Belair, Md., Nov.—, 1833. When a boy he "supported" his father on the stage, by taking subordinate parts in plays. His first regular appearance was announced and made in Boston in 1849, and in 1851, when his father was sick, he took the old tragedian's place on the stage in "Richard III.," at the Chatham-street theater, in New York. In 1852-3, he performed miscellaneous stage duties (as "utility man") at San Francisco, Cal. In 1854 he went to the Sandwich islands and

Australia, returning to New York in 1857. There he appeared as a leading tragedian at Burton's theater. In 1860, at the Winter Garden, he became distinguished for his representation of Shakspearian characters. In the following year he played in England, and studied dramatic art on the continent of Europe. He returned to the United States in 1862, and entered upon his present brilliant career as a "star" tragedian, excelling nearly all his contemporaries in that department of the legitimate drama, and winning a national distinction by his careful personations. In 1869 he built a theater in New York city, which bore his name, and the cost of which involved the loss of his private fortune. He married Mary, daughter of J. H. McVicker, Esq., of McVicker's theater, Chicago.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH, another son of Junius Brutus Booth, was born at Belair, Md., in 1839. He took to the stage as a profession and appeared with considerable success, but without brilliancy, in several of Shakspeare's plays as a leading tragedian. Becoming an enthusiast in the cause of the South during the civil war in the United States, he attempted to avenge the fancied wrongs of his Southern friends, and shot and killed Abraham Lincoln at Ford's theater, Washington, during the performance of "Our American Cousin." Having fired the fatal shot, he escaped in the confusion and terror of the occasion and fled to Virginia. Pursuit was made for him, and April 26, 1865, he was surrounded, and shot dead by Sergeant Boston Corbett, near Bowling Green, Va.

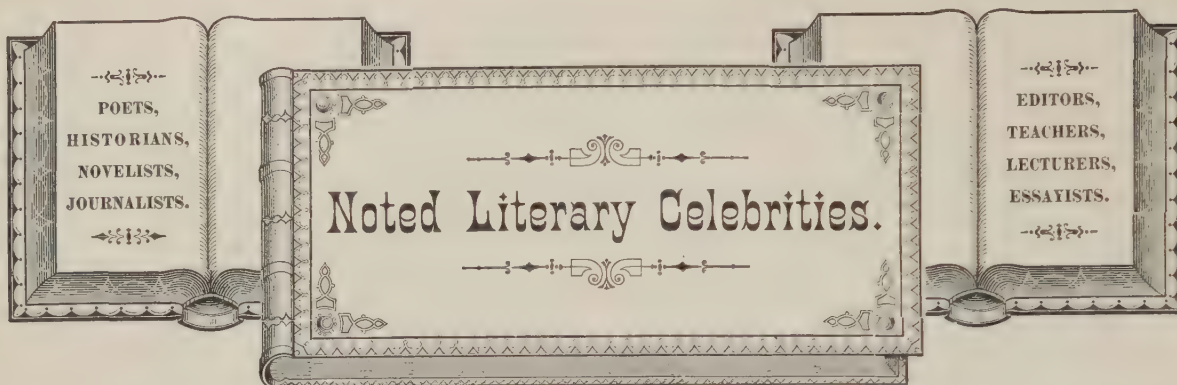


Joseph Jefferson.
Comedian, Widely Known for his Presentations of
"Rip Van Winkle."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

THE actor, Joseph Jefferson, has won distinction by his perfect personation of Washington Irving's good-natured, idle Dutch character of "Rip Van Winkle," dramatized by Dion Boucicault. His grand-

father was also a celebrated actor, and bore the same name. His mother was Mrs. Burke, a celebrated vocalist. Joseph was born in Philadelphia in 1829, took naturally to the stage when very young, and soon became a talented comedian, being recognized as such both in the United States and England. He is a versatile actor, his range of personations extending to a great number and variety of characters in comedy and farce, with great fidelity to nature and without descending to buffoonery. He is best known as "Rip Van Winkle," which he has delineated in about every city of the United States, and by this personation alone he has won fame and fortune. He has also made professional visits to Australia and England. He owns a sugar-plantation in Louisiana, and a fine farm in New Jersey, near New York city. A disease of the eyes has recently interfered with his stage performances, making them less frequent than formerly. His son, Joseph Jefferson, jr., has also exhibited considerable talent as an actor.



People Well-Known in the World of Letters.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

THE amiable "philosopher of Concord," Amos Bronson Alcott, is a welcome visitant in families where his varied accomplishments and teachings are known and appreciated. The son of a farmer, he came into existence at Wolcott, Conn., November 29, 1799. In early life he traveled in Virginia from place to place, carrying with him a trunk of merchandise belonging to a merchant in the vicinity of his home, which he

sold here and there in the planters' families. It was here that he found opportunities in different households to borrow and read books, and so to lay the foundation of his subsequent education. When he returned home he became the teacher of an infant school, in which vocation he was soon remarkably successful. Going to Boston in 1828, he again

attracted attention by his mild and conversational manner of teaching boys and girls from five to seven years old in his private school. His system met with so much opposition from the press on account of its peculiarities that he closed his school, which was held in the Masonic temple. He now became a resident of Concord, Mass., pursuing his studies with reference to educational reforms, natural theology, the improvement of society in important particulars, and proper diet as a source of health. In 1842 he visited England, by invitation of a prominent educator in London, Mr. James P. Greaves, who died, however, before Mr. Alcott reached the British metropolis. The fame of the Concord philosopher had preceded him and he met with a gratifying reception from his admirers, who had

already given his name to a school near London. Messrs. Lane and Wright, two of his English adherents, came to America with Mr. Alcott when he returned, and with him, at Harvard, Mass., they founded a community on a farm which they called "Fruitlands," but this enterprise soon failed, the Englishmen went home, and the farm passed into other hands. After this episode Mr. Alcott resided for a time at Boston, and subsequently again at Concord. Since then

he has devoted himself to delivering his conversational lectures, which have become a literary feature in numerous communities. They are nearly always repeated in series at private houses in accordance with special invitations, and the subjects are usually announced on cards. His discourses treat principally of physical health and comfort, especially in relation to con-



A. Bronson Alcott,
Philosopher, Teacher and Conversational Lecturer.



Louisa May Alcott,
Author of "Little Men," "Little Women." Etc.

stitutional peculiarities and systems of diet, theology, ethics and practical social training. He is also the author of several noted magazine articles and a volume or two of more or less general interest.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.

VERY popular American writer of books for youth and children is Louisa May Alcott, the daughter of the social philosopher, A. Bronson Alcott. Her birth occurred at Germantown, Pa., in 1833. In her youth she wrote fairy tales, and published her first book in 1855. During the war of the rebellion she served as a hospital nurse in the Union army. Since then she has been a contributor to the

Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals, and is the author of numerous attractive volumes. Her principal works are: "Flower Tables," "Hospital Sketches," "Moods" (a novel), "Little Women," "An Old-Fashioned Girl," "Little Men," etc.

TIMOTHY S. ARTHUR.

AMONG the most prolific and popular American writers of social and domestic tales, during the first half of the present century, was Timothy S. Arthur, who was born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1809. In his youth he was apprenticed to a trade at Baltimore, Md.; then served as a clerk, became a journalist, and began the composition of the host of short novels, temperance and moral stories that have given him a wide celebrity all over this country. He also, for many years, edited and published a monthly magazine at Philadelphia. His contributions to literature comprise hundreds of articles and scores of volumes. "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" and "The Washingtonians" are among his popular temperance tales. Died March 6, 1885.

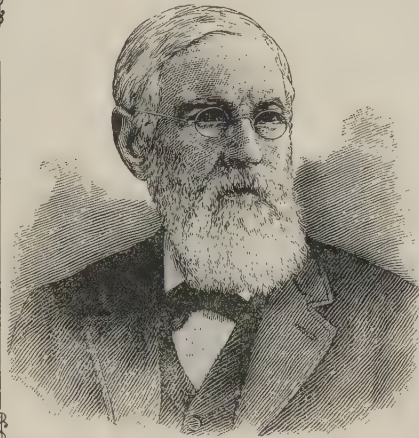
GEORGE BANCROFT.

THE American historian George Bancroft was born at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800. Receiving his education at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1817, he traveled in Europe and studied history, philosophy and literature at Gottingen and Berlin. It had been his intention to become a minister of the gospel, but upon returning to America, in 1822, he relinquished this design and turned his attention to literature. For a time he served as a professor of the Greek language in Harvard college, but in 1823, in company with Dr. Cogswell, he founded the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass. The first volume of his great "History of the United States" was published in 1834. Entering the political arena, in 1838, he was appointed customs-collector at Boston, retaining that office for about three years. In 1844 he was a candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, as a Democrat, but was defeated. Upon the accession of President Polk, in 1845, Mr. Bancroft became a member of his Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy. In this position he established the national naval academy at Annapolis, Md. In 1846 he was sent as minister to Great Britain, and during the period of this office he added largely to his historical collections, and formed valuable friendships. Returning to the United States, he continued his labors upon his American History, the tenth and last volume of which was published late in 1874. In 1867 he was appointed minister to Prussia; in 1868, to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German empire, but was recalled at his own request in 1874. His principal works are his standard "History of the United States" and a volume of "Miscellanies," comprising a number of his contributions to the *North American Review*.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

DENMARK had the honor of giving to the world one of the most fascinating writers of modern times, Hans Christian Andersen, who was born at Odense, April 2, 1805. In his youth, he was charitably instructed for stage singing at Copenhagen, but his voice failing within six months, he led a precarious existence for a few years, sometimes studying and sometimes working in the the-

ater. Some tragedies that he wrote at this period attracted attention, but were not produced on the stage. Later, an influential citizen procured Andersen's free admission to a government school, and he was subsequently admitted to the Royal College of Copenhagen. In 1829 his first work, "A Journey on Foot to Amok," was printed, and was received with great favor. Other books followed. In 1833 he visited Italy, and in after-years he traveled in Europe, the East, England and America, his writings having prepared the way for his kind reception everywhere. His principal works are: "The Improvisatore" (a novel), "O. T.," "Only a Fiddler," "Fairy Tales," "Picture Book Without Pictures," "Travels in the Hartz Mountains," "A Poet's Bazaar," "The Story of My Life," an autobiography, and numerous volumes of poetry, dramas, fairy comedies, etc. He died August 4, 1875.



T. S. ARTHUR.

Novelist, Author of Temperance and Other Moral Tales.

MONCRE D. CONWAY.

AMONG the prominent literary and political reformers of the day, Moncre D. Conway holds a high rank. He was born in Virginia, March 17, 1832, and was graduated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., in 1849.

For a while he studied law, but relinquished it in order to become a Methodist minister, entering the Baltimore Conference in 1850. Experiencing a change in his political and religious views, he joined the divinity school at Cambridge, Mass., at which he graduated in 1854. He attempted to reside in Virginia, but on account of his changed political opinions he was obliged to leave the State. Soon afterwards he became the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Washington, D. C. His anti-slavery discourses proving unpalatable to his flock, he was dismissed. In 1857 he was pastor of the Unitarian Church at Cincinnati. Subsequently he lectured in New England on slavery and its relations to the Southern rebellion. During the civil war his father's slaves escaped from Virginia, and were colonized by him at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

In 1863 he went to England, and wrote and lectured on the anti-slavery features of the American rebellion, continuing his prominent English periodicals. In 1863 he began preaching in the vicinity of London, and since then has lectured before learned societies and written freely for English journals and American periodicals and newspapers. He has also published the following books: "The Rejected Stone," "The Golden Hour," "The Earthward Pilgrimage," "Republican Superstitions," and "Sacred Anthology."



GEORGE BANCROFT.

Author of "Bancroft's History of the United States," and Other Works.

MRS. LIPPINCOTT.

SARA JANE, daughter of Dr. Thaddeus Clarke, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., September 23, 1823, but much of her childhood was lived at Rochester. Her father, about the year 1842, removed with her to New Brighton, Pa., and eleven years afterwards she became the wife of Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Her tastes were literary, and in 1844 she contributed her first prose article to the New York *Mirror*, under the name of "Grace Greenwood." Since then she has written and published many adult and juvenile books of an excellent character, has distinguished herself as a lecturer on literary topics, and has also contributed freely to the current periodicals. Among her most noted works are "Greenwood Leaves," "History of My Pets," "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe," "Stories of Many Lands," etc. Her domestic relations have not been happy. Her only daughter manifesting a dramatic talent, Mrs. Lippincott has trained her for the stage.



Mrs. Sara Jane Lippincott,
Widely and Favorably Known as an Authoress over
the signature, Grace Greenwood.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

ONE of the most philanthropic of American authors was Lydia Maria Child, born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802. She was the daughter of David Francis, a baker, and began a literary life in her youth, publishing her first book in 1824, and her second in 1825, the latter displaying unmistakable genius. About 1831 she became interested in the anti-slavery question, and identified herself with the abolitionists by her publications. In 1841 she removed to New York, where for two years she edited the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* (assisted by her husband, Mr. David L. Child, to whom she was married in 1828). In 1859 she wrote a letter of sympathy to John Brown, the unfortunate champion of the slaves, which involved a correspondence with Governor Wise, of Virginia, and Mrs. Mason, of that State. These letters were collected and published in a pamphlet, and no less than 300,000 copies were circulated. Mrs. Child's publications are as follows: "Hobomok, an Indian Story;" "The Rebels a Tale of the Revolution;" The *Juvenile Magazine*, which she conducted from 1826 to 1834; "The American Frugal Housewife;" "The Girls' Own Book;" "The Mothers' Book;" "Appeal in Behalf of that class of Americans called Africans;" "Philothea, a Grecian Romance;" "Letters from New York;" "History of the Condition of Women in All Ages and Nations," "Biographies of Good Wives," "Life of Isaac T. Hopper," "Progress of Religious Ideas," "Autumnal Leaves," "Looking Toward Sunset," "The Freedman's Book," "A Romance of the Republic," and several books of children's stories. The publication on the subject of slavery (in behalf the Africans), is one of the largest and best of her works, and that on domestic economy, or frugal housewifery, has not been displaced by any similar book. Her works are among those which have made a deep impression on the public mind. She died Oct. 20, 1880.



Sara Payson Parton,
Known to the world as Fanny Fern, Author of "Fern
Leaves," etc.

SARA PAYSON.

SARA PAYSON, better known as "Fanny Fern," a daughter of Nathaniel Willis, sister of Nathaniel P. Willis (the poet), and wife of James Parton, was born in Portland, Me., July 7, 1811, and educated in the seminary of Miss Catherine E. Beecher, with whom was then associated Miss Harriet Beecher (Mrs. Stowe), at Hartford, Conn. She appears to have possessed remarkable independence and energy of character from her earliest years, qualities which gave spice in after-life to her literary productions, "with her heart as full of frolic as a lark's breast is of singing." (Grace Greenwood.) With her first husband, Mr. Eldridge, of Boston, Fanny Fern lived in comfort and domestic felicity, until death robbed her of her protector and her first-born daughter. Some time afterwards she entered upon married life with a Mr. Harrington, with whom she did not find happiness, and from whom the law gave her a release. Poverty came with her other troubles, accompanied, as usual, with neglect and suffering; but Fanny was equal to the emergency. She wrote a little sketch in the vein which afterwards made her so popular as an authoress, and sold it to a Boston editor for "a half-dollar, whose jingle was to her like the sound of Bow-bells in Whittington's ears," a promise of subsistence and future prosperity. Her little venture was well received, and the public called for more with the voracity of hungry *Oliver Twist*. Fanny's sketches were in demand, and again competency and distinction came to her little household. She was original, sharp and pleasing in her notes on every-day persons and things, versatile in themes, and vigorous in expression; so that whatever she wrote was attractive, even when she scolded at the cherished follies of social life. And thus she succeeded in establishing a literary reputation that soon became national. Again she married; this time an author of celebrity, Mr. James Parton, and her life appears to have been one of medium happiness. The death of her married daughter, however, clouded her spirit. She died in New York, Oct. 10, 1872. Of her works, the first edition of "Fern Leaves," a collection of her newspaper sketches, was probably the most popular, its sales soon reaching 70,000 copies. Seven series of these ("Fern Leaves," "Fresh Leaves," "Folly as it Flies," "Ginger-Snaps," and "Caper-Sauce," with "Little Ferns" for children) were published. Her other books were two novels, "Ruth Hall" and "Rose Clark," and "The Play-Day Book."

MARY ELIZABETH BRADDON.

THE above named was born in London, in 1837. She early displayed literary talent, and is now well-known through her works, among which are: "The Lover of Arcadia," a comedieta; "Garibaldi;" "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Sir Jasper's Tenants," "Only a Clod," "To the Bitter End," etc. She is editor of *Belgravia*, a London magazine.

THE BRONTE SISTERS.

FIVE daughters were born to Rev. Patrick Bronte, curate of Thorn-ton, Yorkshire, England, and afterwards minister of Haworth. Charlotte, the most distinguished of the family, first saw the light April 21, 1816. Four of the sisters were sent to school at Cowan's Bridge, but two died from disease contracted there. Charlotte and Emily left the school in 1825, and for several years lived at home with Anne, another sister, the care of the household devolving on Charlotte. Still she found time for literary pursuits, her mind and talents showing a remarkable development. In the winter of 1831, Charlotte was again sent to school, where she remained nearly two years. In 1835 she re-entered the school as a teacher, but the labor proved too severe, and she relinquished it. For two or three years she was a governess. A year or two were spent at Brussels by Charlotte and Anne, for the purpose of qualifying themselves to open a school at Haworth, but on their return the scheme failed for want of patronage. From that time (1844) the sisters remained at home together, and in 1846 (under the fictitious names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell) they published a volume of poems, which was coldly received. Not discouraged, they wrote each a prose tale, proposing to have the three published together, under their respective fictitious names. These stories were: Charlotte's "The Professor;" Emily's "Wuthering Heights;" and Anne's "Agnes Gray." Only the last-named two could find a publisher, Charlotte's not being given to the world until her death. Without yielding to her disappointment, Charlotte next wrote "Jane Eyre," which was published in 1847, and was greeted with great favor by the public. It being translated into many foreign tongues, and dramatized in England and Germany. Emily died in 1848. Anne lived to finish her second novel, "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," and died in 1849. Charlotte's second book, "Shirley," was published in 1849, and her third, "Villette," in 1853, meeting with success. Some months afterwards Charlotte married Mr. Nicholls, a curate. One complete novel, "The Professor," and an unfinished one (or parts of it) were published after her death at Haworth, March 31, 1855.

FREDERIKA BREMER.

NEAR Abo, Finland, was born Frederika Bremer, in 1801; she removed, in 1809, with her wealthy parents, to Sweden, where she was carefully educated, her last school year being passed in Paris. On her return she taught in Stockholm. Her first novel, "The Neighbors," was published in 1824, and enjoyed a wide European translation. In 1849 she visited the United States, where she was received with a hearty welcome. Two years were spent in this country and in a short visit to Cuba. In 1851 she visited England. Died in 1865.

THE CAREY SISTERS.

ALICE and Phoebe Carey were born near Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively, April 26, 1820, and Sept. 4, 1824. Both manifested considerable literary talent in their early years, and both became contributors to periodicals in their youth, writing prose and poetry with great facility and freshness. Alice, however, wrote more of prose than Phoebe, whose poems breathed a more independent spirit than those of her sister. Both wrote several volumes during their lives, which met with much favor and established their fame. Alice died Feb. 12, 1871; Phoebe, July 31, 1871; one in New York; the other at Newport, R. I. They published as their first work, "Poems of Alice and Phoebe Carey" (1849). The volumes written by Alice were: Two series of "Clovernook Papers," "Clovernook Children," "Hagar," "Lyra and Others Poems," "Married, not Mated," "Pictures of Country Life," "Lyrics and Hymns," "The Bishop's Son," "The Lover's Diary," and "Snow Berries." Phoebe's books were principally compilations of her own fugitive poetry, including "Poems and Parodies," "Poems of Faith, Hope and Love," and a large portion of Rev. Dr. Deems' collection of "Hymns for all Christians."

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

THE charming authoress, Mary Russell Mitford, was born at Alresford, Eng., Dec. 16, 1786, the daughter of a physician of limited means. Her education was mostly obtained at a Chelsea school. At an early age she developed a taste for literary labor, and when twenty years old published three volumes of narrative and other poems. About six years later she began to contribute tales and sketches to the periodicals of that day. For more than forty years she resided in Berkshire, in her humble cottage, engaged in literary pursuits. Her principal works are: "Our Village," a volume of attractive and rural sketches in five series, "Country Stories," "Recollections of a Literary Life," and the dramas of "Julian," "Foscari," "Rienzi," and "Charles the First." She also edited three volumes of "Stories of American Life by American Authors." Her death, preceded by the painful consequences of an accident three years previous, occurred near Reading, England, Jan. 10, 1855.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK.

THE graphic writer of novels, tales and sketches, Dinah Maria Mulock, was the daughter of a clergyman, and was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, in 1825. Her first novel, "The Ogilvies," was published in 1849, and was well received. After that were written numerous others, but in "John Halifax, Gentleman," published in 1857, her genius found scope for such superior portraiture of character as to largely increase her reputation as a novelist. In 1865 she became the wife of Mr. George L. Craik. Her books are in good demand in this country. She died Oct. 13, 1887.



CHARLOTTE BRONTE,

Author of "Jane Eyre," "Villette," and Other Works.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

AT Andover, Mass., August 31, 1844, was born the talented Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the daughter of literary parents. Previous to 1868 she had written several miscellaneous books, but in that year the publication of "The Gates Ajar" gave her renewed celebrity by its energetic and original treatment of death and bereavement. It passed to a twentieth edition within a year. This was followed by others of less power and popularity, but possessing the elements of success: "Men, Women, and Ghosts," "Hedged In," "The Silent Partner," and "Poetic Studies."

HANNAH MORE.

HANNAH MORE, the thoughtful English authoress, whose "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," and "Celebs in Search of a Wife," are well-known in Europe and America, was born at Stapleton, England, Feb. 2, 1745. At the age of sixteen she wrote a pastoral drama. This was published in 1773, and from that time until 1779 she produced a succession of secular plays and poems. Her tragedy of "Percy" was brought out by Garrick in 1777. About 1780 she became religiously inclined, and henceforth turned her attention from stage-writing to other literary work more acceptable to the Christian world. She wrote much and well, and her books are numbered among the standard religious publications. The pecuniary results of her works were upward of \$125,000, one-third of which she gave to charitable purposes. She died at Clifton, England, Sept. 7, 1833.

MARGARET FULLER.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., May 23, 1810 was the birthplace of the brilliant authoress, Margaret Fuller. She was very precocious, reading Latin at six years old, and at eight she studied Shakspeare, and was partially educated at a school in Groton, Mass. At fifteen years she began educating herself, and, in 1832, German literature became her study. About 1836 she began teaching languages at Boston for a livelihood, and in 1837 she became principal of a school at Providence, R. I. In 1840, while residing in the vicinity of Boston, she engaged in editing the *Dial*, a quarterly magazine, in which labor she was assisted by Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Ripley and others. With this periodical she was connected for two years. In 1843 she traveled to Michigan and Lake Superior. In 1844 she went to New York and wrote book reviews for the *New York Tribune*. In 1846-'7 she was in Europe, and in December, 1847, was married, at Rome, to the Marquis Ossoli, a Roman nobleman. When Rome was besieged by the French, in 1849, she was appointed directress of one of the hospitals for the wounded Italians. In 1850, with her husband and infant son, she sailed from Leghorn for New York, but

the ship was wrecked on Fire Island, near the latter port, and all three were drowned, July 16, 1850. Her published books are as follows: "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," "Letters of Gundrode and Bettina" (a translation), "A Summer on the Lakes," "Papers on Art and Literature."



Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
Author of "Gates Ajar," "The Silent Partner,"
and Other Works.

"George Sand." This and her next novel, "Valentine," were well received. After that she wrote novels for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. "Lelia" was produced in 1833. Its freedom of morals commanded attention and created suspicion. Afterwards she became indoctrinated

with socialism, which was manifested in several books. She separated from her husband and attended to the education of her children, writing pastorals, novels, several plays, and political articles. During her life-time she wrote about sixty novels and more than twenty plays, beside several other works, including the history of her life. She died June 8, 1876.

WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT.

THE esteemed authors, husband and wife, William and Mary Howitt, were children of Quaker families. William was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1795; Mary, at Uttoxeter, England, in 1804. Both possessed fine literary tastes, and have made the writing of books the business of their lives. Several of their works are joint productions, and both have made creditable and extensive additions to the literature of England. Mr. Howitt, for some years, conducted two literary periodicals, which no longer exist. Their

publications also include translations of the works of foreign authors, both prose and poetry. William's principal works are: "Popular History of Priestcraft," "Colonization and Christianity," "Stories of English Life," etc. Mary wrote the novels "Wood Leighton" and "The Heir of West Wayland," also "Biographical Sketches of the Queens of England," etc. He died March 3, 1879.



Madame Dudevant--"George Sand,"
Famous French Novelist, Poet and Play-Writer.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

"GEORGE ELIOT."

ONE of the most esteemed American authors, Washington Irving, was born in New York, April 3, 1783. At the age of about sixteen he began the study of law, and in 1802 contributed to the *Morning Chronicle* several articles of a social and dramatic character, under the name of "Jonathan Oldstyle." On account of ill-health, he visited Europe in 1804-'6. On his return he resumed the study of law. In 1807, in company with his brother and James K. Paulding, he started the serial "Salmagundi, or the Whim-whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff," the humor, wit and social allusions of which won a reputation for it. Twenty numbers were issued. In 1809 he published "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1813-'14 he edited the *Analectic Magazine* in Philadelphia. While a silent partner in the mercantile business with two of his brothers, he became aide-camp and military secretary to Governor Tompkins, and in 1815 sailed for Europe, rambling in England and Scotland and becoming acquainted with Sir Walter Scott and other prominent literary men. The failure of his mercantile firm obliged him to live by authorship, and he remained abroad until 1832. During his absence in Europe he published his "Sketch Book," "Bracebridge Hall," "Tales of a Traveler," "Life and Voyages of Columbus," "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada," "Voyages of the Companions of Columbus," and the "Alhambra."

In 1829 he was appointed secretary of legation at London, and in 1831 he received the degree of LL. D. from Oxford university. After his return to America he accompanied Commissioner Ellsworth in the expedition to remove the Indians across the Mississippi, a voyage that resulted in his "Tour on the Prairies," which, with other papers, was published as the "Crayon Miscellany." In 1836 he published "Astoria;" in 1837, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville;" in 1855, "Wolfert's Roost" (written in 1839-'41); in 1841, a life of Margaret Miller Davidson. From 1842 to 1843 he was United States Minister to Spain; in 1849 he published his "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," and, in 1850, his "Mahomet." In 1848-'50 he revised his works, and from 1855 to 1859 he devoted himself to the preparation and publication of his "Life of George Washington," in five volumes, the last appearing about three months before his death, near Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1859. During his life-time, it is stated, 300,000 copies of his books were sold, and since his death the sales are estimated at 30,000 annually. His "Spanish Papers and Other Miscellanies" were published after his death, by his nephew, Mr. Pierre M. Irving, who also edited his honored relative's "Life and Letters." Owing to the early death of Matilda Hoffman, a young lady whom he favored, Irving was never married. He was a man of tranquil temperament, genial and charitable, with delicate suavity of manners and conversation.



WASHINGTON IRVING,
Genial Essayist, Novelist and Historian.

MARIAN EVANS, better known as "George Eliot," was an English authoress of an independent, philosophical turn of mind, who gave her theories to the world in the guise of fiction. She was born in Warwickshire, England, about 1820. Possessing literary

genius of a high order, her numerous publications have been received with great favor by the public. Among the most prominent of these are "The Mill on the Floss," "Felix Holt," and "Daniel Deronda;" and she has also published several translations, besides two or three volumes of poetry. She excelled in delineations of the development of character, "in seizing and embodying thoroughly human types of mind and thought, so that each one of her characters becomes a living representative of some traits which every reader recognizes," and in a form of expression that by its terseness serves to retain a place in the mind. Her peculiar independence in social philosophy is well exemplified in her alliance with George Henry Lewes, another distinguished English author and philosopher, whereby she became to him a wife in everything but the marriage ceremony,

which they seemed to hold in contempt as regarded persons of their own degree of intellectual perfection. After the death of Mr. Lewes, Miss Evans married John Walter Cross, a merchant of London, with whom she lived but a few months. Her death occurred December 22, 1880. Her strong individuality of character is well illustrated in the massive features of her face, as shown in the portrait herewith given.



"GEORGE ELIOT,"
Distinguished English Novelist and Poet.

GEORGE HENRY LEWES.

AN author of positivist opinions, and noted for his investigations of mental phenomena and philosophical systems, was born in London, April 18, 1807. After receiving his education, he entered upon a mercantile life, which he abandoned in order to study medicine, and, subsequently, leaving his medical studies, he devoted his time and talents to literature and philosophy. The years of 1838-'9 he spent in Germany, studying his favorite subjects, and after his return to London he entered upon a literary career. He contributed papers to the principal British magazines, and from 1849 to 1854 was literary editor of the *London Leader*. In 1865 he established the *London Fortnightly Review*, which he edited until the close of 1866, when he retired on account of ill-health. His principal philosophical works are: "A

Biographical History of Philosophy, from Thales to Comte," and "Problems of Life and Mind." His other writings embrace lives of Goethe and Robespierre; the tales of "Ranthorpe" and "Rose, Blanche and Violet," "The Spanish Drama," "The Noble Heart" (a tragedy), "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," "Seaside Studies," "Physiology of Common Life," "Studies in Animal Life," etc. He demanded certainty upon every subject of human inquiry—fact instead of speculation. He died November 30, 1878.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

THE history of the recent distinguished first lord of the English treasury, Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, is two-fold—political and literary. The first is connected with the government and political prosperity of Great Britain, while the latter is a part of the history of the world's literary progress in the nineteenth century. Of the former little need be said in this connection; this is the place only for a sketch of his literary labors. Born in London, Dec. 21, 1805, he was educated by his father and private tutors, and intended for the practice of the law; but at an early age he abandoned his law studies, and began his brilliant career as an author. When nineteen years old he published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," which stamped him as an original, vivacious and witty writer. His next book was a satire, entitled "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla." After an extended tour in Europe, Syria, Egypt and Nubia, he published, in 1831, his novel of "The Young Duke," and between then and 1847 he gave the world the following publications: "Contarini Fleming," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Rise of Iskander," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia;" in 1834 and 1835 several political pamphlets; in 1839 a five-act tragedy, "Count Alarcos;" in 1844 "Coningsby;" in 1845 "Sybil, or the Two Nations;" in 1847 "Ixion in Heaven" and other tales, and "Tancred," a novel; in 1849 a biography of his father, Isaac Disraeli; in 1852 a life of Lord George Bentinck; in 1870 his remarkable novel of "Lothair," which in the United States alone reached a circulation of more than 80,000 copies, and in 1881 "Endymion." His work, "Coningsby, or the New Generation," was one of his most popular productions, its success depending largely upon the fact that its leading characters were drawn from real life, and had special reference to persons living at the time of its publication. Disraeli died in London, April 19, 1881.

ISAAC DISRAELI.

ISAAC DISRAELI, father of the earl of Beaconsfield (the late British Prime Minister) was born near Enfield, England, May, 1766. He was intended for commercial pursuits, but disgusted his own father by writing poetry. He was educated at Amsterdam, after which he traveled in France, henceforth devoting himself to literary pursuits with singular assiduity, and producing several important additions to the literature of his country. His principal writings, in prose and poetry, are as follows: "The Curiosities of Literature," "Calamities of Authors," "Quarrels of Authors," "Illustrations of the Literary Character," "Amenities of Literature," "Life and Reign of Charles I.," "Miscellanies, or Literary Recreations," "Vaurien, a Philosophical Novel," a volume of "Romances," or short tales, "Narrative Poems," "Despotism," a novel, "Flim-Flams, or the Life and Errors of my Uncle, and the Amours of my Aunt," etc. He died Jan. 19, 1848.



BENJAMIN DISRAELI,
Known as the Earl of Beaconsfield.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,
Author of "The Scarlet Letter" and Other Novels.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

AMONG the sons of New England who have achieved fine literary reputations was Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804, and with Longfellow and President Pierce, studied at Bowdoin college, Maine. He first appeared in public, as an anonymous author, in 1832. In 1837 his "Twice-told Tales" were published. In 1838 he was appointed to a position in the Boston custom-house, remaining there three years. In 1846 he was given the office of surveyor in the Salem (Mass.) custom-house, but retained it only about a year. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him consul to Liverpool, a post that he held until 1857. After making a tour in Europe he returned to America and settled at Concord. He was a genial gentleman and possessed a superior faculty for writing interesting books. His principal novels are "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Blithedale Romance," "The Marble Faun." He died May 19, 1864.

EDWARD GIBBON.

THE great English historian, Edward Gibbon, was born at Putney, Eng., April 27, 1737, and was educated at Westminster school, Magdalen college, at Oxford, and at Lausanne, Switzerland. Having been brought up a Protestant, he became a Papist, but was reclaimed from popery, and settled into a confirmed skeptic. For a time he was in the military service of England, but having read and traveled extensively, he turned his thoughts to literature. His first great work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was published between 1776 and 1778, and established his fame as a historian. He entered parliament in 1774, and for some time was interested in politics. He died Jan. 16, 1794.

FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

A NOTABLE writer of the humorous school, Francis Bret Harte, was born at Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839. Going to California, in 1854, he engaged in mining, teaching, printing and editing a newspaper. From 1864 to 1870 he was secretary of the Government mint at San Francisco. He also contributed articles to current periodicals, and in 1868 became editor of the new *Overland Monthly*, in which he published several of his tales, sketches, and poems. The most notable of the series was "The Heathen Chinee," which obtained a wide circulation. Mr. Harte came East in 1871, residing first in New York and then in Boston. In 1878 he was appointed United States consul at Crefelt, Prussia. His writings have been mostly published originally in magazines and then collected into volumes. Among his prominent books are "The Luck of Roaring Camp, and Other Sketches," "Poetical Works," "Select Poems," and the "Story of a Mine." Among his best short poems are "The Society upon the Stanislaus" and "John Burns of Gettysburg."

WILLIAM WILKIE COLLINS.

THE favorite English novelist, William Wilkie Collins, is the son of William Collins, an English artist, and was born in London, in January, 1824. After receiving a private education and sojourning with his parents in Italy for two years, he was apprenticed to a tea-house for four years. Subsequently he studied law. His first literary publication was a biography of his father, in 1848. Since then he has devoted himself to the production of books, mostly novels. His principal works are—Dramas: "The Frozen Deep," "The Lighthouse," and "Black and White." Novels: "Antonina," "Basil," "Mr. Wray's Cash-Box," "Hide and Seek," "After Dark," "The Dead Secret," "The Queen of Hearts," "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armada," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "Poor Miss Finch," and "The New Magdalen." Other publications: "Rambles Beyond Railways" and "Miscellanies." He visited the United States in 1873, and gave public readings from his own writings. With Charles Dickens he wrote: "The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices" and "No Thoroughfare."

CERVANTES.

THE author of "Don Quixote," Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes, was born at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, October 9, 1547. Joining the military service of his country about the year 1571, he fought bravely at the battle of Lepanto, where he was wounded and crippled for life; but he remained in the army until 1575, in which year, as he was returning home, he was captured by an Algerine corsair, taken to Algiers, and kept a prisoner for six years. Having been ransomed, he returned to Spain in 1581, and, in 1584, published "Galatea," and was married. Little is known of his subsequent life. His writings, however, indicate literary industry and talent of a high order. Of all his works, "Don Quixote" is the greatest, and has immortalized his name. His other publications include about thirty dramas and twelve tales; "Filena," "Galatea," and "A Journey to Parnassus" (poetry), and "Persiles and Sigismunda," a romance. Cervantes died at Madrid, Spain, April 23, 1616.

SAMUEL G. GOODRICH.

THE well known "Peter Parley," Samuel Griswold Goodrich, a prolific writer of books for the young, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., August 19, 1793. He first established himself in the publishing business at Hartford, Conn. He visited Europe in 1824, and on his return re-established his publishing house in Boston. Soon afterwards he began the publication of the "Peter Parley Books," which admirably served the purpose of making popular and interesting a large amount of illustrated information about geography, history, travels, and various arts and sciences. More than 100 volumes of these books, including stories, were successively and successfully issued. Mr. Goodrich also established

Peter Parley's Magazine, "Peter Parley's Almanac," and *Merry's Museum* (another magazine), the latter of which was published until 1854. He also edited "The Token," an illustrated annual, for which he also wrote, from 1828 to 1842. In 1851 he was appointed consul to Paris, and while there published a book about the United States in the French language. Besides his other works issued in this country were: "The Outcast, and other Poems," "Recollections of a Life-Time" (his autobiography), "Fireside Education," "Sketches from a Student's Window," and a "Natural History of Animals." Died May 9, 1860.

CHARLES ANTHON.

THE classical American author and educator, Charles Anthon, was born in the city of New York, in 1797, and educated at Columbia college, where he graduated in 1815. In 1819 he was admitted to the practice of the law, and the following year was appointed adjunct professor of languages in Columbia college. In 1830 he became rector of the college grammar-school, and rose to the head of the classical department of the institution in 1835. His classical works number about fifty volumes, well known in America as standard publications, and all were republished in England; they comprise Latin classics and helps to classical study, a fine Latin lexicon and a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." He was active and industrious, for many years it being his custom to retire at ten o'clock and rise at four; thus much of his day's work was done before the breakfast hour. He died in New York, July 29, 1867.

MARY ABIGAIL DODGE.

AN extremely satirical authoress, Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, better known as "Gail Hamilton," was born at Hamilton, Mass., about 1830, the daughter of a farmer. Her country living and country thinking appear to have established her health without reducing the natural causticity of her disposition. In 1851 and for a few years afterwards she taught physical science in the high-school at Hartford, Conn., and contributed articles to the *New York Independent*, the *National Era* at Washington, and the *Congregationalist*. Afterwards she was one of the writers for the *Atlantic Monthly* and editor of *Our Young Folks*. Several volumes have been compiled from her contributions to these periodicals, such as "Country Living and Country Thinking," "Stumbling-Blocks," "Gala-Days," "Woman's Wrongs," "A New Atmosphere," "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," etc. Of late years she has been the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and her pen portraits of celebrated men and women, as they appear in society, at the national capital, are looked for with interest and are read with avidity by the public who study Washington gossip. Her letters relating to matters of general interest are also equally entertaining and valuable as exponents of the leading events at the capital.



WILLIAM WILKIE COLLINS,
Eminent English Novelist, Author of "Basil," etc.



S. G. GOODRICH,
Author of "Peter Parley's" Works for Young Folks.

VICTOR MARIE HUGO.

THE life of the eminent French novelist and poet, Victor Marie Hugo, is intimately connected with some of the stirring events of French history in the nineteenth century, and it is stated that "in a certain degree he has revolutionized French literature by his leadership of the romancists in their war upon the classicists." He was born at Besancon,

February 26, 1802, and as his father was a soldier his childhood was passed in Elba, Corsica, Switzerland, and Italy, going to Paris in 1809. His literary tastes were developed in his youth, and in 1817 he presented to the French academy a poem upon "The Advantages of Study." A volume of "Odes and Ballads," published in 1822, created a sensation; the second volume appeared in 1826. In 1823 he published a novel, and in 1825 another. His drama of "Cromwell" was issued in 1827. Other works appeared in rapid succession, and his literary superiority was established. In 1845 he was created a peer of France by King Louis Philippe. In the revolution of 1848 he was a conservative member of the constituent assembly, but on his re-election he exhibited democratic and socialistic tendencies, and denounced the secret policy of Louis Napoleon. Owing to his constitutional position in the celebrated violent measures of December 2, 1851, Hugo was denounced and took refuge in Jersey Island, continuing his opposition to Napoleon III., and performing literary work. In 1853 he was obliged to flee to the island of Guernsey, and in 1859 refused to accept the amnesty offered to political exiles. After the fall of Louis Napoleon, he returned to Paris, and in 1871 he was elected to the national assembly from the department of the Seine. He opposed the parliamentary treaty of peace between France and Germany, and was treated with so much violence that he resigned. In the insurrection of the commune in Paris, he protested in vain against the destruction of the column Vendome. Going to Brussels, he gave expression to sentiments opposing the protection of the communists by the Belgian government, and was forced to leave the country. Retiring to London he remained there until the leaders of the commune had been condemned, when he returned to Paris and pleaded the cause of Rochefort and others of them. After that he devoted himself principally to literary work. His books are numerous. Among the most popular of them in this country are "Les Miserables," "The Toilers of the Sea," and "The Man Who Laughed." A history of the famous *coup d'etat* in Paris, in 1851, was among his latest volumes. "L'Annee Terrible," a book of poetry, illustrative of the misfortunes of France, was published in 1872. Some of his novels were published at once in eight or ten different languages. He died May 22, 1885. Two sons and a brother acquired celebrity in literature in France.



VICTOR HUGO,
Politician, Novelist, Poet and Play-Writer.

THOMAS HOOD.

THE genial and versatile writer of prose and poetry (both humorous and sentimental) Thomas Hood, was born in London, May 23, 1798. He first attempted commercial pursuits, but his health failing, he abandoned the counting-house and, after making

some literary contributions to the *Dundee Magazine*, undertook to learn the art of engraving. His verses, meanwhile, attracting attention, he was, in 1821, made sub-editor of the *London Magazine*, in which capacity he formed acquaintance with the prominent literary men of the day. Among these was Charles Lamb, with whom he became very intimate. Hood's first book was in rhyme—"Odes and Addresses to Great People"—to which his brother-in-law (Reynolds) contributed. His "Whims and Oddities" appeared in 1826; "National Tales," and a volume of sentimental poetry, in 1827; "The Epping Hunt," in 1829; the "Comic Annual," in 1830, continuing through eleven years; "Hood's Own," in 1838-'9; "Tynney Hall," a novel, about 1831. From 1837, for several years, he lived on the continent of Europe for the benefit of his health, and while in Belgium published his "Up the Rhine." When he returned to England he edited the *New Monthly Magazine* until 1843; in 1844 he started *Hood's Magazine*, which he controlled until his death. To *Punch*, in 1844, he contributed his famous "Song of a Shirt," which was written on a sick bed.

"Whimsicalities" appeared in 1843, and, like most of his books, was composed of his periodical contributions. Toward the close of his life he received a pension from the government of about \$500 annually. He died May 3, 1845.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND.

THE successful journalist, essayist, novelist, historian, biographer, and poet, Dr. Josiah G. Holland, was born in Massachusetts, July 24, 1819. He studied medicine and practiced it for three years; edited a literary journal at Springfield, Mass., for several months, and was superintendent of public schools for a year at Vicksburg, Miss. From May, 1849, to 1866, he was successively associate editor and proprietor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and since 1870 he has been the editor and part publisher of *Scribner's Monthly* in New York. For years he has been widely known as a public lecturer on literary and other subjects, and as the writer of numerous books. His "Timothy Titcomb Series" comprises "Letters to the Young," "Gold Foil," "Lessons in Life," and "Letters to the Joneses." He has also written the "Life of Abraham Lincoln." His "Bitter-Sweet," a poem written in dramatic form, has been largely read. A book entitled "Garnered Sheaves," containing his poems complete, was published in New York in 1873. Died Oct. 12, 1881.



J. G. HOLLAND,
Lecturer, Essayist, Editor and Poet.

JOEL TYLER HEADLEY.

THE historian, Joel T. Headley, was born at Walton, N. Y., December 30, 1814. Graduating at Union college, Schenectady, he studied theology at Auburn and preached two years at Stockbridge, Mass. His health failing, he traveled in Europe in 1842-'3, and on his return gave the results of his journey to the public in two volumes relating to Italy, the Alps and the Rhine. Since then Mr. Headley has prepared numerous biographical and historical works, prominent among which are: "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals," lives of Cromwell, Generals Havelock, Scott, Jackson and Washington, a history of the war of 1812, and another of the Southern rebellion; "The Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution," "Sacred Mountains," "Sacred Scenes and Characters," "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs." Mr. Headley was Secretary of State in New York in 1856-'7.

**JOEL TYLER HEADLEY,**

Author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," and Other Works.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

AMONG the popular American Unitarian ministers and magazine writers is Edward E. Hale, who was born at Boston, April 3, 1822. Graduating from Harvard college, in 1839, he studied for the pulpit, and has been the pastor of Unitarian churches at Boston and Worcester, Mass. He has traveled as a public lecturer, and contributed to current periodicals for many years. The most noted of his collected writings are the following: "The Ingham Papers," "The Man Without a Country," "Ups and Downs," "His Level Best," and "Workingmen's Homes."

CAROLINE LEE.

A POPULAR American writer of novels and tales, Caroline Lee, daughter of General John Whiting, was born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1800. In 1825 she married Mr. N. M. Hentz, who subsequently became connected with Chapel Hill college, N. C. From Chapel Hill they removed to Covington, Ky., and afterwards lived at Cincinnati, Florence, Ala., and Tuscaloosa, Tuskegee and Columbus, Ga. Among her books are: "De Lara" (a play), "Aunt Patty's Scrap-Book," "The Mob-Cap," "Linda," "Rena," "Marcus Marland," "Eoline," "The Planter's Northern Bride," "Ernest Linwood," "Helen and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning-Wheel," and "Wild Jack." Mrs. Hentz died at Mariana, Fla., February 11, 1856.

THOMAS HUGHES.

AN author of considerable celebrity for his "Tom Brown's School-days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and "The Scouring of the White Horse," Thomas Hughes, was born at Newbury, Eng., Oct. 20, 1823. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, studied law, was

admitted to the bar in 1848, and became queen's counsel in 1869. He has been a Liberal member of parliament for several years, and is distinguished for his efforts in behalf of the laboring classes and the interests of education. He visited the United States in 1869 and 1870, and received a hearty welcome. Since then he has established a social and industrial colony in the State of Tennessee.

GEORGE PAYNE RAINSFORD JAMES.

THE prolific novelist, G. P. R. James, was born in London, in 1801. He was educated at Greenwich, England, and was sent to France when he was fifteen years old. There he remained for several years. At seventeen he wrote a collection of Eastern stories, which he published in 1832 as "A String of Pearls." In 1822 he published (by the counsel of Washington Irving) a life of Edward, the Black Prince. "Richelieu," his first novel, was written in 1825, and given to the world in 1829. He died in Venice, June 9, 1860, having published more than eighty original works, including his many novels, several volumes of poetry, and a number of histories and biographies. He removed to the United States about 1850, and was British consul at Norfolk, Va., from 1852 to 1858. He was then appointed consul to Venice. Two of his novels have a basis in American history—"Ticonderoga" and "The Old Dominion." In connection with Maunsell B. Field, he wrote "Adrian, or the Clouds of the Mind." His works embrace a history of chivalry, and lives of Charlemagne, Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry IV. of France, and Louis XIV. He was for some time official historian of England, having been appointed to that position by William IV. A compact edition of his writings has been published in England.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

THE widely-known Jewish historian Flavius Josephus, descended, on his mother's side, from the Maccabean race, was born at Jerusalem, A. D. 37, and was early educated in Hebrew learning. He wrote the "History of the Wars of the Jews," "Jewish Antiquities," and other works, which have become popular in this country in the English translation by Rev. William Whiston. L'Estrange also translated Josephus into English. When twenty-six years old Josephus was sent to Rome in order to defend the cause of a number of Jewish priests held in durance by the governor Felix, and on his way escaped from shipwreck. The results of this mission were: An introduction to Poppæa (Nero's wife), the liberation of the priests, and reception of many presents from the empress. In 67 he desperately resisted the approach of Vespasian in the strong Galilean city of Jotapata. After its fall he was held by the Romans until Vespasian became emperor. Josephus is supposed to have died about the year 100.



Residence of Joel T. Headley, near Newburgh, N. Y.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

ONE of the most celebrated writers of American fiction was James Fenimore Cooper, a son of Judge Cooper, the founder of Cooperstown, N. Y. James was born at Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1789, and his earliest education was derived from a private tutor at Burlington. In 1802 he entered Yale college, but left it in 1805, in order to enter the United States navy as a midshipman. He remained

in the naval service six years and then resigned. Removing to Mamaroneck, N. Y., soon after his marriage to a sister of Bishop De Lancey, he entered upon his literary career. His first novel was published in 1819 at his own expense, and received but slight notice. His next book, "The Spy," a tale of the American revolution, became very popular in the United States and Europe, it being translated into several foreign languages. Two years after he published the first of the famous "Leatherstocking tales," "The Pioneers," on which his fame as a writer firmly rests. "The Pilot," a sea-story, which appeared in 1823, greatly increased his reputation. "Lionel Lincoln" was issued in 1825, and "The Last of the Mohicans" in 1826. In 1827 he made a six years' visit to Europe. During his absence he published "The Red Rover," "The Prairie," "Notions of the Americans, by a Traveling Bachelor," "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," "The Water-Witch," "The Bravo," "The Heidenmauer," and "The Headsman of Berne." While in Europe he became interested in the character of the French, and the three last-named volumes are supposed to illustrate his views and impressions made upon his mind by European events, which also led him into a sharp political controversy. He returned to America in 1833, and in

1835 published his "Monikins" and "The American Democrats," expressive of his opinion of his countrymen and the newspapers in America. His prejudices were severely criticised by the American press and a series of libel suits followed. The bitterness against Mr. Cooper was increased by the publication of two more novels entitled "Homeward-Bound," and "Home as Found," in 1838. Other works succeeded these, as follows: "Sketches of Switzerland," "Gleanings in Europe," "France," "Italy," "Naval History of the United States," "The Pathfinder," "Mercedes of Castile," "The Deerslayer," "The Two Admirals," "Wing-and-Wing," "Wyandotté," "Autobiography of a Pocket-handkerchief," "Ned Myers," "Afloat and Ashore," "Miles Wallingford," "Satanstoe," "The Chainbearer," "The Redskins," "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "The Crater" (a supernatural romance), "Oak Openings," "Jack Tier," "The Sea-Lions," and "The Ways of the Hour." Mr. Cooper died at Cooperstown, Sept. 14, 1851. His books have passed through numerous editions, and although not read as much as formerly, about the middle of the century were among the most popular of the novels of that time.



JAMES F. COOPER,

Political writer, though widely known as a Novelist.



DANIEL DE FOE,

A voluminous writer, best known as the author of "Robinson Crusoe."

DANIEL DE FOE.

THE son of a butcher, Daniel Defoe, the popular author, was born in London, in 1661. He studied for the pulpit, but joined in Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685. From this he escaped without evil consequences. His literary taste had already developed itself in a satirical pamphlet and a treatise against the Turks. He now unsuccessfully applied himself to business as a hosiery, and then as a tile

manufacturer, but his literary inclinations continued. He wrote voluminously irony and satire, pointing his pen against living persons and institutions. A pamphlet of his, "A Short Way with the Dissenters," brought him before a court of justice, where he was sentenced to be fined, imprisoned and put in the pillory. Even this severity could not stop his pen during his two years' confinement. In the reign of Queen Anne he was again imprisoned for an offense similar to his first. Meeting with another political reverse after that, he abandoned politics and turned his attention to other subjects. In 1719 he wrote his celebrated "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," founded on the castaway experiences of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, on the island of San Juan Fernandez. Few books ever attained a more enviable and wide-spread reputation. Other books followed, and the mere catalogue of his entire productions is said to cover sixteen printed pages. He died in

London, April 24, 1731, in poverty and sorrow caused by the misconduct of a son. Among his principal works, besides "Robinson Crusoe," are "The Adventures of a Cavalier," "A Journal of the Plague in 1665," "The Political History of the Devil," and "A System of Magic." He is represented as a man of unshaken

probity, strong natural powers, a lively imagination, solid judgment, and invincible integrity in his political sphere.

THOMAS DICK.

ONCE-FAMOUS writer of scientific-religious books and lectures was Thomas Dick, born in Scotland, Nov. 24, 1774. He studied for the pulpit, and was settled as a minister at Stirling, but resigned, and for ten years followed the profession of a teacher at Perth. His first book, "The Christian Philosopher," proved so successful that he devoted his time to the production of other scientific books, and to the delivery of popular lectures on scientific subjects. His literary labors were not profitable in a pecuniary sense, and his latter years were brightened by the receipt of subscriptions taken up in the United States for his benefit, and by a small pension from the British government. His works are well known in this country,

and comprise, besides the one previously mentioned, "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Improvement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge," "The Philosophy of a Future State," "The Sidereal Heavens," "Telescope and Microscope." He died in 1857.

MARY CLEMMER.

AN American lady who is well known to newspaper and periodical readers as an intelligent and interesting writer upon current events, is Mary Clemmer. Miss Clemmer was born at Utica, N. Y., about 1840. When fourteen years old she contributed prose and poetry to several journals. In 1861 she became the Washington correspondent of leading New York papers, and has followed this occupation with more or less brilliancy and assiduity ever since. She has also written the following novels: "Victor," "Irene," and "His Two Wives," besides a memorial of the Carey sisters, and a volume of Capital sketches. In 1883 she married Edmund Hudson. Died at Washington, August 18, 1884.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

THE editor of *Harper's Weekly* and author of several books, George W. Curtis was born at Providence, R. I., February 24, 1824. He was educated at a private school, and was afterwards a clerk in a store in New York. In 1842 he went to Massachusetts, near Roxbury, where he spent one and a half years in studying and laboring on a farm, and passed another eighteen months in tilling land for himself and with his brother, near Concord, Mass. In 1846 he visited Europe, sojourning in Italy and Berlin, and traveling in Egypt and Syria. Returning to the United States, he published his first book, in 1850, "Nile Notes of a Howadji." Soon afterwards he became one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*, and in 1852 published another book, "The Howadji in Syria." The same year he became one of the editors of *Putnam's Magazine*, in New York, continuing with it as long as it existed. Portions of his contributions to this periodical were afterwards published in a book, "The Potiphar Papers" and "Prue and I." Mr. Curtis has also been successful as a public lecturer and as a political speaker in the interest of the Republican party in the Presidential contest of 1856. Besides pursuing his editorial duties, contributing papers to periodicals, occasionally issuing a book, and lecturing, Mr. Curtis has achieved popularity by his orations and poems delivered before literary societies. He has also held some honorable political positions, and also the office of a regent of the university of New York State.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

THE celebrated man of genius and a victim of opium-eating, Thomas De Quincey, came into the world near Manchester, Eng., Aug. 15, 1786, and was educated in various schools, where he acquired a knowledge of the Greek tongue. His guardian refusing to send him to the university, he ran away, and wandered about the country and to London, suffering from hunger and exposure to an intense degree; but after his rescue a reconciliation was effected, and he went again to school, traveling, also, in several parts of England

and Ireland. From December, 1803, to 1808, he was educated at Oxford. Visiting London, in 1804, he was attacked with rheumatism, and in order to relieve his pains he resorted to opium, with the result of becoming an opium-eater, enjoying all the delights and suffering all the misery that the deadly drug, under such circumstances, can

bestow. From 1809 to 1819 he occupied a cottage at Grassmere, having among his associates, Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge. Later in life he sojourned in London, Bath, and Edinburgh, studying German literature and philosophy, and making translations from German authors. In 1813, owing to a painful disease, he resorted again to opium, and confirmed his habit of using it in large doses. He attempted an important literary enterprise, but the enervating drug had weakened his faculties, and he could do nothing successfully. Still he had sufficient strength of mind, after one or two failures, to overcome his besetting habit, and then began his literary labor, which continued from 1821 until he died, Dec. 8, 1859. His principal works are: "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," and "The Logic of Political Economy," several papers in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and numerous contributions of biographies, sketches, and essays to periodicals.

THE DANAS.

RICHARD H. DANA, poet and essayist, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1787. After studying at Harvard college, Newport, R. I., Boston and Baltimore, he entered upon the practice of the law at Cambridge, in 1811, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1814 he connected himself with the *North American Review*, and some of his earliest literary writings appeared in that magazine, of which he became a co-editor in 1818. His principal publications are "The Buccaneer and Other Poems," first issued in 1827, and "Poems and Prose Writings," in 1850, the latter in two volumes, containing his essays and reviews from the *North American*, and some others, with his former poems. In 1839-'40 he delivered eight lectures on Shakspeare, in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. He died in 1879.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, JR., son of the above-named, was born at Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1815. Entering Harvard college, in 1832, his eyesight became so affected that in 1834 he undertook a sea voyage around Cape Horn to California, a country then little known. On his return he again entered college, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston, in 1840. He was one of the founders of the Free-Soil party, and afterwards active in the Republican movement. He has added to the literature of the United States several important works, including "International Law," and "Two Years Before the Mast," "The Seaman's Friend" (a treatise on seamanship), and "To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage." He died January 8, 1882.



MARY CLEMMER,

Poet, Novelist and Newspaper Correspondent.



GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,

Editor of *Harper's Weekly*, Lecturer and well-known Political Writer.

J. G. BENNETT.

THE founder of the New York *Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, was born in Scotland, Sept. 1, 1795. In his youth he studied for the Catholic ministry, but abandoned that design and sailed for America in 1819. Arriving at Halifax, N. S., he taught school, but reached Boston in 1819, and read proof for a livelihood. From thence he went to New York in 1822, and then to Charleston, S. C., where he performed editorial work on the *Courier*, of that city. A few months later he returned to New York and delivered a course of lectures on political economy. From 1825 to 1834 he worked on various newspapers in New York and Philadelphia. In May, 1835, he issued the first number of the New York *Herald*, which, notwithstanding several adverse circumstances, prospered fairly, and the energy and shrewdness of its editor soon brought it into popularity. It was the first paper that published a daily money-article and stock-lists. In 1837 it set up a ship-news establishment, to board incoming ships and obtain foreign intelligence and passenger-lists, arranging for correspondence from all parts of Europe, and received the first speech that was ever reported by telegraph. The *Herald* was Democratic and advocated the fugitive slave law, but came over to the Republicans and Fremont in 1856, and supported the Unionists in the Southern rebellion. It was at that time a power in the land. In 1871 Mr. Bennett fitted out an expedition, under Henry M. Stanley, to explore Africa and discover the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, which was entirely successful and added to geographical science. A second expedition under Stanley also produced important results. Mr. Bennett died June 1, 1872, leaving the *Herald*—in itself a large fortune,—to his son, James Gordon, Jr. The latter remains its editor and proprietor.



James Gordon Bennett,
Founder of the New York *Herald*.

TWO brothers of this name have made numerous and valuable additions to American literature. JACOB ABBOTT was born at Hallowell, Me., in 1803. He received his education at Bowdoin college and the Andover Theological seminary. After graduating he served four years as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Amherst college, and subsequently superintended the Mount Vernon girls' school. From 1834 to 1838 he was a Congregational minister of the gospel, but having retired from the pulpit, he devoted himself to literary work, producing books under more than 200 titles. Most of his writings took a serial form, and among these the principal were the following:

"Young Christian" series, four volumes; "Rollo Books," twenty-eight volumes; "Franconia Stories," ten volumes; "Harper's Story-Books," thirty-six volumes; "Marco Paul" series, six volumes, etc., with numerous illustrated histories and historical school-books and a series of readers. Died October 31, 1879.

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT was born at Brunswick, Me., in 1805. Like his brother, he was educated at Bowdoin and Andover. In 1830 he was ordained a Congregational minister, preaching the gospel until 1844, when he left the pulpit and turned his attention to literary pursuits, afterwards resuming his pastoral duties. As a writer he is peculiarly attractive in the elegance and vigor of his language and fine descriptive powers. His books have had a large sale, and several have been translated into foreign languages. His principal works embrace a florid "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," "Napoleon at St. Helena," "History of Napoleon III.," "History of the Civil War in America," "Romance of Spanish History," "History of Frederick the Great," "Kings and Queens," "Practical Christianity," and ten volumes of illustrated histories. He died June 17, 1877.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

THE favorite play-writer and novelist, Alexander Dumas, the elder, was born at Villers-Cotterets, France, July 24, 1803. Before beginning his literary career in earnest, while at school, he became proficient in several gentlemanly accomplishments. He was clerk for a notary, and held a small office in the household of Louis Philippe, devoting his spare time to the perfecting of his education. From 1825 to 1836 he wrote several plays for the stage, some of which were successful as dramas and profitable to Dumas. In 1835 he produced his first novel, "Isabel of Baviere," and from that time until near his death, December 5, 1870, he was a prolific writer of fiction, by the publication of which he realized a large income and great fame. Among his principal novels, which have been widely translated, may be mentioned the following: "The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After," "Count of Monte Cristo," "Captain Paul," "Memoirs of a Physician," "The Queen's Necklace," and "Forty-five Guardsmen," besides twenty-three others and a large number of dramas. His natural son, Alexandre D., has also produced numerous poems, novels, and plays, which his countrymen have stamped with their approval.



Alexandre Dumas,
Distinguished Play-Writer and Novelist, Author of
"Twenty Years After," etc.

THE ALGERS.

WILLIAM R. ALGER was born at Free-town, Mass., in 1823, and educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1847. He then studied for the ministry, and became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Roxbury, Mass., but subsequently succeeded Theodore Parker at Music Hall, Boston. He has written several books, among which are the following: "The Poetry of the Orient," "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," "The Genius of Solitude," "The Friendships of Women," etc.

HORATIO ALGER, JR., a cousin of William R., was born at Revere, Mass., in 1834. He also received his education at Harvard college. Subsequently he taught school, and became a journalist in Boston. After having traveled a year in Europe he returned home, resumed his business of teaching, and engaged in literary pursuits. Removing to New York in 1866, he became interested in the street boys of that city, and in his numerous books for the young he has shown up the good and evil peculiarities of this class of youth. His principal works are: "Ragged Dick Series," "Tattered Tom Series," besides contributions to periodicals.

JAMES PARTON.

THE biographer and miscellaneous author, James Parton, was born at Canterbury, Eng., Feb. 9, 1822. He came to America while a child. About 1841 he became a teacher at White Plains (N. Y.) academy, and afterwards taught in New York and Philadelphia. For three years he was connected editorially with the *Home Journal*, in New York city, and for several years he has been before the public as a lecturer and writer of miscellaneous and biographical publications. His "Life of Horace Greeley" first appeared in 1855, and the revised edition in 1868. He has also written the lives, in separate volumes, of Franklin, Aaron Burr, and Jefferson, "The People's Book of Biography," "Famous Americans of Recent Times," "General Butler in New Orleans," "Smoking and Drinking," "Caricatures in all Times and Lands," "Triumphs of Enterprise, Ingenuity and Public Spirit," and other works.

JULES MICHELET.

THE historian and essayist, Jules Michelet, was born at Paris, France, August 21, 1798. He was called to be professor of history in the college of Rollin in 1821, and until 1826 he was professor of ancient languages and professor of philosophy in the same institution. In 1830 he was made chief of the historical section of the archives of France. In 1838 he was appointed to the chair of history in the college of France, and elected a member of the institute. His academical lectures were remarkable for their advocacy of democratic ideas and assaults upon the Jesuits, and the government of Louis Philippe suppressed them. After the revolution of 1848 he resumed his lectures with so much political bias that the government of Louis Napoleon suspended his course. In 1851 he was removed from his position in the office of the archives for refusing to take the necessary oath. He then retired from public life to literary pursuits. Among his published works are the following: "The History of France" (sixteen volumes, 1833-1867), "History of the French Revolution," "The Women of the Revolution," "Birds," "Insects," "Love," "Woman," "The Bible of Humanity," "A History of the Nineteenth Century," etc., several of which have been translated into English. Michelet died at Hyeres, France, February 10, 1874.

JOSEPH CLAY NEAL.

THE genial journalist and author, Joseph C. Neal, was born at Greenland, N. H., in 1807. In 1831 he became the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, a Philadelphia newspaper. In 1841 he went abroad, returning the following year. In 1844 he established, at Philadelphia, *Neal's Saturday Gazette*, a literary paper, and in 1846 was married to Miss Emily Bradley, who wrote for the press under the name of "Cousin Alice." Neal's books were popular, and bore the titles of "Charcoal Sketches," "Peter Ploddy," etc. He died in 1848.

LINDLEY MURRAY.

THE well-known grammarian, Lindley Murray, was born at Swatara, Pa., in 1745. He was educated at a Quaker school in Philadelphia and another school in New York, and began life in a counting-house, but abandoned commercial pursuits for the study of the law.

After his admission to the bar he obtained a profitable practice. During the Revolutionary war he entered upon a mercantile business with so much success that he soon acquired an ample fortune, with which he retired to England and turned his attention to literature. Besides his "Grammar of the English Language," he wrote "The Power of Religion on the Mind," "English Exercises," a "Key" to his grammar, "The English Reader," an "English Spelling-Book," etc. He died near York, Eng., Feb. 16, 1826. His autobiography was published after his death.

SAMUEL AUSTIN ALLIBONE.

AMONG American authors who have distinguished themselves by the production of useful books of reference and instruction, is Samuel Austin Allibone, who was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1816. His principal works are: "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century," in three volumes, and containing notices of 46,499 authors and their writings; several religious essays, contributions, American periodicals, and a number of tracts.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

THE favorite Scotch author, George MacDonald, was born at Huntly, Scotland, in 1824, and graduated at King's college and university, at Aberdeen. He studied for the ministry in London, and was for a short time in the pulpit of an independent church, but retired from the ministry and became a lay member of the church of England. Since then he has followed literary pursuits, and has written numerous poems, romances, novels, and books for the young. Besides these he is the author of a volume of "Unspoken Sermons," and a treatise on "The Miracles of Our Lord." In 1877 the English government, in consideration of his literary labors, bestowed upon him a pension of about \$500 annually. For some time he was principal of a young ladies' seminary in London, and later traveled in Europe

and America. His "Within and Without" was published in 1855, "Poems" in 1856, followed by "Phantastes, a Færie Romance," "David Elginbrod," "The Portent," "Alec Forbes of Howglen," "Adela Cathcart," "Dealings with the Fairies," "The Disciples and other Poems," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," "Guild Court," "England's Antiphon," "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood," "At the Back of the North Wind," and others.



JAMES PARTON.

Widely Renowned as an Interesting and Faithful Biographer.



GEORGE MACDONALD.

Favorite Scotch Novelist, and Formerly the Pastor of an Independent Church.

THOMAS PAINE.

THE English politician and liberalist, Thomas Paine, was born at Thetford, Eng., Jan. 29, 1737. He was brought up as a stay-maker and became an exciseman. Having offended the authorities and left that position, he came to America and joined the colonists in their revolution against the mother country, and materially aided their cause by his writings. Returning to England, he excited considerable opposition by his book on the "Rights of Man," a reply to Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." In 1792 Paine was elected a member of the French national convention by the citizens of Pas-de-Calais, and on his arrival at Calais he was received with gratifying enthusiasm. In England the second part of his "Rights of Man" led to Paine's prosecution, but as he was then in France he was beyond the reach of English law. As a French legislator he excited the anger of the Jacobins, who had him imprisoned, and their hatred nearly cost him his life. At length he returned to America, dying June 8, 1809. His writings created a most marked sensation in behalf of liberty. What he wrote in favor of political freedom was sure to make friends or enemies for him. His "Age of Reason" ranks among the most fearless and influential of the liberal publications of the world.

FRANCOIS M. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE.

A FRENCH author, referring to Francois Marie Arouet de Voltaire, says of him: "He was one of the greatest poets—the most brilliant, the most elegant, the most fertile, of our prose writers." Born in Paris, November 21, 1694, he was educated at the Jesuits' college, in Paris, where, in his youth, he took delight in studying character in the gay society about him. His father intended to prepare him to assume the functions of a magistrate, but nothing could overcome the literary propensity of the young poet. In his twenty-second year he was imprisoned in the Bastille on an unfounded suspicion of being the author of a libel. While thus confined he conceived the plan of his "Henriade" and completed his tragedy of "Œdipe," which was put on the stage, with distinguished success, in 1718. Having been released, a second charge was preferred against him, and he was again confined in the Bastille. This treatment induced him, upon regaining his liberty, to reside in England for three years. There he was favorably received and gained a large patronage for "The Henriade." In 1728 he returned to France, and previous to 1749 he produced his tragedies of "Zaire," "Alzire," "Mahomet," "Merope," and many other works; became a member of the French academy, and was appointed a gentleman of the king's bedchamber and historian of France. By invitation of the king of Prussia, in 1750, he visited Berlin, remaining there about three years on the most amicable terms. Something occurring to break their friendship, Voltaire quitted Prussia. Not caring to return to Paris on account of the intrigues of his enemies, he wandered to Geneva, Switzerland, and other places, and finally settled at Ferney, France, where he purchased an estate. He was in possession of a large fortune, surrounded by friends, and had plenty of leisure for literary creation. After an absence of nearly thirty years, he returned to Paris in 1778, and was received with enthusiasm, and his bust was crowned on the stage; but he was near his end, and May 30, 1778, he died. Voltaire became renowned as an

epic poet, as well as for his writings in prose. In religion he was a theist. Some of his latest words were: "I die worshipping God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies, but detesting superstition." His collected works, in the Beaumarchais edition, form seventy volumes.

ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS DE LAMARTINE.

THE poet, diplomatist, historian and statesman of France, Alphonse M. L. de Lamartine, was born in France, October 21, 1790, and was educated at home and at Belley. Leaving school, he visited Italy, and then took up his residence at Paris, devoting himself to literary pursuits. In the events that followed the restoration of the Bourbons he served as a soldier for a few months, and on the return of Louis XVIII. resumed his pen. His first volume of poems—"Poetic Meditations"—published in 1820, although an unpretending book, met with a rapid sale and firmly established his reputation as a poet. As one result of this fame the French government appointed him to a post in the embassy at Florence, Italy, and afterwards secretary of legation, first at Naples and then at London.

While at the latter post he inherited a fortune from an uncle, and about the same time he married a wealthy English lady, and was soon afterwards sent as charge d'affaires to Tuscany. He was recalled from his residence in Italy, where he had written and published several new works, in 1829, and was then elected a member of the French academy and sent as a special envoy to King Otho, of Greece. The revolution of 1830, however, interfered with his diplomatic duties, and he retired to private life in order to write historical and other prose works, for the time abandoning poetry. Having failed to secure a seat in the chamber of deputies, he visited Jerusalem and the East, but was recalled on account of his subsequent election, and in 1833-4 he took his seat in the legislative assembly, entering actively into public measures relating to the East, education and literature. After the dethronement of the Orleans family, he became a member of the provisional gov-



THOMAS PAINE,

Author of the "Age of Reason," "Rights of Man," etc.

ernment and the foreign minister of the republic. His popularity was now world-wide, especially among the middle classes, by whom he was almost worshiped; but this adoration was subsequently changed into indifference when their opinion of his statesmanship underwent an alteration, and he was considered a mere puppet in the hands of other men, so that he was with difficulty elected again to the chamber of deputies. As a candidate for the presidency of the republic he was far behind Louis Napoleon or Cavaignac. After the coup d'état of 1851 he retired from political life, greatly embarrassed in pecuniary matters. Vast subscriptions were afterwards raised for him in France, and the government of Napoleon III. bestowed upon him a certain income, but he was little better than a literary drudge. His industry, however, resulted in the production of numerous important books. He died March 1, 1869. His works, aside from his poems, embrace a "History of the Girondists," "History of the Revolution of 1848," "History of Turkey," "The Great Men of the East," "The Life of Cæsar," "The Men of the Revolution." Lamartine was luxurious in his style of living, and in 1832 he sailed from Marseilles in a vessel furnished by himself, made a tour of the East, traveling like a king; the Arabs called him the French emir.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

THE eminent historian, John Lothrop Motley, was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814. He graduated at Harvard college, in 1831, studying a year at the university of Gottingen, and another at Berlin, and traveled for a time in the south of Europe. Returning to the United States, he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1836, but literary pursuits engrossed much of his attention. In 1846 he was appointed secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, where he remained for about eight months, when he resigned and returned home. In 1846 he began to collect material for his history of Holland, but found it necessary, in 1851, to return to Europe with his family in order to study the national records, and remained abroad five years. "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," in three volumes, the result of his European investigations, was published in London and New York, in 1856, and was translated into German, Dutch, French and Russian. In 1860 the second part of this work appeared—"The History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce, in 1609," and, in 1867, it was concluded in two additional volumes. In 1874 was published "The Life and Death of John Barneveld, Advocate of Holland, with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War." Mr. Motley has been elected a member of various learned societies in Europe and America; has received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, and of LL.D. from Harvard college, and also from the university of Cambridge, England. In 1861 he was appointed United States Minister to Austria, a position that he resigned in 1867. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant minister to England, but was recalled in 1870. He has written two novels, "Morton's Hope" and "Merry Mount," and numerous contributions to periodical literature, etc. Mr. Motley died May 29, 1877.

JOHN BUNYAN.

BORN at Elstow, England, in 1628, of humble parents, John Bunyan followed the trade of traveling tinker. In his youth he was dissipated and profane in the utmost degree, during which time he became a soldier, but was converted and reformed, and became a religious teacher at Bedford. For preaching as a dissenter from the church of England, he was imprisoned in the jail at Bedford nearly thirteen years, where he wrote many of his immortal works. After his release he resumed his ministry at Bedford. His principal works, which are numerous, are "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Holy War," and "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners" (his autobiography). "Pilgrim's Progress" has probably been translated into more languages than any other book except the Bible. He died in London August 31, 1688.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

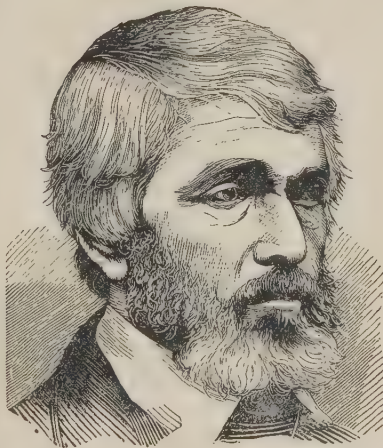
AMONG the literary celebrities of England stands Walter Savage Landor, who was born at Ipsley Court, Eng., Jan. 30, 1775, of very wealthy parents, and was educated by private teachers, at Rugby school and at Oxford. Instead of entering the army, or of studying law, as was at first intended, Landor determined to follow the profession of literature. Succeeding to his father's immense estate, he first improved it, and then in a wayward mood sold it all, and determined to live abroad. At the outbreak of Spain against Napoleon, in 1808, Landor raised a body of troops at his own expense and presented them, with a large sum of money, to Spain, and was made a colonel in the Spanish army. On the restoration of King Ferdinand, he resigned his commission, and married Julia, the daughter of Baron Nieuveville, in 1811. After that he resided sometimes in England and sometimes in Italy, devoting himself to literary work. One of his books, published in 1858, libeled an English lady whom Landor disliked, and a suit and judgment against him of about \$5,000 followed. He died at Florence, Sept. 17, 1864. He wrote a number of publications, poems, dramas, etc., but his genius is probably best manifested in his "Imaginary Conversations" with dead celebrities of past and present times, in which a variety of personal and national peculiarities and opinions are presented. His "Pericles and Aspasia," "A Satire on Satirists and Admonition to Detractors," "Pentameron and Pentalogia," and the drama "Andrea of Hungary and Giovanna of Naples," were written in Italy, and later, at Bath, he published the "Hellenics," "Antony and Octavius," etc.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

ONE of the stalwart representatives of modern philosophy and English literature, Thomas Carlyle, was born at Ecclefechan, Scotland, December 4, 1795. He was educated at Annan and Edinburgh. With a view of becoming a minister of the gospel, he studied divinity, but, relinquishing this intention, he entered the sphere of letters as a book-writer at Edinburgh. He has contributed freely to British periodicals of the better class, and notwithstanding his inelegant style of composition, he ranked high among the essayists of Great Britain. Aside from his translations of German authors, he wrote and published the following works, on which his reputation rests: "Life of Schiller," biographical sketches incorporated in the "Edinburgh Cyclopædia," "Miscellanies" (a book of essays), "Sartor Resartus," "The French Revolution," "Chartism," "Heroes and Hero Worship," "Past and Present," "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell," "Life of John Sterling," "History of Frederick the Great," etc. Carlyle was earnest in belief, audacious, and untiring in his work. He died February 5, 1881.



John Lothrop Motley,
Historian, Novelist and United States Minister
Abroad.



Thomas Carlyle,
Scotch Historian, Biographer and Essayist.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

ONE of America's most distinguished historians, William H. Prescott, was born at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. By an accident toward the close of his college career his sight was permanently affected, greatly to his disadvantage during the latter part of his life. For two years he traveled and sojourned in Europe. Coming home, he married and took up his abode in his father's family, in Boston. In 1819 he began the study of ancient and modern literature, and contributed a series of essays relating to Moliere and Italian poetry and romance to the *North American Review*. About 1825 Mr. Prescott began collecting materials for his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain," which was published in Boston and London, in 1837. It met with a highly favorable reception, and was translated into German, Spanish and French. His "History of the Conquest of Mexico" was published in New York and London in 1843, and his "Conquest of Peru" in 1847. All these works were received with much distinction, and their author was elected a member of nearly all the literary societies of Europe. Columbia college bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D. and Oxford university (England) that of D. C. L. In 1850 he again visited Europe. His "History of Philip II." appeared in 1855 and 1858. The work, however, was never completed. A stroke of paralysis in 1858, and another eleven months afterwards, caused his death, which occurred January 28, 1859. Mr. Prescott was an illegible penman, writing with the aid of a blind scholar's instrument, all his manuscript being copied by his secretary, corrected and recopied for the printer. The revised edition of his works fills fifteen volumes.

JOSEPH EMERSON WORCESTER.

THE author of an English Dictionary and other works, Joseph E. Worcester, was born at Bedford, N. H., August 24, 1784. In 1811 he graduated at Yale college, and for a number of years taught school at Salem. At that place he prepared most of his "Universal Gazetteer," or geographical dictionary, which was published at Andover, Mass., in 1817. In the following year he issued his "Gazetteer of the United States." In 1819 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and published a series of educational books, between 1819 and 1828, as follows: "Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern," "An Epitome of History," "Outlines of Scripture Geography," "Johnson's English Dictionary," combined with Walker's, and improved and abridged. He also prepared an abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary." In 1830 he published his "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary." That year and the next he visited English and Scotch universities, examining works relating to language. In 1846 he

issued his "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language;" in 1855 a "Pronouncing, Explanatory and Synonymous Dictionary;" and in 1860 his quarto "Dictionary of the English Language" (1,854 pages). Besides his dictionaries, he published a "Pronouncing Spelling-Book of the English Language," "Remarks on Longevity," and for twelve years edited the "American Almanac" (1831 to 1843). He died at Cambridge, October 27, 1865.

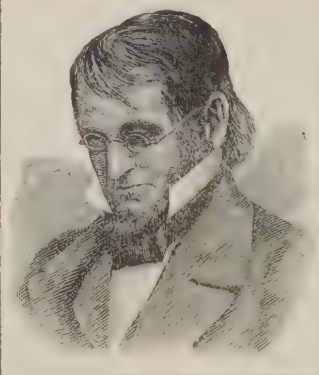


William H. Prescott.

Author of the "Conquest of Mexico," "Conquest of Peru," and Other Histories.

his sister Mary, who in a temporary fit of madness had killed her mother, and while rational she would indicate whenever a fit of madness was approaching, and Lamb would take her to the asylum to remain until the fit passed off. Lamb was insane for some six weeks

when about twenty years old, but was no more troubled with this malady. Together the brother and sister wrote a volume of "Tales from Shakspeare," and a collection of juvenile stories. She was remarkable for the placidity and sweetness of her disposition. Lamb's first published work consisted of poems. In 1798 he produced his prose tale of "Rosamund Gray," and, with Coleridge, prepared a volume of fugitive poetry, called the "Annual Anthology." "John Woodvil," a tragedy, was published in 1801; "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," in 1808; the first series of "Essays of Elia," in 1823, and the second in 1833. He died December 27, 1834.



Joseph E. Worcester.

Author of "Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary," "Worcester's Spelling Book," etc.

CATHARINE MARIA SEDGWICK.

AN esteemed American authoress, Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick, descended from a distinguished New England family, and was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1789.

"The New England Tale," her first book, was published anonymously, in 1822, and at once achieved popularity. "Redwood," issued in 1824, was republished in England, and translated into four European languages. Her subsequent works included "Hope Leslie," "The Linwoods," "The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man," a life of Lucretia Maria Davidson, "Letters from Abroad," after a trip to Europe, etc. She died near Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1867.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

THE celebrated merchant and poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, was born at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790. In 1813 he entered a banking-house in New York city, and until 1849 remained there, occupied in commercial pursuits. He returned to Connecticut in 1849. Afterwards he was engaged by John Jacob Astor to assist him in his business affairs, and was one of the first trustees of the Astor library. In conjunction with J. Rodman Drake (author of "The American Flag"), Halleck, in 1819, contributed various miscellaneous poems and odes of a humorous and satirical order to the New York *Evening Post*, under the signature of "Fanny." From 1822 to 1827 Halleck was in Europe, and on his return published a volume containing his poems of "Alnwick Castle," "Burns," "Marco Bozzaris," etc. In 1835 another volume of his fugitive poems was issued. "Fanny," a satire on fashions, follies and public characters of the day, was first printed in 1819. "Young America" appeared in the New York *Ledger* in 1864. He died at Guilford, November 17, 1867.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

ONE of the most voluminous writers of American romances, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, was born at Washington, D. C., December 26, 1818. In 1841, she married Mr. Nevitt, but for a livelihood, two years later, she began to write for the press. "Retribution," her first novel, was published serially in the *National Era*, at Washington, and then in book form in 1849. Among the most prominent of her subsequent romances are: "The Deserted Wife," "The Curse of Clifton," "The Lost Heiress," "A Beautiful Fiend," "The Specter Lover," "India," "Vivia," etc., and about forty others.

DAVID H. STROTHER.

DAVID H. STROTHER, artist and author, was born at Martinsburg, Va., September 26, 1816. In his early manhood he studied drawing and painting. In 1845 he visited New York and was engaged in the illustration of books, and returned to Virginia in 1849. For several years he wrote illustrated sketches of Southern peculiarities for *Harper's Monthly*, among which was "Virginia Illustrated," afterwards published as a book in New York and London. When the Southern rebellion began, in 1861, he entered the United States army, became a colonel of cavalry, and subsequently a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. During the last ten or fifteen years he has continued to furnish other occasional illustrated sketches of Southern characters and incidents.

MARIE JOSEPH EUGENE SUE.

SUE, a writer of sensational romances, was born in Paris, France, December 10, 1804. At an early age he was engaged as a surgeon in both the army and navy of France. In 1829 he inherited a fortune, and henceforth turned his attention to writing sea-novels, prominent among which was "The Salamander." He also wrote, under the patronage of his government, a "History of the French Marine in the Seventeenth Century," in five volumes. Probably the best known and most widely read of all his novels in America are the translations of "The Mysteries of Paris," and "The Wandering Jew," which have passed through numerous editions.

He was a member of the extreme left in the French assembly, in 1850, but the famous *coup d'état* at Paris, in 1851, drove him out of the city. In his exile he continued his literary industry, dying at Annecy, France, Aug. 3, 1857.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE eminent traveler, poet and novelist, Bayard Taylor, was born at Kennett Square, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825, and became a printer at West Chester, in that State. He began his pedestrian tour of Europe in 1844-'45, and in 1846 published, after his return, his "Views Afoot, or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff." He edited, for a year, a newspaper at Phoenixville, Pa. Then, going to New York, he contributed to the *Literary World*. Not long afterwards he was employed as one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, and to this paper he for many years contributed copious notes relating to his subsequent travels. He visited California in 1849, returning by way of Mexico. In 1851-'52 he made extensive tours in the east, up the Nile and over portions of Asia Minor, Syria and Europe, thence to Calcutta and China; other journeys succeeded. In 1862-'63 he was secretary of legation at the court of Russia. In 1874 he was in Egypt again, and visited Iceland to participate in the millennial celebration of that country. He resided in Germany for several years, and afterwards in Pennsylvania. In 1877 he was appointed Minister to Germany, where he died December 19, 1878. He was distinguished as a public lecturer on literary subjects, wrote many poems of acknowledged talent, four novels of a moderate reputation, and a number of books of travels, which must rank among his best and most lasting performances.

HARRIET ELIZABETH SPOFFORD.

AT Calais, Me., April 3, 1835, was born the author of "The Amber Gods" and other stories, Harriet Elizabeth (Prescott) Spofford. She was educated at Newburyport, Mass., and married to Mr. Richard S. Spofford, of that place. Mrs. Spofford is the author of "Sir Rohan's

Ghost," "New England Legends," etc.

JOHN WALTER.

THE founder of the London *Times*, John Walter, was born in England, in 1739; was a printer by trade and invented "logographs," or types representing words (as "and" and "the"), or the beginning of more important words in frequent use. In 1785 he started a paper in London called the *Universal Register*, printed with logographs. The system failed, but the paper survived, and in 1788 its name was changed to the *Times*. Mr. Walter died at Teddington, Eng., Nov. 16, 1812. His son, John, succeeded him in the publication of the *Times*. He was born in London, in 1784; was nineteen years old when he became the manager of the *Times*, which greatly increased its circulation in his hands, and in 1814 he issued the number for November 29 as the first sheet ever printed by steam. Mr. Walter was in parliament for several terms. He died in July 28, 1847. The present proprietor of the *Times* is his son, who also bears the name of John. In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold. The "Walter press," invented by Macdonald & Calverley, prints about 17,000 an hour, perfected, 1862-9.



Fitz-Greene Halleck,
Merchant, Poet, Author of "Marco Bozzaris" and
Other Poems.

THURLOW WEED.

ONE of the oldest American journalists, Thurlow Weed, was born at Cairo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1797, and learned type-setting at Catskill. In the war of 1812 he was a private soldier and quartermaster-sergeant on the northern frontier of New York. In early manhood he began publishing the *Agriculturist* at Norwich, N. Y., and within the succeeding ten years was connected editorially with various journals, among which was the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*, at Rochester. In the Masonic Morgan excitement in Western New York, in 1826-'27, he opposed the Masons, and was twice elected to the State legislature. In politics he displayed great tact, was instrumental in securing the election of De Witt Clinton as governor of the State in 1826, and fought the "Albany Regency," a conclave who managed the Democratic party of the State. In 1830 he removed to Albany and became the editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*. From that time until 1862 he was acknowledged leader in the Whig and Republican political parties, was prominent in securing the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency, and advocated the election of Fremont and Lincoln in 1856 and 1860. Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, sent him to Europe as a semi-official ambassador. After a sojourn of about six months abroad, he returned to America, and soon afterwards retired from the management of the *Evening Journal*. In 1865 he removed to New York, where he edited the *Commercial Advertiser* for a time. For some years ill-health prevented his engaging in active pursuits, although he wrote more or less for the press on current topics of the day, besides publishing a volume of "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," in 1866. He died in New York City Nov. 22, 1882, leaving a fortune estimated at a large figure.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.

THE eccentric Frenchman and popular writer, Jean Jacques Rousseau, was born in Switzerland, June 28, 1712. The former part of his life was employed, principally, under the patronage of his mistress, Madame de Warens, in various pursuits and wanderings. In 1750 he gained the prize offered by the academy of Dijon, for his celebrated essay on the question "Whether the Progress of the Arts and Sciences has Contributed to Corrupt or Purify Manners," by maintaining that their effect was injurious. After that he produced the words and music of "The Village Conjuror," "A Letter on French Music," "The Origin of the Inequality of Ranks," "The Social Contract," "The New Eloisa," and "Emilius." This last book gave great offense to the government, and he was forced to flee from France. Henceforth he wandered from place to place, to escape real or fancied trouble. He died July 2, 1778, after having written a remarkable book of "Confessions." His remains were finally deposited in the Pantheon at Paris, where a statue of him was erected about 1794, and the sovereigns honored his memory by relieving the town where he died from the duty of paying war-taxes.

CHARLES ROLLIN.

THE historian, Charles Rollin, was born at Paris, January 30, 1661, and studied languages, philosophy and theology. He was for about ten years professor of rhetoric and eloquence at the college de Plessis and the Royal college of France. In 1694 he was appointed rector of the university, and in 1696 coadjutor of the college de Beauvais. He held this last office for fifteen years, but having been driven from it by the hatred of the Jesuits, he gave his time wholly to literary pursuits. His principal works are his "Ancient History," "Roman History," etc. He died September 14, 1741.

JOSEPH ERNEST RENAN.

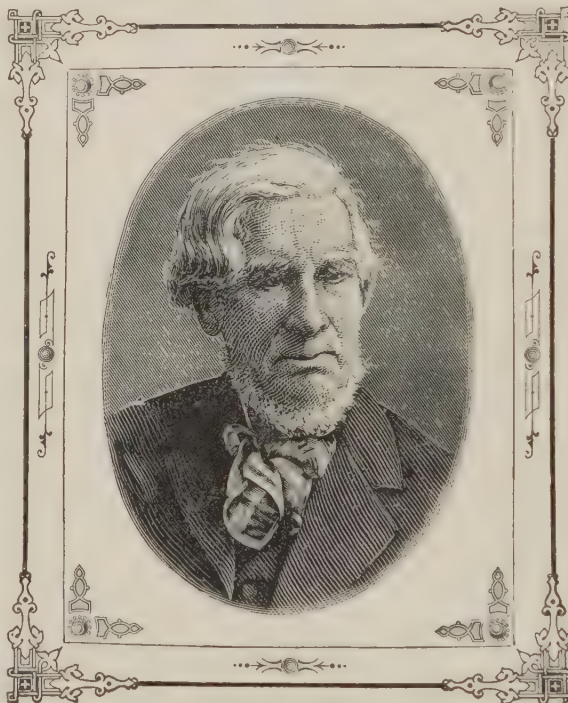
THE noted student of ancient languages, Joseph Ernest Renan, is also the author of several works calculated to bring the Christian scriptures into ill-repute. He was born in France, February 27, 1823. He studied for the church, but was too independent for the priesthood, and devoted himself to the literature of theology. He won distinction by his acquaintance with the Semitic and Greek languages and by his subsequent books. Among these was a "Life of Jesus," "Studies in Religious History," "The Book of Job," "The Song of Songs," etc. The cross of the legion of honor was conferred upon him in 1860.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

IN THE North of Ireland, in 1818, was born Captain Mayne Reid, the widely-known and prolific writer of sensational books of adventure. In 1838 he visited the American prairies, trading and hunting with Indians along the Red and Missouri rivers, remaining there five years. Afterwards he traveled extensively in the United States, became an officer with the American army during the war with Mexico, fought gallantly, and was nearly killed at the battle of Chapultepec. When the war was over he organized a body of armed men to assist the Hungarians in their struggle for independence, but was too late to render them any assistance before their complete subjection was accomplished. He then returned to London and engaged in the production of his numerous works of fiction, among which are prominent "The Boy-Hunters," "The Bush Boys," and "The White Chief." Died Oct. 22, 1883.

CHARLES READE.

CHARLES READE, the eccentric English novelist and play-writer, was born at Ipsden, Eng., June 8, 1814, and graduated at Magdalen college, Oxford, from which he subsequently received the degree of D. C. L., in 1835. He was called to the bar in 1843, but abandoned law soon afterwards and entered upon a successful literary career. Of his novels which have been extensively read in America, are "Peg Woffington," "It is Never too Late to Mend," "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," "Griffith Gaunt," etc. He died April 11, 1884.



THURLOW WEED.

For Many Years Editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*.

NOAH WEBSTER.

THE author of several distinguished American works relating to the English language, Noah Webster, was born at West Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758. In 1777 he served as a soldier in his father's regiment, and graduated at Yale college in 1778, having entered it in 1774. After teaching school for a time, he was admitted to the bar in 1781. He began the publication of school-books at Hartford, in 1783, and within three years published as many parts of his "Grammatical Institute of the English Language;" also, about this period, he undertook the publication of "Governor Winthrop's Journal," and wrote political newspaper articles. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in several cities, afterwards printing them in a book. In 1788 he published the *American Magazine* for a year—a very unprofitable venture—in New York. Returning to Hartford, he practiced law for several years. In 1793 he established a political daily paper in New York, called the *Minerva*, and a semi-weekly paper, the *Herald*, which papers were recently still published under other titles. Besides his political articles, he published, in 1799, a history of pestilential diseases. He resigned his editorial work in 1798, removing to New Haven. In 1802 he published a book relating to the rights of neutral nations in time of war, and another on banking and insurance. In 1807, his "Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language" was published, and the same year he began the preparation of his "American Dictionary of the English Language," having previously published his "Compendious Dictionary." In order to obtain a better knowledge of the structure of words, he spent ten years in ascertaining the origin of the English tongue and its relation to the languages of other countries, and then spent seven years more in bringing his Dictionary nearly to completion. In 1824 he sailed for Europe, spent two months examining books in the royal library at Paris, and eight months more in finishing his Dictionary at Cambridge university. In 1828 he issued 2,500 copies of it in the United States, and 3,000 in England. In 1840 a second edition of 3,000 copies appeared, several abridged editions having been, in the meantime, given to the world. Mr. Webster was one of the founders of Amherst college, and for several years president of its board of trustees; he also represented Amherst township in the State legislature for several terms, having previously served in the same capacity when living at New Haven, besides being a judge in one of the State courts. He died at New Haven, May 28, 1843, after finishing a revision of the appendix to his Dictionary. Since his death the Dictionary has been re-issued several times in revised and improved editions, and for a number of years the annual sales of all his Dictionaries have reached more than 30,000 copies. Of his "Elementary Spelling-Book" several million copies were sold previous to 1876. His name goes down to posterity renowned for literary excellence, combined with social worth.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.

ONE of England's most celebrated authors, Thomas Babington Macaulay, was born at Rothley, Eng., Oct. 25, 1800. At eighteen he entered Trinity college, Cambridge, and there he soon exhibited the superior genius and intellect that distinguished him in after-life. He received his master's degree in 1825, and was called to the London bar in 1826. Previous to this time he had written his poems of "Pompeii," "Evening," "The Spanish Armada," "Monsieur," "Ivry," etc., with several essays and reviews, which appeared principally in Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*. From 1825 until 1845 he contributed largely to the *Edinburgh Review*. He also wrote poetical squibs of a political character for the London *Times* about 1825. His first public office was that of commissioner of bankrupts. His first public speech, in 1826, was made at the annual anti-slavery meeting in London, and was a brilliant effort. In 1830 he entered parliament, made several speeches, and resigned his seat in 1834 in order to go to India as a member of the supreme council, the object being to prepare a new code for the government of the Indian

provinces. His mission was a failure, because the code which he prepared was impracticable for the condition of the people for whom it was designed. He returned to England in 1838, was elected to parliament from Edinburgh in 1839, and appointed secretary of war under Lord Melbourne. In parliament he again made his mark on important public questions. On the re-accession of the whigs to power in 1846, he was made paymaster-general, but failed, for political reasons, in a re-election to parliament in 1847. He then devoted himself to the production of his *History of England*, which he did not live to finish. Five volumes only, being the records from the time of James II. down to the year 1701, were completed. The first and second volumes were published at the close of 1848; the third and fourth volumes at the close of 1855, and the fifth was issued after his death, by his sister, in 1861. It ranks among the most brilliant of English histories. In 1849 Macaulay was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow; in 1852 he was re-elected to



NOAH WEBSTER.

Author of "Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Grammar," "Webster's Spelling-Book," etc.

parliament by the people of Edinburgh, and took his seat, but his health was too much impaired to permit him to enter into debates. In 1857 he was created a peer of England, with the title of Baron Macaulay, and his promotion was universally approved. He died in Kensington, Eng., Dec. 28, 1859. As a reviewer of current publications he was usually just, but extremely candid and frequently caustic whenever the character of a public man or of a book appeared to demand severity. His own writings generally treated of topics of common interest to the English people. As an essayist, he was unsurpassed by most of his contemporaries. His complete works, ranging with remarkable power and elegance over a great variety of topics, fill eight octavo volumes. Macaulay suffered from an affection of the heart, and the immediate cause of his death was a fit of coughing. His remains were buried in Westminster Abbey.

HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, the popular journalist, author and philanthropist, was born at Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3, 1811. He served an apprenticeship at the printing business at Vermont, and in 1831 went to New York city, the scene of his future distinction, and was employed as a journeyman printer in various offices. In 1834 he became a co-proprietor of the New York *Mirror*, a weekly literary paper, with which he remained about seven years, but as it proved unprofitable its publication was relinquished. In 1841 Mr. Greeley founded the New York *Tribune*, which prospered greatly under his management as a Whig and Republican journal, and attained a national reputation, which it maintained during Mr. Greeley's lifelong connection with it. In 1848 he was elected a member of the thirtieth Congress; in 1851 he visited Europe and was chairman of one of the juries in the London world's fair. As a journalist, he was outspoken in the cause of freedom, justice, and the rights of man. As an author, he contributed to American literature a history of his travels in Europe, "Hints Toward Reforms" (a series of addresses, essays, etc.), "A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension" (1856), "The American Conflict" (a history of the Southern Rebellion), "What I Know About Farming," and his autobiography, under the title of "Recollections of a Busy Life." In 1872 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for the presidency, but was beaten by General Grant who was then running for his second term. This defeat, undoubtedly, unhinged Mr. Greeley's mind; he became sleepless, and then insane, and on November 29, 1872, he died. Mr. Greeley was generous to a fault, his benevolence leading him to loan money without security, to become bail for Jefferson Davis, and to advocate the cause of the oppressed and the suffering everywhere. He was a philanthropist in the largest sense of the word.

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS.

THE distinguished French statesman and author, Louis Adolphe Thiers, was born at Marseilles, France, in 1797, and educated at the lyceum of Marseilles and the law school at Aix. From 1818 to 1821 he practiced law, then, going to Paris, he wrote for several newspapers. In 1823-'27, his "History of the French Revolution" was published in ten volumes. In 1830, with two others, he established a journal called the *National*, which advocated the policy brought about by the revolution of July of that year. He then became a public official under Louis Philippe, and he has since been prominently connected with the political history of his country. The province of this sketch is to indicate his relations to French literature rather than to follow him in the intricacies of his public career. In 1840 he began his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," which filled twenty volumes, and was published between 1845 and 1862. Among his other works are a "History of Law," and "The Monarchy of 1830." He had in contemplation a history of art, for which he had gathered a portion of the material, but which, it is understood, was never written. To his other accomplishments he added an effective oratory, remarkable for its animation, legislative skill and thorough knowledge of current political topics, and was a forcible advocate of a republican form of government. He died in 1877.

THE TROLLOPES.

MISS FRANCES MILTON, the most voluminous English author of her time, was born at Heckfield, England, about 1780, and was married to Anthony Trollope, a lawyer, in 1809. A three-years' visit to the United States was begun in 1829, most of her time being spent at Cincinnati. When she returned to England she published "Domestic Manners of the Americans," whose peculiarities of character and habits were portrayed in rather a ridiculous manner. Two novels were also based on her American observations. About 1844 she removed from England to Florence, Italy, where she ended her days, Oct. 6, 1863. Besides a host of other novels she wrote travel-books, as follows: "Belgium and Western Germany in 1833," "Paris and the Parisians in 1835," "Vienna and the Austrians," "A Visit to Italy," etc. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, her son, is also well known as a prolific novelist. He was born in 1815. For a number of years he was connected with the British postal service, and has visited the United States, Australia and other nations. At one period he was editor of *St. Paul's*, London magazine, to which he contributed several of his stories as serials. His "Orley Farm," "Barchester Towers," "Framley Parsonage," "The Last Chronicle of Barset," "Phineas Finn," "The Vicar of Bullhampton," and others equally well known are among his numerous novels. Died, Dec. 6, 1882. THOMAS, a brother of Anthony, born April 29, 1810, has written several histories, books of travels and a few novels, some of which have been reprinted in the United States. He has resided many years in Italy.



Horace Greeley,

Founder and for Many Years Editor of the New York *Tribune*.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the London journalist and author of several novels and other books, was born at Cork, Ireland, Nov. 22, 1830, and was liberally educated in that city. In 1853 he became connected editorially with a Liverpool newspaper, and in 1860 with the London *Morning Star*, of which he became the chief editor in 1864. In 1864 he resigned his position and for nearly three years traveled

in the United States, visiting thirty-five States. He has been a contributor to several English and American periodicals; has written "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays, and "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," relative to the working of temperance laws in several States, together with several novels, including "Dear Lady Disdain," and "Miss Misanthrope."

JOHN P. KENNEDY.

THE AUTHOR of "Swallow-Barn," "Horse-Shoe Robinson" and "Rob of the Bowl," John P. Kennedy, was born at Baltimore, Md., October 25, 1795; graduated at Baltimore college in 1812; was admitted to the bar in 1816; in 1818-'20 published a weekly paper called the *Red-Book*; represented his district in the State legislature from 1820 to 1823; was elected to congress in 1838, 1841 and 1843; in 1846 was returned to the legislature, serving as speaker; was appointed Secretary of the Navy in 1852; resigned in 1853; afterward filled high offices in several educational, literary and scientific societies; was chairman of the board of trustees of the Peabody academy; died at Newport, R. I., August 18, 1870.

JULES VERNE.

A ROMANCE writer with wonderful powers of imagination is Jules Verne, whose works abound with extravagant incidents and scientific applications; born at Nantes, France, Feb. 8, 1828. He studied law, but wrote plays and operatic pieces. His first romance, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," appeared in 1863, and has since been followed by "A Journey to the North Pole," "The Field of Ice," "A Journey to the Center of the Earth," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "From the Earth to the Moon," "Dropped from the Clouds," "The Mysterious Island," "Around the World in Eighty Days," etc. The last-named met with great success as a play when dramatized in 1874. Verne has also, in company with M. Lavellee, published an illustrated geography of France.

CONSTANTINE FRANCIS VOLNEY.

COUNT de Chassebeuf, an eminent French author, better known as Constantine F. Volney, was born in Brittany, Feb. 3, 1757. He was educated at Angers, and for three years studied medicine at Paris.

He spent three more years traveling in Syria and Egypt, and a volume of his travels, published after his return, established his literary reputation. He was then appointed to an important public office in the island of Corsica. In 1789 he was elected a member of the national legislature (states-general), and in 1791 returned to Corsica. In 1793-'94 he was imprisoned during the reign of terror for ten months for being a Girondist, and in 1794 was appointed professor of history in the normal school. In 1795 he visited the United States, remaining about three years. When he returned to France Napoleon made him a senator, in 1808 a count, and in 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer. He died April 25, 1820. His principal works are his "Voyage to Egypt and Syria," "The Ruins, or Meditations on the Changes in Empires," "The Natural Law," "Lessons of History," "Views of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America," "New Researches in Ancient History," "The European Alphabet Applicable to the Languages of Asia," etc.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON YOUMANS.

THE scientific writer, Edward L. Youmans, was born at Coeymans, N. Y., June 3, 1821. Owing to disease at the age of thirteen years, his eyesight became seriously injured, resulting in temporary blindness for several years and defective vision afterwards, but with the aid of his sister, Eliza Anne, and a writing-machine of his own contrivance, he was enabled to study chemistry and physics. His "Class-Book of Chemistry" was first published in 1852, "Alcohol and the Constitution of Man" in 1853, "Chemical Atlas" in 1855, "The Hand-Book of Household Science" in 1857, "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces" in 1864, "The Culture Demanded by Modern Life" in 1867. The last two were compilations, with original introductions, and the latter contained an original lecture on "The Scientific Study of Human Nature." He has delivered two courses of scientific lectures in public, "The Chemistry of a Sunbeam" and "The Dynamics of Life." In 1871 he planned the publication of an "International Scientific Series" of books at New

York, London, Paris and Leipsic. The series reached many volumes. In 1872 he established the *Popular Science Monthly* in New York, and continued, with the help of his sister, to make it a valuable record of scientific discoveries. His sister also published several text-books on botany, etc. He died Jan. 18, 1887.

SAMUEL SMILES.

A N AUTHOR whose writings have been mainly in the interest of workingmen and their improvement, Samuel Smiles was born at Haddington, Scotland, in 1816. He was educated for a surgeon and for some time practiced his profession at Leeds, edited the *Leeds Times*, and subsequently became secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk railway and, in 1852, secretary of the Southeastern railway, a position that he retained until 1866. His works include a volume on "Physical Education," a "History of Ireland and the Irish People Under the Government of England," a "Life of George Stephenson," "Self-Help" and "Character," companion books, "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes and Savings," "Lives of the Engineers" (five volumes), "Industrial Biography," a book relating to the Huguenots in France, and another about the Huguenots in England and Ireland, etc.



JULES VERNE.

Author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "Around the World in Eighty Days," etc.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK MARRYAT.

CAPTAIN Frederick Marryat, the writer of several well-known sea-tales, novels, and books for youth, was born in London, July 10, 1792; entered the naval service as a midshipman about 1806, and it is said that he participated in no less than fifty engagements, being severely wounded in one. He is also credited with having saved the lives of several drowning shipmates by jumping overboard and rescuing them, feats for which the British Humane society awarded him a medal. During the war between the United States and Great Britain, his ship was stationed on the North American coast, and shortly before the battle of New Orleans he was engaged in a fight with gunboats in Lake Pontchartrain, La. He visited the United States in

1838, and published the diary of his tour in the following year. His first novel, "Frank Mildmay," was written in 1829, and is said to contain many of his own personal adventures. In 1837 he published a code of marine signals for merchant vessels, which has been adopted by several nations, and for which King Louis Philippe, of France, bestowed upon him the cross of the legion of honor. His books have been very popular, and are distinguished for their healthful moral tone as well as their fullness of entertaining incidents and adventures. He died at Langham, Eng., Aug. 2, 1848. His daughter Florence (Mrs. Ross Church) published his life and correspondence in 1872, and has herself written several novels. His son Samuel, who was born in 1826, was also an officer in the British navy, but resigned, went to California in 1850, returned to England in 1853, and wrote a book about California, "Mountains and Moles-hills," which was published in London in 1855, the year of his death. Some of Marryat's novels are: "The King's Own," "The Pacha of Many Tales," "The Pirate and the Three Cutters," "Midshipman Easy," "Japhet in Search of a Father," "Percival Keene," "The Phantom Ship," "Poor Jack," "The Privateersman," etc.



Poet, Play-Writer and Politician.

EREWITH is presented the sketch of one who, though never conspicuously distinguished as a poet, nevertheless so favorably impressed the British public with his literary talent, as to find a place in the poet's corner in Westminster Abbey at his death.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a prominent dramatist and politician, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in September, 1751. His father, Thomas, was a son of Thomas Sheridan, senior, an Irish clergyman, while his mother, Frances, was of English extraction.

Richard's father was an elocutionist, for some years manager of the Dublin Theater, and a literary man of note. His mother was a novelist. Richard thus came into the world with a considerable inheritance of genius, and was destined to make his mark.

At the age of eleven years he was sent to Harrow, and later went to Bath, where his family had settled. Here, with an associate, he engaged in literary work.

Falling in love with a beautiful young vocalist, Miss Linley, of that city, he suddenly left with her and proceeded to Calais, France, in 1772, where they were secretly married. This movement was made in order to escape the annoyance of a libertine named Matthews, who pursued the lady. Subsequently two duels were fought with Matthews, Sheridan being wounded in the second. He became a law-student in the Middle Temple in 1773, and was soon married by license, when he domiciled himself in a cottage at East Burnham.

In 1775 his play of "The Rivals" was produced at Covent Garden, London; it became a favorite and has since remained so. This was followed by a farce and the comic opera of "The Duenna," which

had a successful run. He became interested in the Drury Lane theater, and in 1777 brought out "School for Scandal," which made him famous in the sphere of dramatic literature.

Later he joined the whig party, and connected himself with a periodical called *The Englishman*. He was made a member of parliament from Stafford, in 1780, and afterwards was under-secretary of state during the Rockingham ministry. The latter position was resigned and he became secretary of the treasury. On the occasion of the impeachment trial of Warren Hastings, he made the greatest speech of his life, four days being spent in its delivery. In 1790 he was again sent to parliament from Stafford.

On the death of his wife, in 1792, he married Miss Ogle, a daughter of the dean of Winchester. In 1799 the play of "Pizarro" was brought forward, and has ever since possessed a charm over lovers of pure drama.

Sheridan's improvident habits involved him in debt and misfortune; while the loss by fire of Drury Lane theater, his failure of re-election to office in 1812, together with drink and waste of health, completed his ruin. He died in London, July 7, 1816, attended by his medical adviser and three other friends, who remained true to him till the end.

Sheridan and his associate, at Bath, wrote "A Translation of Aristænetus." His life by Thomas Moore was published in 1825, and his speeches were edited and issued in London in 1816. His poems, dramas, and other matter, were printed in 1874.





ONE OF THE most popular and fascinating of modern novelists, was Charles Dickens, the son of John Dickens, a clerk in the pay office of the British navy. He was born near Portsmouth, Eng. Feb. 7, 1812. In 1816 the family removed to Chatham, where Charles' education was begun, and so precocious was his literary talent that he wrote a tragedy when nine years old. The father having become bankrupt, the family suffered the inconveniences of poverty; Charles was set at work in a blacking manufactory, and the father found employment as a reporter on the London *Morning Chronicle*, being helped also, materially, by the receipt of a small legacy. After two years' schooling, Charles was placed in an attorney's office, and read novels and visited theaters when not at work. He then applied himself to the study of short-hand writing with so much assiduity that at the age of nineteen was engaged as a reporter for two London newspapers.

His first published literary sketch, "Mr. Timms and his Cousin," appeared in the *Old Monthly Magazine*, in 1834, and was soon followed by others, under the signature of "Boz," a name that originated in the ludicrous nicknaming of a younger brother. Subsequently these sketches, for which Dickens received two guineas a week in addition to his regular salary on the *Evening Chronicle*, were published in book form, in 1836. That year Dickens married Miss Kate Hogarth, the eldest daughter of a newspaper writer. About this time Dickens began, as a serial, the publication of the "Pickwick Papers," a work which won him fame and money, and paved the way for his life-long career as a successful novelist. It became exceedingly popular in Europe and America. "Oliver Twist" appeared in book form in 1838, having previously run through *Beattie's Miscellany* as a serial—a magazine of which he was at one time the editor. Other books followed, the most noted of which, "Nicholas Nickleby," was concluded in October, 1839. "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" appeared in numbers in 1840 and 1841, and added to his growing fame.

In 1842 Dickens and his wife visited America for a few months, and were received with fulsome enthusiasm by the people. The result of the visit was two books—"American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit"—in which American institutions and character were severely criticised.

Continuing his literary labors, Dickens went to Italy, in 1844, remaining there about a year. In January, 1846, he became editor of the London *Daily News*, but this position he only held four months. In 1858 Dickens and his wife amicably separated for private reasons. In 1859 he closed up *Household Words*, a weekly magazine which he had started in 1850, and began another similar periodical, *All the Year Round*, which he conducted until his death, bequeathing it to his oldest son.

In 1858 Dickens began his career as a public reader of his own writings, in which he met with great success in Great Britain, Ireland, France and America. On the occasion of his second visit to this country in 1867 he was received with enthusiasm, the animosities attending his assaults upon our institutions and people, in 1843, were forgiven, and he went home, after a few months, better pleased with the Americans and they with him. His last public reading was given in England, in March, 1870. He was then engrossed in the production of a new serial novel, "Edwin Drood," which was about half finished at the time when he suddenly died at Gadshill, near Rochester, England, June 9, 1870.

Dickens was emphatically the people's novelist, and his faculty of teaching some wholesome public moral by his fictions did much toward the adoption of some important reforms. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, without pomp. Shortly before his death he visited Queen Victoria at her request, and was offered the honor of knighthood; but he declined it. His works, besides those mentioned above, include the following: Eight "Christmas Stories," which met with great favor as they respectively appeared; "Pictures from Italy," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "A Child's History of England," "Hard Times," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Great Expectations," "The Uncommercial Traveler," and "Our Mutual Friend," not to mention farces and some uncollected short stories.



Lecturer, Poet and Novelist.

THE AGREEABLE English author of high rank, William M. Thackeray, was born at Calcutta, India, in 1811, while his father was in the service of the East India Company, and was educated in London and Cambridge universities, England. Inheriting about \$100,000 in 1832, he traveled in Europe and studied art, remaining abroad for several years. Losing the most of his fortune by speculation, he entered upon a successful literary career, which he continued until the close of his life.

He wrote for *Fraser's Magazine*, under the names of "Michael Angelo Titmarsh" and "George Fitz-Boodle," and to the London *Punch*, in which appeared "Jeames' Diary," "The Fat Contributor," and "The Snob Papers," now found among the later editions of his works. "Vanity Fair," a novel,

published as a serial, greatly enhanced his reputation, in 1846-'8.

In 1845 he visited the East. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. In 1851 he delivered to London audiences his popular lectures of the "English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century;" in 1852 he repeated them to American houses, and in 1855-'6 again delivered them in this country, together with his other course of lectures on "The Four Georges." From 1859 to 1862 he edited the *Cornhill Magazine*, in London, which gained a large circulation under his management.

He died December 24, 1863. His fame rests as much on "Vanity Fair" as on any of his subsequent books, among which the principal are "Pendennis," "Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," "Lovel the Widower," "Adventures of Philip," and the "Book of Snobs." His daughter, Anne Isabella, has written and published "The Story of Elizabeth," "The Village on the Cliff," and other books.

The Age of Wisdom.

BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

NO! PRETTY page, with the dimpled chin,
That never has known the barber's shear,
All your wish is woman to win;
This is the way that boys begin—
Wait till you come to forty year.

Curly gold locks cover foolish brains;
Billing and cooing is all your cheer—
Sighing, and singing of midnight strains,
Under Bonnybell's window panes—
Wait till you come to forty year.

Forty times over let Michaelmas speed;
Grizzling hair the brain doth clear;
Then you know a boy is in need
Of much more sense, much more indeed—
Once you have come to forty year.

Pledge me round; I bid ye declare,
All good fellows whose beards are gray—
Did not the fairest of the fair
Common grow and wearisome ere
Ever a month was past away?

The reddest lips that ever have kissed,
The brightest eyes that ever have shone,
May pray and whisper and we not list,
Or look away and never be missed—
Ere yet ever a month is gone.

Gallian's dead! God rest her bier—
How I loved her twenty years syne!
Marian's married; but I sit here,
Alone and merry at forty year,
Dipping my nose in the Gascon wine.



Author of the "Waverley Novels."



THE EMINENT novelist, poet and historian, Sir Walter Scott, was born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh. In 1786 he entered his father's law office, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1792. Literature, however, soon engrossed his thoughts. In 1797 he married Miss Charlotte M. Carpenter, and in 1799 he was appointed to a sheriff's office. In 1806 he became one of the principal clerks in the Scottish court of session, with a good salary and plenty of time for literary pursuits.

Previous to 1817 he had written most of the poems, tales in verse, ballads, translations and metrical romances that have made him famous as a poet. He also edited Dryden's works and wrote a life of that poet. "Waverley," his first distinguished novel, was published in July, 1814, anonymously, but paved the way by its literary excellence for the extensive series of "Waverley Novels," on which his reputation is based. In the meantime he had founded and built his castellated mansion of "Abbotsford," to which his literary fame has given a popular interest. In 1815 "Guy Rannering" succeeded "Waverley," and from that period to 1825 he wrote his other novels in rapid succession. Besides these he had written some of his dramas, edited the works of Swift and other authors, contributed to the leading reviews and other periodicals of the day,

and wrote several articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

His wealth and popularity made Abbotsford a great resort for visitors of every degree and rank. In 1820 King George IV. conferred upon him a baronetcy. In 1826 he became pecuniarily embarrassed by the failure of his Edinburgh publishers, and another firm, by its failure, also involved his means. He owed the creditors of both houses about \$600,000, and at the age of fifty-five years he set about the task of paying off these demands by his literary labor. In 1826 appeared his "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and other works well known to his readers, but it was not until 1827 that he acknowledged himself to be the author of "Waverley" and the "Waverley Novels," although he had long been credited with that distinction. He continued to write voluminously, including two series of his "Tales of a Grandfather;" his "History of Scotland," "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," and reduced his indebtedness materially.

His health began to fail about 1830, and a hereditary disease manifested itself so severely that literary labor was suspended by medical advice, and he visited Italy in a vessel furnished by the admiralty. Finding himself failing, he desired to be taken home, but was insensible when London was reached in June, 1832, and died at Abbotsford soon after his arrival, Sept. 21, 1832. He was buried in Dryburgh Abbey, and a noble Gothic structure, erected at Edinburgh in 1844-'6, perpetuates his memory.

Before his death he had liquidated about one-third of his indebtedness, and the remainder was paid through the sale of the copyrights of the "Waverley Novels."

HYMN OF THE HEBREW MAID.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.



HEN Israel, of the Lord beloved,
Out from the land of bondage came,
Her father's God before her moved,
An awful guide in smoke and flame
By day along the astonished lands
The cloudy pillar glided slow;
By night Arabia's crimsoned sands
Returned the fiery column's glow.

There rose the choral hymn of praise,
And trump and timbrel answered keen;
And Zion's daughters poured their lays,
With priest's and warrior's voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze—
Forsaken Israel wanders lone;
Our fathers would not know Thy ways,
And Thou hast left them to their own.

But, present still, though now unseen,
When brightly shines the prosperous day,
Be thoughts of Thee a cloudy screen,
To temper the deceitful ray.
And oh, when stoops on Judah's path
In shade and storm the frequent night,
Be Thou, long-suffering, slow to wrath,
A burning and a shining light!

Our harps we left by Babel's streams—
The Tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn,
No censer round our altar beams,
And mute are timbrel, trump, and horn.
But Thou hast said, the blood of goats,
The flesh of rams, I will not prize—
A contrite heart, and humble thoughts,
Are mine accepted sacrifice.

Distinguished Poets.

Lydia H. Sigourney, Swinburne, Virgil and Robert Pollok.



LYDIA HUNTLEY was born at Norwich, Conn.,

Sept. 1, 1791, and during her life of seventy-three years, contributed nearly sixty volumes of original poetry and prose and selected writings to the literature of the United States. At the age of twenty-three she taught a private school at Hartford, and in 1819 she was married to Mr. Charles Sigourney, a merchant of that city. Her "Moral Pieces in

Prose and Verse" was published in 1815; "Letters to Young Ladies," in 1833; "Pocahontas and Other Poems," in 1841; "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands," the outgrowth of her visit to Europe, in 1842; "Past Meridian," in 1854, and "The Man of Uz, and Other Poems," in 1862. She died June 10, 1865, and her autobiography was published in the following year, under the title of "Letters of Life."

ALGERNON SWINBURNE.

ALGERNON CHARLES, son of the British Admiral Swinburne, was born in London, April 5, 1837. He entered Balliol college, Oxford, in 1857, but left it without taking a degree. Up to 1865 he had published the following plays: "The Queen Mother," "Rosamond," "Atalanta in Calydon," and "Chastelard." In 1866 he published a volume of "Poems and Ballads," which was bitterly criticised, and inaugurated a literary warfare, resulting in one volume by W. M. Rossetti, and a rejoinder by Swinburne. Since then the latter has published "A Song of Italy," "William Blake," "Siena," some "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition" of 1868, "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic" (September 4, 1870), "Songs Before Sunrise" (a glorification of pantheism and republicanism), "Bothwell" (a tragedy), "Essays and Studies," "A Note on Charlotte Bronte," "George Chapman" (a critical essay), "Erechtheus" (a play). In addition to his other works, he edited "Christabel, and the Lyrical and Imaginative Poems of Samuel T. Coleridge," the works of George Chapman, and a second series of "Poems and Ballads."

VIRGIL.

THE greatest of the Roman poets, Publius Virgilius (or Vergilius) Maro Virgil, was born at Andes, near Mantua, Italy, seventy years before Christ, and was educated at Cremona, Milan, and Naples. In his thirtieth year he visited Rome, seeking to obtain the restoration of his lands, which the soldiers of Augustus had seized after the battle of Philippi. Augustus granted him the necessary papers of restoration, but on his return Virgil was compelled to swim across the Mincio river in order to save his life. Another mandate was granted by Augustus, and with this Virgil accomplished his desire. The remainder of his life was devoted to literary labor, and was cheered by the friendship of Augustus, Mæcenas, and all the other eminent men of the age. His fame is founded on his "Eeologues," "The Georgics," and "The Æneid," although he did not live to give the latter the finishing touches. He died at Brundisium in the year nineteen before Christ, and was buried at Naples.



Home of Mrs. Sigourney,

A Rural Residence which overlooked the City of Hartford, Conn.

ROBERT POLLOK.

THE son of a farmer, Robert Pollok was born near Muirhouse, Scotland, in 1799. With the view of becoming a preacher, after some years of labor on the farm, he entered the university of Glasgow at the age of nineteen, remaining there five years. Having graduated, he began his theological studies at Glasgow, and in 1827 became a preacher in the United Secession church. In the spring of this year he published his poem of "The Course of Time," which became very popular owing to its firm religious character, as well as its originality and poetic excellence. It has reached a wide circulation, both in Europe and America. Pollok did not long survive its publication, consumption causing his death at Southampton, England, on Sept. 15, 1827, as he was about to embark on a voyage to Italy for the benefit of his health. While a student he wrote three tales in prose, entitled "Helen of the Glen," "Ralph Gemmell," and "The Persecuted Family." These have since been collected and published as "Tales of the Covenanters." Upward of twenty editions of his principal work (the "Course of Time") have been issued in this country, besides, as indicated, the large number in Britain.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

THE popular physician, poet, essayist and novelist, Oliver Wendell Holmes, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809.

He was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1829. He first chose the profession of law, but forsook it in order to prepare himself for a physician. In pursuit of this plan he visited the Paris and other European hospitals, and began to practice medicine in Boston in 1835. In 1838 he was elected professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth college, and in 1857 he was appointed to that chair in Harvard college. His literary contributions to periodicals date back to 1836, and his reputation as a poet was enhanced by his metrical essay on "Poetry," which was followed by numerous others of superior merit. For years he was a popular public lecturer, and has achieved an enviable fame by his verse-recitations at class and literary reunions, and by his songs, lyrics and poems for festive occasions. In science he has won distinction by his researches in the use of the stethoscope and microscope and his contributions to current medical literature. His principal books include "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Elsie Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," etc.

FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS.

FELICIA, the daughter of Mr. Browne, a merchant of Liverpool, England, was born there Sept. 25, 1794, but her infant years were passed in Wales. In her childhood she wrote a number of poems which were collected and printed in book-form while she was in her fourteenth year. Another volume of poems, on the domestic affections, published in 1812, established her poetic reputation. Having been married in 1812 to Captain Hemans, she became the mother of five sons, after which her husband parted from her and went to Italy to recuperate his failing health, and they never met again. In order to meet the expense of educating her children, she wrote for periodicals, in which many of her shorter poems appeared. Between this period and that of her death, near Dublin, May 12, 1835, she published "Tales and Historic Scenes," "Modern Greece," "Dartmoor" (a prize poem), "The Skeptic," "The Vespers of Palermo," a play, which was successfully acted at Edinburgh, although its representation in London failed. Before her death she removed to Dublin, where a brother resided. Her last poem was "A Sabbath Sonnet."

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

IN 1836, Portsmouth, N. H., had the honor of being the birthplace of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. While preparing to enter college he had the misfortune to lose his father, and abandoned his studies in order to work in his uncle's mercantile counting-house in New York. Achieving some success as a contributor of verses to the New York papers, he forsook the counting-house at the end of three years and devoted himself to the more genial pursuits of literature. In 1855 a collection of his poems was published, and in 1856 his reputation was greatly enhanced by the publication of "Babie Bell," which had an extensive "run" through the newspapers. He became a frequent contributor to *Putnam's*, the *Knickerbocker*, and the weekly literary

papers. In 1856 he connected himself editorially with the *Home Journal* in New York, retaining this position for three years. Since then he has written freely, both of prose and poetry. His principal books are: "The Bells and Other Poems," "Babie Bell and Other Poems," "The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth," "Pamplinea and Other Poems," "Out of His Head" (a prose romance), "The Story of a Bad Boy," and one or two other books. He was once editor of *Every Saturday*, and in 1881, of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE BROWNING.

ROBERT BROWNING was born at Camberwell, England, in 1812, and was educated at the London university. About 1832 he went to Italy, and remained there several years, studying the history and characteristics of the people. In 1835 was published his dramatic poem of "Paracelsus, and in 1837 his tragedy of "Strafford" was produced in a London theater, but both met with only moderate popularity. His poem of "Sordello" appeared in 1840, but was condemned by the public as an "unintelligible rhapsody, with no meaning." "Bells and Pomegranates," a serial collection of his dramatic and lyric poems, was published between 1842 and 1846. Among its other contents was his tragedy of "A Blot on the Scutcheon," which displayed much poetic talent, and was publicly played at Drury Lane theater in 1843, with indifferent success. In 1846 Mr. Browning married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a poetess of acknowledged genius, who died in 1861. Browning especially cultivated the arts of music and painting, becoming familiar with the history of both. In 1856 appeared his "Men and Women." Among his other works the following are noted: "King Victor and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "Return of the Druses," "The Soul's Errand," and "The Ring and the Book." Mrs. Browning's literary reputation rests on her "Aurora Leigh," "The Drama of Exile," "Isobel's Child," "Casa Guidi Windows," "The Cry of the Children," "My Doves," "The Sleep," and several minor poems.

JOHN DRYDEN.

NOTED among British poets as a superior satirist, and the author of twenty-seven plays, John Dryden represented the age in which he lived. He was born in Northamptonshire, Eng., Aug. 9, 1631, the eldest of fourteen children of one of Cromwell's magistrates, and, while receiving his education, his poetical talent early manifested itself. Although he graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1654, he remained there about three years longer. Going to London he obtained an inferior position as a clerk. While Cromwell lived, Dryden supported his cause, and lamented his death in heroic verse. Upon the restoration of the kingdom, however, he gave in his adherence to Charles II. in a flattering poem. At this time he was doing literary drudgery for the publishers, but adverse circumstances could not restrain his natural genius, and by his plays, essays and verses he rapidly grew into public favor. In 1663 he married the daughter of the earl of Berkshire, and five years later he was appointed poet laureate of England. His poetry is sadly disfigured by personal and political bitterness, but is vigorous and brilliant. Several of his plays were successful at the time of their first representation, but all are now nearly obsolete. He died May 1, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His best fame is founded on his "Fables."



Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and Many Charming Poems.

JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.

THE German play-writer, poet and statesman, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, was born at Frankford, August 28, 1749. He was taught, at an early age, the classics and modern languages by his father, an imperial councillor. Goethe was handsome, lively and sensitive when a child. Before he was ten years of age he could write in several languages, meditated poems, and had a knowledge of works of art. In 1765 he was sent to the college at Leipsic, where he studied jurisprudence, medicine, logic, rhetoric, philosophy, morals, drawing, etc., and wrote two dramas. In 1770 he was transferred to the university at Strasburg, where he became acquainted with English classical literature. He left the university in 1771, and in 1772 he went to Wetzlar to practice law. In 1773 he published his play of "Gotz von Berlichingen," which excited the greatest enthusiasm in the literary world. In 1774 appeared "The Sorrows of Werther," founded on a love adventure of his own and the suicide of a friend who had an unhappy passion for another friend's wife. This novel produced a huge sensation. "Clavigo," a drama, was written the same year. Goethe's fame as the author of "Werther" secured him the notice and friendship of Charles Augustus, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, who invited the poet to visit his court in 1775. Goethe's reception at court induced him to make Weimar his permanent home, and there he made the acquaintance of many distinguished personages and received enthusiastic homage. After a long series of enjoyments, Goethe returned to literary labor, and in 1779 produced his "Iphigenie auf Tauris," a prose drama, which he afterwards versified, and an opera which was inspired by a brief visit to Switzerland. He then turned his attention to the study of natural science, attaining great proficiency. Between 1780 and 1783 he wrote a part of "Wilhelm Meister," a novel, and numerous small poems. Nearly two years (beginning in 1786) were passed in Italy, where he studied antiquities and wrote "Torquato Tasso," a drama founded on the court life of the great poet, and also a narrative of his travels. Returning to Weimar in 1788, he published "Egmont," a romantic drama. A love adventure with an uneducated domestic in his house, named Christiane Vulpius, resulted in his marrying her after the birth of their child. In 1792 he accompanied the Prussian army and the duke of Brunswick in their campaign into France, and of this he wrote a narrative. After his return he was appointed minister of state. He also wrote several scientific works. He made the acquaintance of the poet Schiller at Jena, in 1794, and they soon became fast friends. The first and second parts of "Wilhelm Meister" appeared respectively in 1795 and 1818. In 1805 he first gave his masterpiece, "Faust," to the world, the second part appearing in 1831. In 1807 Alexander of Russia conferred on him the order of St. Alexander Newski, and

afterwards Napoleon bestowed upon him the grand cross of the legion of honor. Goethe died March 22, 1832. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote several others which affected his previous fame in a greater or less degree.

JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

AN AUTHOR of many works with which the public are familiar, Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, was born in Germany, November 10, 1759. In his youth he studied medicine and became a military surgeon. His drama of "The Robbers" was published in his twenty-second year, and so established his reputation as a man of genius that he decided to devote himself to literary occupations. In 1787 he removed to Weimar, acquired the friendship of the prominent German authors, Goethe, Wieland and Herder, and became aulic

counselor and professor of history and philosophy at Jena. Besides "The Robbers" he wrote the tragedies of "Fiesco and Cabal," "Love," "Don Carlos," "Wallenstein," "Mary Stuart," "Joan of Arc," "The Bride of Messina" and "William Tell." He also wrote "The History of the Thirty Years' War," and "The History of the Revolt in the Netherlands." At Mannheim he translated "Macbeth," and wrote other tragedies. Later, at Weimar he met Charlotte von Lengefeld, who became his wife. Died, May 9, 1805. Schiller held that the cultivation of the intellectual and moral faculties was a sure means to gain liberty. Personally he was tall and slender, with high brow, pale complexion, aquiline nose, exquisite mouth, blue eyes and brown hair. His remains were finally deposited in the new cemetery at Weimar. Memorial columns have been erected in honor of him in Berlin and in Vienna, as well as at other places. Statues by Thornwaldsen, in Stuttgart, and Rietschel, at Weimar, are said to be the finest made of the celebrated author.



GOETHE.

Novelist, Poet, Play-Writer and Statesman.

HOMER.

TWO of the most remarkable epic poems that the genius of man has yet produced—the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey"—had their origin in Greece, as is supposed, about the year 900 before Christ, and are popularly ascribed to one Homer, a beggar poet of that country. Respecting the life of this distinguished writer, we must be content to remain in ignorance, no memorials of it having been preserved, for the biography of him, which it is said was prepared by Herodotus, is denounced as fabulous. In such obscurity is his life shrouded, that some have even doubted whether he ever existed. While Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argus, and Athens (cities of Greece), contended for the honor of having been the birthplace of this distinguished poet, the probability remains that he was an Asiatic Greek. One legend declares that Homer died of vexation because he could not solve a riddle propounded to him by some fishermen at Ios.

James Thomson. Alexander Pope.

ONE of the British pastoral poets, James Thomson, the son of a Scotch clergyman, was born at Ednam, Scotland, Sept. 11, 1700, and was educated at Jedburgh and Edinburgh. Four years



James Thomson.

were devoted to preparing for the pulpit, but this design was given up, and Thomson went to London, where he was for several months a tutor in the family of Lord Binning. The first of his "Seasons," a poem on which his fame chiefly rests—"Winter"—was published in 1726, and the three other seasons respectively, in 1728, 1729 and 1730. During these years he also produced his tragedy of

"Sophonisba," the poem of "Britannia," and a poem on Sir Isaac Newton. As one result of his literary success, Lord Chancellor Talbot selected him in 1731 to travel with his son on the

continent of Europe. During the three years thus occupied Thomson and his companion visited most of the European courts, and after their return to England the lord chancellor retained Thomson in his employment as secretary of briefs until the death of the former in 1737, when Thomson was removed. Soon afterwards he received a pension of about \$500 a year from the Prince of Wales, and was appointed surveyor-general of the Leeward islands. The office was a sinecure, the duties being performed by a deputy, and Thomson's net salary reaching about \$1,500 a year. Thus being placed in easy circumstances, Thomson continued his literary labors until his death, near Richmond, Eng., Aug. 27, 1748. Besides the works enumerated above, he wrote the tragedies of "Agamemnon," "Edward and Eleanora," "Tancred and Sigismunda," the poems of "Liberty" and "The Castle of Indolence." His play of "Coriolanus," published after his death, was presented at Covent Garden. He had the reputation of a rough exterior and a decided propensity for indolence.

THE celebrated poet, Alexander Pope, the son of a draper, was born in London, May 22, 1688. He was a precocious child, writing a play before he was twelve years old, and composing poetry at an

age so early that he tells us he "lisp'd in numbers." His education was acquired at two private schools, from two Roman Catholic priests, who were employed as his tutors, and from his own persevering studies. He wrote his "Pastorals" when he was sixteen years old, and they secured him the friendship of many eminent persons. The "Pastorals" were followed by the



Alexander Pope.

publication, successively, of his "Essay on Criticism," "The Messiah," "The Rape of the Lock," "The Temple of Fame," "Windsor Forest" and "The Epistle from Eloisa," and by these his

reputation as a poet was permanently established. In 1720 he completed his translation of Homer's "Iliad," by which he gained more than \$25,000. In the translation of Homer's "Odyssey" he was aided by Broome and Fenton. The "Essay on Man" appeared in 1733; the first three books of "The Dunciad" in 1723, the fourth book in 1742. His later literary work was the production of satires. In 1725 he published a poor edition of Shakespeare's works. The "Ode on Solitude" was written when Alexander was near twelve years; from thirteen to fifteen he labored upon an epic poem entitled "Alcander," of which he completed four books and then destroyed it. Two plays, a comedy and tragedy, which he had written, were similarly disposed



Pope's Residence.

of. He studied painting a year and half, but his poor physical body and defective eyesight interposed an effectual bar to success, and that pursuit was accordingly abandoned. He was so deformed that it was necessary to prop his body in position in order to enable him to accomplish his work. He died at Twickenham, May 30, 1744.

Ben Jonson. Thomas Moore. George P. Morris.



ENJAMIN JONSON, the famous poet and dramatist, and contemporary of Shakspeare, was born at Westminster, England, in 1574, subsequent to the death of his father, a clergyman. His mother having married a bricklayer, she took Benjamin from school at Westminster in order to have him learn his step-father's trade, but the youth, preferring some other employment, enlisted as a private soldier in the British army. His regiment was sent to Holland, and there he manifested so much courage during a campaign as to gain the applause of his officers. After leaving the army he entered St. John's college at Cambridge, England, but a lack of the requisite funds did not permit him to remain. Removing to London at about the age of twenty years, he sought employment as an actor (a position that he filled with indifferent success), and began to write plays for the stage, a work in which he subsequently became eminent.

In 1598 his first play, "Every Man in His Humor," was brought out at the London Globe theater, with Shakspeare appearing in one of its characters. About this time Jonson was imprisoned for a season for having killed Gabriel Spenser, an actor, in a duel. His next play, "Every Man Out of His Humor," was brought out, and in 1599 "Sejannus," a tragedy, in which Shakspeare is said to have made his farewell appearance on the stage in 1603. Other plays followed, with several poems. In 1613 Jonson traveled in Europe as the tutor of the son of Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1619 he was appointed poet laureate, and about that time made a tour on foot to Scotland. In 1628 he was attacked with palsy, and compelled by poverty to write for the stage. King Charles I. sent him \$500 and raised his salary as poet laureate, but Jonson's improvident habits kept him poor. His later writings were hardly up to his former standard. Died Aug. 6, 1637. His works comprise seventeen plays, a number of poems, and some prose writings.

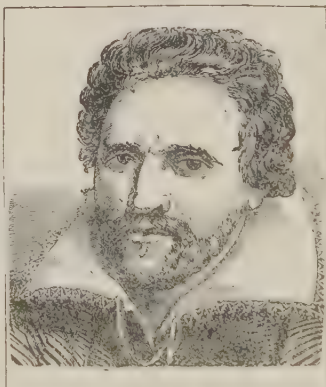
THOMAS MOORE.

THE Irish poet, Tom Moore, was born in Dublin, May 28, 1779. His father was a grocer, who brought him up in the Roman Catholic faith. At school he acquired a taste for music, declamation and the drama. When about fourteen years old he contributed short poems to a Dublin magazine. In 1798 he graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, and the following year went to London to study law. In 1800 he published his translation of the "Odes of Anacreon," which met with gratifying success, and, through the influence of the Earl of Moira, he soon gained entrance into the fashionable circles of London. In 1801 he published "The Poetical Works of the Late Thomas Little," a hit at his own diminutive form.

In 1803 he accepted and was appointed to an office under the admiralty in the Bermuda islands, but not liking the position after reaching the station, he left a deputy in charge of the business and returned home, traveling for a short season in the United States and Canada. His "Odes and Epistles," published in 1806, contained many references to his American travels, and was severely criticised by Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review*. Moore challenged Jeffrey, but the duel never took place. Byron sarcastically referred to the affair, and received a challenge from Moore, but the disagreement was settled, and the poets became firm friends, as did, also, Moore and Jeffrey. Moore married Miss Dyke, an actress, in 1811, and settled down to a literary life. Owing to the mismanagement of his Bermuda agent, Moore, about 1819, became involved in pecuniary liabilities to the amount of \$30,000, and to avoid arrest (although assistance was offered to him), he went to France and Italy, and then, having sent for his family, resided in Paris, and resumed his literary labors. Within three years his pecuniary difficulties were settled by the payment of the claim against him, and he returned to England, remaining there until his death at Devizes, Feb. 25, 1852. Besides his numerous poetical works, so widely known, he published a "Life of Sheridan," "Notices of the Life of Byron," "Memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion," and a "History of Ireland." Moore lost all his children by death before he died, and in his latter days became imbecile by the softening of his brain.

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

THE journalist and song-writer, George P. Morris, was born at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1802. Going to New York at an early age, he wrote for two newspapers, the *Gazette* and the *American*. He was in his fifteenth year when he began to write for the *Gazette*. In 1823 he and Samuel Woodworth established the *New York Mirror*, a weekly literary paper, which was kept up until 1842, with the assistance of N. P. Willis and Theodore Fay. In 1843 Morris and Willis began the publication of a similar journal, called the *New Mirror*, and in 1844 they started a daily paper—the *Evening Mirror*. In 1845 Morris established, alone, another weekly journal—the *National Press*. In 1846 Willis again joined him, and they changed the title of the paper to that of the *Home Journal*. Morris, either in prose or poetry, was a genial writer, but his fame rests principally on his songs, several of which became prime favorites; such were "Woodman, Spare that Tree," "Long Time Ago," "My Mother's Bible," "Whip-poor-Will," etc. He also wrote the libretto of the opera of "The Maid of Saxony," a drama entitled "Briercliff," which made a successful run on the stage, and a volume of prose sketches—"The Little Frenchman and His Water-lots." Some of his other song-productions were: "We were Boys together," "Land, ho!" and "The Origin of Yankee Doodle." For a considerable time he was general of state militia. It will be observed that Morris' connection with the press was quite liberal, and he was therefore a prominent and valuable member of the newspaper fraternity. He died in New York city on the 6th of July, 1864.



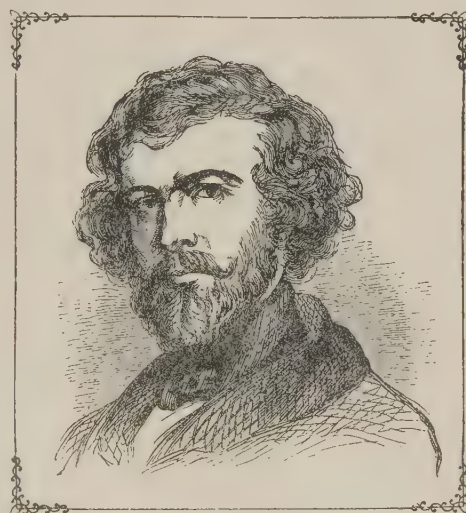
Ben. Jonson,
Poet, Play-writer and Contemporary of William
Shakspeare.

James R. Lowell. Nathaniel P. Willis. Charles Wolfe.



ume of poetry, "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841. In 1843, with Robert Carter, he began the publication of a monthly magazine called the *Pioneer*, of which only three numbers were issued, although the best talent of the country contributed to its pages. "A Legend of Brittany," with other poems, was issued in 1844; a prose volume, "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," in 1845; "The Present Crisis," with other poetry, in 1848; "The Vision of Sir Launfal," in 1845; "The Biglow Papers" (first series), a satire mainly directed against slavery and the Mexican war, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics" in 1848—a satire (anonymously published) upon sundry eminent American authors. In 1851 and 1852 he traveled in Europe. In 1854 and 1855 he delivered his course of lectures on the British poets. In 1855 he was appointed professor of modern languages and polite literature in Harvard college. Another year's visit to Europe, for study, followed. From 1857 to 1862 he was the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and from 1863 to 1872 he was one of the editors of the *North American Review*. His "Fireside Travels" appeared in 1864; a second series of the "Biglow Papers" in 1867; "Under the Willows," with other poems, in 1868; "The Cathedral," in 1869, and two volumes of essays "Among my Books," and "My Study Windows," in 1870. His "Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard college who died in the Southern rebellion armies, ranks as one of the noblest of his poems. From 1872 to 1874 he was again in Europe. Oxford university, England, in 1873, conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L., and in 1874, Cambridge university gave him the title of Doctor of Laws. The United States government, in its liberal appreciation of individual worth, as well as of the republican principles on which it is founded, a few years since selected Mr. Lowell to represent it at the court of Great Britain, and the office has seldom been filled by a more acceptable diplomatist. His writings indicate the possession of a versatile genius, capable of ranging with equal facility "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

EW England takes pride in her numerous poets, among whom she numbers James Russell Lowell, born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819. He was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1838, and his "class poem" on that occasion was remarkable for its superiority as a witty satire. In 1840 he began the practice of law in Boston, but soon relinquished it for literary pursuits. His first vol-



N. P. Willis,
Poet, Essayist and for Many Years Connected with the
New York Home Journal.

THE son of Nathaniel Willis, a well-known Boston journalist, and brother of "Fanny Fern," Nathaniel Parker Willis, was born at Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1806. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1827. He then became the literary assistant of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) for a brief period. In 1828 he started the *American Monthly Magazine*, which, after two years' existence, was merged in the *New York Mirror*, a weekly literary paper, previously established by George P. Morris. Willis was associate editor of the *Mirror*, and while occupying this position and visiting Europe, he wrote letters to that journal, which were collected in 1835 and published in three volumes of "Pencilings by the Way." In Paris he was attached to the American legation. On his return to England in 1835, he was married to Miss Stacc, the daughter of the commandant of the Woolwich arsenal, near London. He remained in England until 1837, and while there published his "Melanie and Other Poems," and "Inklings of Adventure," a collection of his magazine tales and sketches. Returning to the United States in 1837,

he lived for two years in retirement at "Glenmary," a small estate which he owned near Owego, N. Y., on the banks of the Susquehanna river. For a few months in 1839 he wrote for the *Corsair*, an ephemeral literary paper in New York, and then revisited England. While there he published two dramas, "Tortosa, the Usurer," and "Bianca Visconti," "Loiterings of Travel," "Letters from Under a Bridge and Poems," and an illustrated edition of his poems. Coming again to New York, he started, in connection with George P. Morris, a daily paper called the *Evening Mirror*, but the death of his wife and his own failing health induced him to return to England. There he published another collection of his magazine articles, entitled "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil." In 1846, again in New York, he married the daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, Mass., and settled at "Idlewild," a seat on the Hudson river. In 1846, also, besides publishing a complete edition of his works,

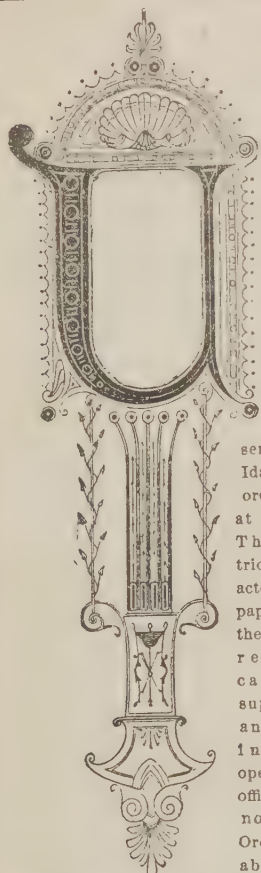
he joined George P. Morris in establishing the *Home Journal*, a weekly paper, to which he continued to contribute until his death, Jan. 21, 1867. Besides the books mentioned he published several others.

CHARLES WOLFE.

A POET of limited production, Charles Wolfe was born in Ireland, Dec. 14, 1791. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated in 1814, but where he remained for some time after in the capacity of a tutor. In 1817 he took priests' orders, and was curate of Ballyclog and Donoughmore, Ireland. His health failing, he visited the south of France, but died, after his return of consumption, Feb. 21, 1823. He is best known by his celebrated poem on the "Burial of Sir John Moore."

"We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sod with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And our lanterns dimly burning."

Joaquin Miller. John G. Saxe. James Hogg. Thomas Gray.



UNDER the name of "Joaquin Miller" Cincinnatus Hiner Miller is well-known. He was born in Indiana Nov. 10, 1841. In boyhood he went with his father to Oregon, and when about fourteen years old removed to California. There, with very little knowledge of grammar or the art of poetry, he wrote verses and led a wandering life for seven years. Returning home, in 1860, he became a lawyer's clerk at Eugene, Oregon. Next year he was an express messenger in the gold-mining districts of Idaho, a position that he abandoned in order to edit a Democratic newspaper at Eugene.

The unpatriotic character of the paper during the Southern rebellion caused its suppression, and Miller, in 1863, opened a law-office at Cannon city, Oregon. For about four

years (1866 to 1870) he was county judge of Grant county, and while thus occupied he wrote and published his first collection of poems. In 1863 he married Minnie Theresa Dyer, who obtained a divorce from him in 1870, and he went to London, where, in 1871, he published his "Songs of the Sierras" and "Pacific Poems." In 1873 appeared his "Songs of the Sun Lands" and a prose volume, "Life Among the Modocs, Unwritten History." "The Ship in the Desert" was published in 1875, together with "First Families in the Sierras," followed, from time to time, by "The One Fair Woman," a novel, and "Songs of Far Away Lands."

JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

HIGHGATE, Vt., June 2, 1816, was the birth-place of John G. Saxe, the humorous poet and lecturer. He was educated at Middlebury college, where he graduated in 1839. In 1843 he was admitted to the practice of the law, at St. Albans. In 1850, and for about five years afterwards, he was the proprietor and editor of the Burlington *Sentinel*. In 1856 he became State's attorney. In 1859-'60 he was unsuccessfully nominated for governor of the State by the Democrats. He has achieved considerable celebrity by his humorous poetry and his public literary lectures. Among his published works are: "Progress," a satire, "The New Rape of the Lock," "The Proud Miss McBride," "The Times," "The Money

King and Other Poems," "Clever Stories of Many Nations," "The Masquerade and Other Poems," "Fables and Legends in Rhyme," "Leisure Day Rhymes," etc. Died March 31, 1887.

JAMES HOGG.

JAMES HOGG, known as "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born in the parish of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, Scotland, Jan. 25, 1772. Like his ancestors, he was a shepherd, and the probability is that he had but little or no schooling in his younger days. When twenty-four years old he began to compose poetry, but his imperfect penmanship hindered his work of composition. In 1800 his patriotic song, called "Donald MacDonald," became very popular, although the name of its author was unknown. From 1790 to 1799, while employed as a shepherd by Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse, he was permitted to use that gentleman's library freely, so that at the age of thirty he had read extensively and greatly improved his education. In 1801,

while visiting Edinburgh with sheep for the market, he arranged for the publication of a small collection of his songs, entitled "Scottish Pastorals, Poems and Songs." Meeting soon afterwards with Sir Walter Scott, who was then searching for material for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and to whom Hogg gave some old ballads, Scott encouraged him to publish a second collection of his poems, entitled "The Mountain Bard." Two attempts to establish himself as a farmer having proved unsuccessful, Hogg went to Edinburgh, in 1810, to follow the profession of an author. A connection as editor for a year with a weekly paper called the *Spy* barely earned him a livelihood. In 1813 he published his poem of "The Queen's Wake," which made him famous. Another attempt at farming, under the patronage of the duke of Buccleuch, threw him into bankruptcy after a few years. During this period he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1831 he went to London to superintend the publication of some of his works, and was there received with much distinction. He died at Altrive, Nov. 21, 1835. He wrote several volumes of prose and poetry, including "Winter Evening Tales," "Madoc of the Moor," "The Pilgrims of the Sun," and "The Altrive Tales."



Joaquin Miller.
Author of "Songs of the Sierras," "Pacific Poems,"
Songs of "Far Away Lands," etc.

THOMAS GRAY.

THE author of the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," Thomas Gray, was born in London, Dec. 26, 1716, and was educated at Eton and Peter House, Cambridge. He accompanied Horace Walpole on a European continental tour, from which he returned in 1741. Several years of literary retirement succeeded, together with visits to the English lakes and Scotland. The post of poet laureate was offered to him on the death of Cibber, but he refused it. In 1768 he accepted the chair of modern history at Cambridge, but lost his health. His poems are few in number, but of a superior quality. His "Elegy" is considered by many the best poem ever produced in the English language. Died July 30, 1771.

Dante Alighieri. William Wordsworth. Charles Mackay. Edward R. B. Lytton.



DANTE.

THE Italian poet, Dante Alighieri, whose name was a contraction of "Durante," was born at Florence, May 14, 1265.

He was educated by his mother, with the assistance of Brunetto Latini, the distinguished statesman, poet and scholar, completing his studies at the universities of Bologna and Padua. Afterwards he studied theology at Paris. In 1289 and 1290 he took an active part in the war between his country and the Aretines, and was also employed on fourteen occasions as an envoy. In his twenty-sixth year he married Gemma, one of the Donati family, with whom he lived unhappily, and from whom he finally separated. In 1300 he became one of the eight chief magistrates of the country. In the subsequent internal dissensions he joined the "Bianchi" (white) party, but their opponents, the "Neri" (black), having gained the ascendancy, Dante was banished from Florence, under the penalty of being burned alive in case he should fall again into their hands. After that he became a wanderer until he found an asylum with Guido Novello, lord of Ravenna, and there he died Sept. 14, 1321. He wrote several books in Latin, and numerous sonnets, lyrics, etc., in Italian. His fame rests, however, upon his "Divine Comedy," written while he was a poor wandering exile. It consists of three distinct acts, or poems, entitled (in English) "Hell," "Purgatory" and "Heaven." It was the

first poem written in the Italian language, and has been several times translated into English—notably by Henry W. Longfellow, and Cary, of England. It is marked by sweetness and dignified by grandeur and energy.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

ONE of the notable "Lake Poets" of England, William Wordsworth, was born at Cockermouth, April 7, 1770. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and while sojourning there spent his vacations in wandering about the country. In 1790 he made a three months' tour in France, Switzerland, to the Italian lakes and the Rhine. In 1791 he quitted the college, having taken his degree of bachelor of arts. His first publication was "An Evening Walk," partly written at college, and issued in 1793. "Lyrical Ballads," written by himself and Coleridge, appeared in 1798, and passed to a second edition. By the receipt of an inheritance Wordsworth was enabled to live in literary retirement, and before 1819 had published his "Sonnets," "Essays on Epitaphs," "The Excursion," "The Prelude," "Peter Bell," "The Wagoner," and other smaller pieces. In 1813 he was appointed distributor of stamps for the county of Westmoreland, an office worth about \$2,500 a year. In 1843 he was appointed poet laureate of England, to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of Southey. Wordsworth was an artistic delineator of the true and beautiful in nature, without resorting to sensational methods. In 1802 he married Miss Mary Hutchinson, whom he had known in childhood, and whom he celebrated in one of his poems as "a phantom of delight." He died at Rydal Mount, Eng., April 23, 1850, after achieving honor by his muse, and receiving the approval of the learned and good. During his lifetime his poems were subjected to considerable adverse criticism, owing to the simplicity of his chosen subject, but they have out-lived it.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE journalist, poet and lecturer of considerable celebrity, Charles Mackay, was born at Perth, England, in 1812, and was educated in London, and at Brussels, Belgium. In 1834, and for about ten years afterwards, he was one of the editors of the London *Morning Chronicle*, and from 1844 to 1847 he edited the Glasgow (Scotland) *Argus*. During the Southern rebellion in the United States he was for about three years the special American correspondent of the London *Times*. Between 1834 and 1874 he published a multitude of poems, which were collected and republished in numerous volumes, besides a few prose works of considerable merit. For some time he was engaged upon a book relating to the Gaelic etymology of the English language. In 1877 he received from friends a gift of nearly \$4,000 in money to enable him to pursue his literary labors with comfort.

EDWARD ROBERT BULWER-LYTTON.

OF THE poets and novelists of the times, Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton ranks very high among Englishmen. His birth occurred Nov. 8, 1831. His early education was received at the Harrow school and from private tutors, and afterwards he studied the modern languages at the university of Bonn, Germany. From 1849 to 1873 he was almost constantly employed as an attaché, secretary of legation or charge d'affaires in various British embassies: at Washington, U. S. A.; at Florence, Italy; twice at Paris, France; at the Hague, Holland; at St. Petersburg, Russia; at Constantinople, Turkey; at Vienna, Austria, four times; at Copenhagen, Denmark; at Athens, Greece; at Lisbon, Portugal; at Madrid, Spain; in 1860, for a short time, he was consul-general at Belgrade, and was sent on a special mission to prevent a renewal of the hostilities between the Turks and Servians, and in 1868 he successfully concluded the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria. In 1873, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title of Baron Lytton. In 1874 he was appointed ambassador at Lisbon. In 1876 he was nominated for the high office of viceroy of India, and he immediately started for Hindostan, on his journey meeting the Prince of Wales, who was then returning home from India. At Calcutta Baron Lytton was sworn in as viceroy and governor-general, April 12, 1876. January 1, 1877, he presided over the gorgeous ceremonial, on the plains of Delhi, of proclaiming Queen Victoria of England as Empress of India. In the same year the queen conferred upon him the grand cross of the civil order of the bath. At this writing he is still viceroy of India. His lordship has proved himself an eminent literary genius by his poetry. His first work, "Clytemnestra," with other poems, appeared in 1855 under the nom de plume of "Owen Meredith." "The Wanderer," another collection of poems, was published in 1859; "Lucile," his well-known novel in sprightly verse, in 1860; "Tannhauser" (anonymously), in 1861; "National Songs of Servia" in the same year; "The Ring of Amasis," a prose romance, in 1863; "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith" in 1867; "Chronicles and Characters," in 1868; "Orval," in 1869. In 1864 he married the niece of the earl of Clarendon.

Will, M. Carleton. John T. Trowbridge.



WILLIAM M. CARLETON holds an enviable place in American literature, in consequence of a union of common sense, a rich appreciation of human nature and the love of the beautiful, which with facility and aptness characterize his poetical works. He can boast, it is true, of no elevated ancestry, and began life on a farm near Hudson, in Michigan, October 21, 1845. The family of his forefathers dwelt in England and Scotland, and his father, emigrating from New Hampshire, was one of the pioneers of Michigan. Farm-work occupied the earlier years of the lad, and as he grew to manhood he divided his time between laboring on his native soil during the summer and attending school—the old-

fashioned district school—when snow and frost prevailed. So thoroughly did he persevere in his studies that when but sixteen years old he was qualified to teach, and alternately taught school, increased his own stock of knowledge, and worked on the farm. About this time, also, he began to contribute articles to several newspapers in his neighborhood and other portions of Michigan, both in verse and prose, over various signatures. In 1865 he abandoned the home-farm and entered Hillsdale college, in his native State, where he remained four years. Graduating in 1869, he engaged in writing for newspapers, and from time to time produced those many popular ballads by which he has won the reputation of a most successful poet. These labors he also diversified by lecturing upon literary and kindred topics, meeting with flattering receptions throughout the West. The first volume of his collected poetry was printed for private circulation about two years after leaving college. "Betsey and I are Out" was first published in the Toledo (O.) *Blade*, in 1872, but soon afterwards it reappeared, with several illustrations of rural home-life, in *Harper's Weekly*. Carleton subsequently contributed other poems to *Harper's*, and his next collection of poetry, a volume of "Farm Ballads," was issued in 1873. It contains many favorite productions which have been widely quoted and recited, and greatly strengthened his reputation. This was followed by a volume of "Farm Legends," and quite recently he has published another companion-book, "Farm Festivals," in which the spirit of his former pictures of American rural peculiarities is perpetuated. His style of phraseology is well illustrated in the following first stanza of "Betsey and I are Out:"

DRAW up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsey and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'l life.



Will, M. Carleton.

AN EXCELLENT place in the history of American literature, both as a writer of prose and poetry, is occupied by John Townsend Trowbridge, and his life is a fine example of successful struggles against adverse circumstances in the early portion of his career. His father was one of the pioneers of the Genesee country, in western New York, settling in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, about 1812. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm, in a log-house, September 18, 1827, the eighth child of his parents, both of whom possessed distinguishing traits, which evidently aided in forming the character of the young author. His education at a district school, in the winters of his childhood, alternated with his duties on the farm at other seasons; but he early manifested his aptness as a scholar, for before he was fifteen years old he could, under self-instruction, read and translate the French language. He also studied Latin, and read Scott and Byron, whose works he found in the public library. These books aroused the literary genius of the lad, and he soon began to plan romances and think in verse, while his hands were busy with farming implements. At sixteen he wrote "pieces" for country magazines and newspapers. Soon afterwards he attended a classical school at Lockport, N. Y., taught school one winter, and became a farmer in Illinois, but only for one season. Going back to Lockport, he engaged as a school-

teacher for one term, and then, when nineteen years old, he went to New York, a total stranger in that city, in hopes, by writing for the press, to earn a living and gain reputation. There he found a friend in the distinguished journalist, Mordecai M. Noah, of the *Sunday Times*, who counseled him to write prose rather than verse, on account of its being more in demand and bringing larger remuneration. Mr. Noah introduced him to several publishers, and then began the oft-repeated struggle of a young literary aspirant to gain a livelihood by his pen in a great city. There are many such instances. Young Trowbridge lived in the traditional garret, and almost starved while writing for bread. Forced by circumstances, he then engaged in other work, and when that failed he fell into the hands of a charitable French family. With these people he remained until August, 1848, when he went to Boston and obtained employment as a writer of sketches and stories, under the literary name of "Paul Creyton." A

newspaper enterprise in which he was interested failed in 1849, and he then associated himself with Benjamin Perley Poore for a brief season, as assistant editor of the Boston *Sentinel*. Trowbridge's first book, "Father Brighthopes," was issued in 1853, and from this time onward he wrote other books of a similar sort, gained reputation and made some money. In 1855 and 1856 he traveled in Great Britain and Europe, and after his return published and dramatized his "Neighbor Jackwood," which became very popular in both forms. Since then Mr. Trowbridge has written much and well, both in his published books and as a copious contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks*. His books, several of them made up from his magazine articles, probably number thirty or more. He married, in 1860, Miss Cornelia Warren, of Lowell, Mass., but death separated them about four years afterwards. Of his poetry, "The Vagabonds," "The Name in the Bark," and one or two others of a humorous character, are considered his best.

John G.



Whittier.

Birthplace of Whittier.

The Quaker Poet of New England, Anti-Slavery Agitator and Reformer.



HE QUAKER POET, J. G. Whittier, first saw the light at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, on the spot which his ancestors had inhabited for four or five generations.

In the district schools and on the farm he passed his youth until twenty years of age, when he went to Boston, where he soon became the editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a publication designed to assist the manufacturers, and largely devoted to the interests of a protective tariff.

In 1830 he took charge of the *New England Weekly Review*, at Hartford, Conn., and a year afterwards he returned to Haverhill to engage again in rural pursuits. Here he remained for the succeeding five years, and represented his town in the legislature, in 1835-'6.

Appointed secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1838-'9, he edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, the office of which was burned by a mob. From

that time forward he became one of the prominent anti-slavery men of the country, his pen, in prose and poetry being devoted to the cause.

He took up his residence at Amesbury, Mass., in 1840, where he has since continued to reside, although never married. Much sentiment pervades many of his poems, as illustrated in "Maud Muller," and "School Days," the latter of which is devoted to showing the regret of a brown-eyed New England girl at having spelled down

"— the little boy
Her childish favor singled."

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell —
"Because, you see, I love you."

"Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing;
Dear girl, the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

"He lives to learn in life's hard school
How few who pass above him
Lament the triumph and his loss
Like her—because they love him."

His poems, which date back to 1828, and all breathing the spirit of freedom and hatred of oppression, have fulfilled their mission and done their work in the moral elevation of mankind.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.



S O'ER his furrowed fields, which lie
Beneath a coldly-dropping sky,
Yet chill with winter's melted snow,
The husbandman goes forth to sow:

Thus, freedom, on the bitter blast
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain
To swell the germ, and fill the grain.

Who calls thy glorious service hard?
Who deems it not its own reward?
Who, for its trials, counts it less
A cause of praise and thankfulness?

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves;

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatso'er is willed is done!

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense—
The hope, the trust, the purpose-staid,
The fountain, and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toils of fields like these
Than waking dream and slothful ease.

Our life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest-day!

THE AUTHOR OF



HE AUTHOR of this, one of the sweetest lyrics ever written, John Howard Payne, was born in New York City, June 9, 1792. His infancy was passed on Long Island, N. Y., and in Boston, and his youthful tuition was derived principally from his father, who was at that time professionally engaged in school-teaching.

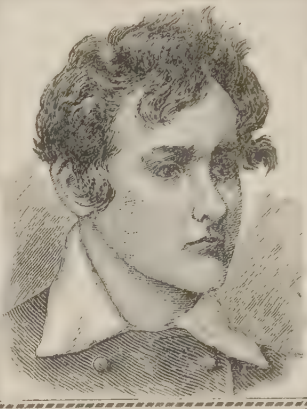
At an early age the lad manifested considerable talent in oratory and an interest in dramatic literature. When about twelve years old he was placed in a store, in New York City, as a clerk, and while still thus employed at the age of thirteen, he edited a small newspaper called *The Thespian Mirror*. His contributions to its columns attracted much attention by their excellence, and induced a Mr. Seaman to send the boy to Union college, at Schenectady, N. Y., in order to improve his talents by a better education.

Young Payne, however, with his father's permission, and without waiting to finish his collegiate course, made his first appearance on the stage as an actor, at the Park theater, in New York, February 24, 1809, as *Norval*, in the play of "Douglas." In this character he was favorably received and heartily applauded. This reception settled his destiny, and for several years he played in various cities with marked success and increasing reputation, until he ranked among the very best American actors.

In 1813 he sailed for England, and, on June 4, made his appearance at Drury Lane theater, London, as *Norval*. His success continued, and brought him within the acquaintance of many distinguished personages. He also visited Paris, where he was the room-mate of Washington Irving.

For twenty years he remained in Europe, engaged in acting and in translating and adapting French dramas and operas for the London theaters. Among his other dramatic productions were the plays of "Charles the Second," and "Therese, or the Orphan of Geneva." He also wrote, for Edmund Kean, in 1818, his play of "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," which met with great favor and is still sometimes put upon the stage. He was then twenty-seven years old. Not long afterward he assumed the management of Sadlers Wells theater, in London, but it proved a bad speculation, for he lost his money, ran into debt, and was thrown into a debtors' prison. In this strait he translated and adapted two of Victor's French plays, with the proceeds of which he was enabled to pay off his indebtedness and obtain his release. He then resumed his business as a playwright, and after playing three nights in London, in "Richard III," he abandoned the stage and returned to Paris.

His celebrated musical composition, the opera of "Clari, the Maid of Milan," was put upon the stage at Covent Garden theater, London, May 8, 1823, and in this occurred the song of "Home, Sweet Home," sung by Miss M. Tree, who sustained the part of *Clari*. The song immediately became immensely popular, one hun-



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,
Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

dred thousand copies of it having been sold during its first year, although Payne's name was omitted from the title.

In 1832 he returned to the United States, and on his arrival at New York received a brilliant ovation and a benefit at the Old Park theater, his own play of "Brutus" being the principal attraction, with Edwin Forrest as *Brutus*. The tickets sold at five dollars each. "Home,

Sweet Home," was sung, and there was a poetic address prepared for the occasion. Payne's play of "Charles II." was the after-piece, with Forrest, Kemble, J. W. Wallack and other first-class actors in the cast. The receipts were more than \$7,000.

In 1842 Mr. Payne was appointed consul at Tunis; was recalled in 1845, and reappointed in 1851. But in April, 1852, he sickened and died while at his post, and was buried at Tunisia. At his grave, by direction of the United States government, a slab was erected, bearing a suitable inscription, to which is added: "This stone is placed here by a grateful country." Also the following verse by R. S. Chilton:

"Sure, when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched God's angels said
"Welcome to heaven, 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Mr. Payne never married, and never knew, except in infancy, the joys of which he so feelingly wrote in his undying song.

In 1893, by the munificence of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the well-known banker at Washington, the remains of John Howard Payne were brought from Tunis to the United States capital and re-interred on the ninth of June with appropriate memorial ceremonies, it being the ninety-first anniversary of the poet's birth. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the recitation of an original poem, tenderly commemorative of the dead, by the same gentleman, Mr. Chilton, who inscribed the foregoing touching verse upon his foreign tombstone, and the famous song was sung at the grave. A fine monument, surmounted with a bust of the song-writer, and properly inscribed, marks the spot where he calmly rests.

The following are the words which made immortal the subject of our sketch:

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which seek through the world, is not met with elsewhere.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home,
There's no place like home.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain.
Oh, give me my lowly-thatched cottage again!
The birds singing gayly that came at my call,—
Give me them with that peace of mind, dearer than all.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home,
There's no place like home.

THE AUTHOR OF



S. FILLMORE BENNETT,
Author of "Sweet Bye-and-Bye."

"SWEET BYE-AND-BYE."

We give the history of the song as written by Mr. Bennett himself in a newspaper article:

"In the year of 1861, I became a resident of the village of Elkhorn, Wis., the home of the composer, J. P. Webster, and shortly after became associated with him in the production of sheet-music (songs) and other musical works. In the summer or fall of the year 1867 we com-

menced work on the 'Signet Ring,' a new Sabbath-school book, afterward published by Messrs. Lyon & Healy, Chicago. The 'Sweet Bye and Bye' was one of the songs written for that work.

"Mr. Webster, like many musicians, was of an exceedingly nervous and sensitive nature, and subject to periods of depression, in which he looked upon the dark side of all things in life. I had learned his peculiarities so well that on meeting him I could tell at a glance if he was in one of his melancholy moods, and had found that I could rouse him from them by giving him a new song or hymn to work on. On such an occasion he came into my place of business, and, walking down to the stove, turned his back to me without speaking. I was at my desk writing. Presently I turned to him and said:

"'Webster, what is the matter now?'

"'It is no matter,' he replied, 'it will be all right bye-and-bye.'

"The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunlight, and I replied: 'The Sweet Bye-and-Bye! Why would not that make a good hymn?'

"'May be it would,' said he, indifferently.

"Turning to the desk I penned the following words as fast as I could write:

"There's a land that is fairer than day,
And by faith we can see it afar,
For the Father waits over the way,
To prepare us a dwelling-place there:
In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore—
In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore.

"We shall sing, on that beautiful shore,
The melodious songs of the blest,
And our spirits shall sorrow no more—
Not a sigh for the blessing of rest!
In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye,
We shall sing on that beautiful shore—
In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye,
We shall sing on that beautiful shore.

"To our bountiful Father above,
We will offer the tribute of praise,
For the glorious gift of His love,
And the blessings that hallow our days:
In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye,
We shall praise on that beautiful shore—
In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye,
We shall praise on that beautiful shore.

"In the meantime two friends, N. H. Carswell and S. E. Bright,



HE VILLAGE of Eden, Erie county, N. Y., was the birthplace of the author of "Sweet Bye-and-Bye."

Here he first saw the light June 21, 1836. When two years old he came with his parents to Plainfield, Ill. After a three-years' sojourn the family removed to Lake Zurich, Ill., and there settled upon a farm.

Here the subject of our sketch learned to labor, while he communed with nature in the summer, attended the district schools in the winter and read all the books to which he could get access, in the odd times between his other duties.

At the age of sixteen he entered the academy at Waukegan, Ill., taught his first school near Wauconda, Ill., at the age of eighteen, and entered the university of Michigan in 1858. At the end of the university year he took the place of principal in the Richmond (Ill.) public schools, which position he resigned in 1861, to become associate editor and proprietor of the Elkhorn (Wis.) *Independent*, with Frank Leland, afterward United States consul to Hamilton, Canada. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, 40th Wisconsin volunteers, was elected second lieutenant, and in that capacity served during the term of enlistment.

Selling his newspaper interest, he opened a drug-store in Elkhorn in 1866, and at the same time began the study of medicine. Five years afterward he returned, for a year, to the Richmond high school, as a teacher. In 1874, having completed the curriculum of study in Rush Medical college, Chicago, he graduated as doctor of medicine, being accorded the honor of class valedictorian. Commencing in Richmond the practice of medicine soon after graduating, he yet resides there, enjoying a large practice, holding, at the same time, the position of United States pension surgeon, to which he was appointed soon after graduating.

Mr. Bennett commenced his literary career when a mere boy, by the publication of his verse in numerous newspapers, and he has been a voluminous writer from that day on. As his work in this direction has been done mostly for the daily and weekly press of the country, it is, in the main, lost amid the vast mass of similar work from the hands of tens of thousands of writers in the same field.

During his residence in Elkhorn he became associated with J. P. Webster, the composer, then best known to the world through his still famous song, "Lorena." Together for several years they published numerous songs, in sheet-music form, many of which became popular, but none attained to the fixed place in the heart of the world that the "Sweet Bye-and-Bye" did. In the time mentioned they published three musical works, "The Beatitudes," a Sabbath-school cantata, the "Cantata of the Great Rebellion," and the "Signet Ring," a book of Sunday-school music, to which Mr. Bennett contributed nearly one hundred original hymns. In the "Signet Ring" the "Sweet Bye-and-Bye" was first published.

had come in. I handed the hymn to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eye kindled, and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk he began writing the notes in a moment. Presently he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played the melody. In a few moments more he had the notes for the four parts of the chorus jotted down. I think it was not over thirty minutes from the time I took my pen to write the words, before the two gentlemen mentioned, myself and Mr. Webster were singing the hymn, in the same form in which it afterward appeared in the 'Signet Ring.' While singing it, Mr. R. R. Crosby, now a resident of Richmond, Ill., came in, and, after listening awhile, with tears in his eyes, uttered the prediction: 'That hymn is immortal.' I think it was sung in public shortly after, for within two weeks almost every child on the streets was singing it.

"The 'Sweet Bye-and-Bye' was published in the 'Signet Ring' in 1868. The publishers of the book, Messrs. Lyon & Healy, Chicago, heralded its advent by distributing a very large number of circulars, upon which selections from the work were printed; among them the 'Sweet Bye-and-Bye.' These circulars first brought the hymn to the notice of the public, and created the principal demand for the book. Sometime toward the close of the year 1868, I think, the hymn was first published in sheet-music form, first by Messrs. Lyon & Healy. Its publication passed from their hands to O. Ditson & Co., Boston. It is now published in numerous collections of vocal music in America, and, as a newspaper account says, it is translated into various foreign languages, and 'sung in every land under the sun.'"

Francis S. Key.

Author of the Song of "The Star-Spangled Banner."



THE ORIGIN of this stirring melody is thus related: Dr. Beans, of Upper Marlborough, Md., after the capture of Washington, in August, 1814, was taken prisoner and carried on board the British fleet. Upon this fact becoming known, Mr. Francis S. Key, with a friend, visited the fleet to arrange, if possible, for his release, and their request was granted, but all three, in view of the approaching attack on Baltimore, were detained on shipboard.

On the 12th of September British troops were landed near Baltimore, and while these advanced upon the city, the fleet furiously bombarded Fort McHenry, which defended the port, for twenty-five hours. During the night the fort did not reply to the cannonade, and whether the flag still waved above it, or had been hauled down in the darkness, could not be ascertained until the dawn.

Mr. Key and his friends passed an anxious and sleepless night, and when morning came they beheld, with joy, the stars and stripes gallantly surmounting the ramparts. It was during this long and exciting night that Mr. Key composed the song, which during our

more recent conflicts has been an inspiration to many a weary soldier and his anxious friends. The fort was not taken by the fleet, the land force was repulsed by American troops, and Baltimore was saved.

Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was born in Frederick county, Md., August 1, 1779. His education was received at St. John's college, Annapolis; and after having studied law and secured admittance to the bar he began to practice his profession at Frederick City, Md.

Afterward removing to Washington, he became district attorney of the District of Columbia and retained that office for many years.

He wrote numerous other poems, a collection of which was published in 1857, but his fame rests chiefly upon "The Star-Spangled Banner."

He died at Baltimore, January 11, 1843, and the late James Lick, of San Francisco, Cal., so highly appreciated his genius that in his will he bequeathed \$60,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to Mr. Key's memory.

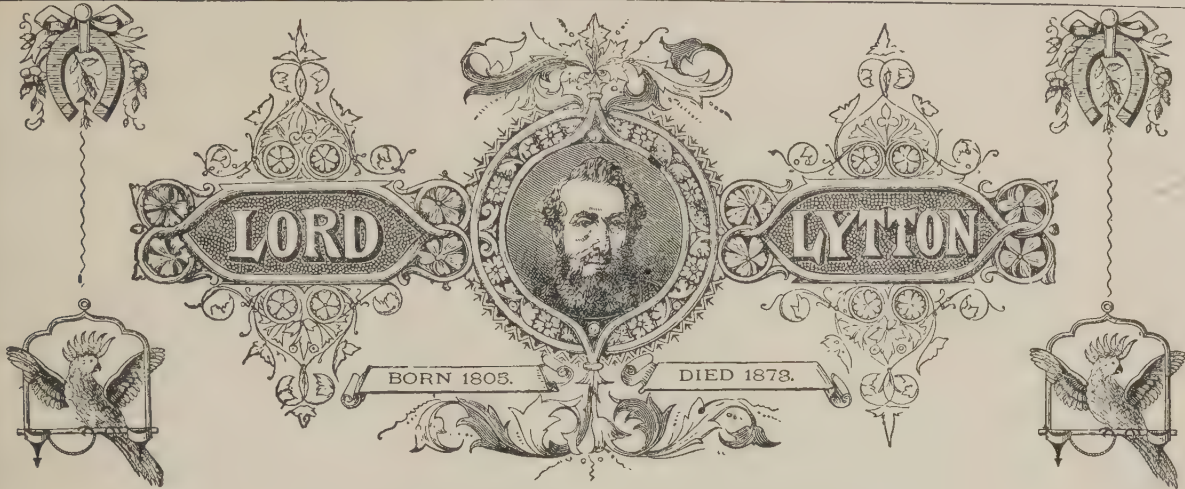
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

OH! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

ON the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner! oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

AND where is that band, who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of death and the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

OH! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.



Poet, Novelist and Member of the British Parliament.

HE CELEBRATED English novelist, Edward George Earle Lytton, Baron, was born of an ancient family, in May, 1805.

He was educated by private tutors and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1826. In the meantime he had made pedestrian tours through England and Scotland, and on horseback through a large portion of France. His literary tastes developed at an early age and continued until his death to be manifested in his voluminous writings. He succeeded to the Knebworth estates in 1844; mainly assisted in founding the guild of literature and art; became lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1856, and again in 1858. He entered parliament in 1831, and again in 1852 and 1857. He was created a baronet in 1838, and in 1858 became secretary of state for the colonies in the cabinet of the earl of Derby, but this

office he resigned in 1859. In 1866 he became Baron Lytton and a member of the peerage. He died Jan. 18, 1873. Among his works were the following:

Poems: "Sculpture," "Weeds and Wild Flowers," "O'Neill, or the Rebel," "The New Timon," "King Arthur," "The Odes and Epodes of Horace," "The Siamese Twins," "The Lost Tales of Miletus." Dramas: "The Duchess de La Valliere," "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," "Money," "Not so Bad as We Seem." Other works: "Falkland," "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Dev-e-reux," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," "England and the English," "The Student," "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," "The Caxtons," "A Letter to John Bull," "Confessions of a Water Patient," "My Novel," "What will He Do with It?" "The Parisians," "Kenelm Chillingly," and "The Crisis," a political paper.

Lady Bulwer, his wife, also wrote several novels.

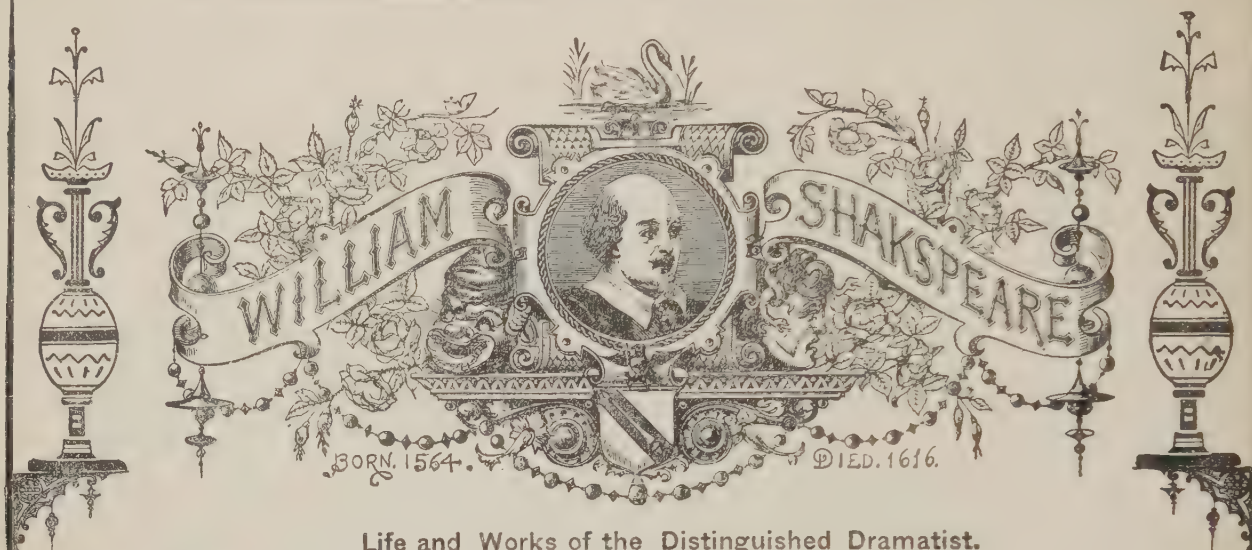
CLAUDE MELNOTTE'S APOLOGY AND DEFENSE.

BY LORD EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON.

PAULINE, by pride
Angels have fallen ere thy time; by pride,—
That sole alloy of thy most lovely mould—
The evil spirit of a bitter love
And a revengeful heart, had power upon thee.
From my first years my soul was filled with thee;
I saw thee midst the flowers the lowly boy
Tended, unmarked by thee,—a spirit of bloom,
And joy and freshness, as spring itself
Were made a living thing and wore thy shape!
I saw thee, and the passionate heart of man
Entered the breast of the wild-dreaming boy;
And from that hour I grew—what to the last
I shall be—thine adorer! Well, this love,
Vain, frantic,—guilty, if thou wilt, became
A fountain of ambition and bright hope;
I thought of tales that by the winter hearth
Old gossips tell,—how maidens sprung from kings
Have stooped from their high sphere; how Love, like Death,
Levels all ranks, and lays the shepherd's crook
Beside the sceptre. Thus I made my home
In the soft palace of a fairy Future!
My father died; and I, the peasant-born,
Was my own lord. Then did I seek to rise
Out of the prison of my mean estate;
And, with such jewels as the exploring mind
Brings from the caves of Knowledge, buy my ransom
From those twin jailers of the daring heart,—
Low birth and iron fortune. Thy bright image,

Glassed in my soul, took all the hues of glory
And lured me on to those inspiring toils
By which man masters men! For thee, I grew
A midnight student o'er the dreams of sages!
For thee, I sought to borrow from each Grace
And every Muse such attributes as lend
Ideal charms to Love. I thought of thee,
And passion taught me poesy,—of thee,
And on the painter's canvas grew the life
Of beauty!—Art became the shadow
Of the dear starlight of thy haunting eyes!
Men called me vain,—some, mad,—I heeded not;
But still toiled on, hoped on,—for it was sweet,
If not to win, to feel more worthy, thee!

At last, in one mad hour, I dared to pour
The thoughts that burst their channels into song,
And sent them to thee,—such a tribute, lady,
As beauty rarely scorns, even from the meanest.
The name—appended by the burning heart
That longed to show its idol what bright things
It had created—yea, the enthusiast's name,
That should have been thy triumph, was thy scorn!
That very hour—when passion, turned to wrath,
Resembled hatred most; when thy disdain
Made my whole soul a chaos—in that hour
The tempters found me a revengeful tool
For their revenge! Thou hadst trampled on the worm,—
It turned, and stung thee!



Life and Works of the Distinguished Dramatist.



ALTHOUGH no exact record of the date of his birth exists, it is supposed that William Shakespeare was born April 26, 1564, his birthplace being Stratford-upon-Avon. He was the third of eight children. His father was a prominent man, at one time, in the town of 1,500 people, being successively, a glover, a butcher, a dealer in wool, and filled

in order the offices of constable, alderman, and mayor,—all that, and yet not able to write his own name, which indicated that he was a man of such natural ability as to take high rank, even with no education.

The mother came from an aristocratic family of some note, and with the small estate that she brought her husband, the couple were in well-to-do circumstances, and amid these pleasant surroundings, it is supposed William attended the Stratford grammar school and assisted his father at butchering and wool-

trying, and afterwards as an attorney's clerk and schoolmaster. In the future poet's roving about the neighborhood, he met Anne Hathaway, whom he married at the age of eighteen, Anne being at the time twenty-six. Five months afterwards she bore him a daughter, and before he was twenty-one, three children were born to him, the last two being twins.

About this time his father's circumstances became embarrassed, and William was compelled to turn his attention to something besides his father's business with which to get a living. The tradition is that having stolen a deer from Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, near Stratford, he received such persecution as compelled him to leave his native town for the time. Be that as it may, having often witnessed the plays of traveling actors from London in Stratford, and some of his acquaintances being in the metropolis, he engaged in theatrical work. He went to London, and was soon employed as an assistant in general utility work, it is claimed, at the Blackfriars Theater, where he also soon joined a theatrical company.

At that period there was great demand for new plays, and he very

soon commenced rearranging and adapting old plays to the stage, succeeding which he began to write plays of his own which became so popular as to make him, in ten years from the time of his first arrival in London, the most distinguished literary man in Great Britain. For sixteen years, it is said, after he commenced play-writing he frequently took a part in his own plays. He then ceased to go upon the stage, but continued his writing and remained in London, from the time of his first arrival, a period of twenty-four years. At the expiration of this time, with an income of \$12,000 a year from his writings, he returned to Stratford, where he wrote three more plays, one of which was the "Tempest."

Shakespeare had, years before, purchased one of the handsomest homes in Stratford for his family, but rumor has it that he was never a husband to his wife after going to London, though he visited Stratford annually. Engaged in a drinking spree with Drayton and Ben Jonson, Shakespeare contracted a fever, from which he died, April 23, 1616, aged fifty-two, leaving a wife who survived him seven years, and two married daughters. One of these, Susanna, the eldest, had married a Dr. Hall, of Stratford, and Judith had wedded Thomas Quincy. His other child, a boy called Hammet, died at the age of eleven.

Shakespeare's remains were buried in the chancel of Trinity Chapel, at Stratford. This church, which contains also the remains of his wife, the monument that stands near it, upon which is a portrait-bust of the poet, the grammar school in which he was educated, and the house where he was born, purchased by the national government at a cost of \$20,000, may to-day all be seen by the pilgrim to Stratford. Thousands of the admirers of Shakespeare, from all parts of the world, come here every year, and although three hundred years have gone by since the poet's birth, the centuries seem but to add brilliancy and a halo to his memory.

The great dramatist left to posterity thirty-seven plays, in which were interblended poetry, love, wit, religion, philosophy and knowledge of human nature, in such measure as no one had ever written before, and no one will ever be likely to surpass.

On the following page are given some of the well-known sayings from this famous playwright. It will be seen, from their study, that the fame which Shakspeare has enjoyed for three hundred years, was well and justly merited.

Familiar Quotations from Shakspeare's Writings.



SWEET are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.
As You Like It. Act ii. Sc. 1.

As merry as the day is long.
Much Ado About Nothing. Act ii. Sc. 1.

Every one can master a grief but he that has it.
Much Ado About Nothing. Act iii. Sc. 2.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils:
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted.

Merchant of Venice. Act v. Sc. 1

All the world 's a stage
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,—
His Acts being seven ages. At first, the Infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining School-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the Lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a Soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard;
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble Reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the Justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,—
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacle on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans—everything.
As You Like It. Act ii. Sc. 7.

She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek: she pined in thought;
And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
She sat, like Patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief.

Twelfth Night. Act ii. Sc. 4.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness thrust upon them.

Twelfth Night. Act ii. Sc. 5.

Thus the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges.
Twelfth Night. Act v. Sc. 1.

When Fortune means to men most good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye.

King John. Act iii. Sc. 4

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

King John. Act iv. Sc. 2.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
King Henry IV., Part II. Act iii. Sc. 1.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.
King Henry VI., Part II. Act iii. Sc. 1.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on.
King Henry VI., Part III. Act ii. Sc. 2.

So wise so young, they say, do ne'er live long.
King Richard III. Act iii. Sc. 1.

A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!
King Richard III. Act v. Sc. 4.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.
King Henry VIII. Act iii. Sc. 2.

What 's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.
Romeo and Juliet. Act ii. Sc. 2.

For nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give;
Nor aught so good, but, strain'd from that fair use,
Revolts from true birth, stumbling on abuse:
Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied,
And vice sometime 's by action dignified.
Romeo and Juliet. Act ii. Sc. 3.

Romans, countrymen, and lovers! hear me for
my cause; and be silent that you may hear.
Julius Cæsar. Act iii. Sc. 2.

Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved
Rome more.
Julius Cæsar. Act iii. Sc. 2.

But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.
Julius Cæsar. Act iii. Sc. 2.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune:
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
Julius Cæsar. Act iv. Sc. 3.

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This is a man!"
Julius Cæsar. Act v. Sc. 5.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life 's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

Macbeth. Act v. Sc. 5.

Frailty, thy name is woman!
Hamlet. Act i. Sc. 2.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.

Hamlet. Act i. Sc. 2.

A countenance more
In sorrow than in anger.
Hamlet. Act i. Sc. 2.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.
Hamlet. Act iii. Sc. 2.

There 's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Hamlet. Act v. Sc. 2.

Have you not heard it said full oft,
A woman's nay doth stand for naught?
Ibid. xiv.



Author of "Childe Harold," "Siege of Corinth," "Mazeppa," "The Prisoner of Chillon," "Don Juan," "The Orient," "Song of the Greek Poet," "To Thomas Moore," "Destruction of the Sennacherib," "The Coliseum," "Maid of Athens, Ere We Part," "Napoleon," etc.



THAT THE peculiarities and eccentricities of a parent will be transmitted to children is abundantly verified in the Byron family.

John Byron was

a reckless, dissipated captain in the guards, whose first prominent escapade was to elope, at the age of twenty-three, with the wife of a marquis, the couple taking up their residence in France, where the wife died in 1784,

leaving a daughter—Augusta—who afterwards became Mrs. Leigh. Two years later, the fortune of the first wife being squandered, John made the acquaintance of Catherine Gordon, a Scotch girl, who was reputed to be worth \$250,000. Byron openly boasted of his intention to marry her for the purpose of obtaining the money with which to pay his debts, and he carried out his purpose. This marriage was very satisfactory to Byron's creditors, who came upon the estate before the honeymoon was over. First went the ready money, \$15,000; next, \$5,000 in bank and other stock; then \$45,000 worth of timber was cut and sold from the estate. Then the property was mortgaged for \$24,000, and all the money thus raised was spent in paying the debts of the spendthrift.

First settling in England, where the property was squandered, the wife afterwards went to Aberdeen to live on the income of \$10,000 that had been settled upon her at marriage, which amount the husband could not obtain. When everything else had been wasted, to even the interest on this last amount, the husband followed her from England and borrowed all he could get, and then abandoned her and their child, a boy then three years old, and started for Paris,

but died before reaching there. With all the meanness of the man, his wife loved him devotedly and her shrieks were of the most violent kind when the news came of his death.

Such was the parentage of the poet, Byron. The father was a wild, reckless, passionate spendthrift. The mother was irrational and emotional; sometimes storming with anger, and again overflowing in her heart with love. What wonder that the future Byron should have possessed those traits of character that poisoned his morals and shadowed the purity of his social existence. It was as natural that his domestic life should be darkened and cursed as that thistles shall grow where the seed of thistle is sown. It will be seen in these biographies of great lives that while training has done much, a smoothly, evenly-rounded, successful life is almost invariably preceded by an intellectual, moral, well balanced, superior parentage.

George Gordon Byron, the subject of our sketch, was born in London, January 22, 1788. It was while living with his mother in Aberdeen, in 1798, that the news came of the death of his great uncle, William Lord Byron, of Rochdale, and Newstead Abbey, who had died without direct heirs, and George Gordon succeeded to the title and the wealth which he left. The future poet was then ten years old,—a bashful, imaginative boy, who was very sensitive because of lameness,—a trouble that had afflicted him from birth, at which time the bones of his right foot had been misplaced.

The widow and her son removed to the Abbey, and from there he was sent to a school at Dulwich. Two years afterwards he was transferred to Harrow school, where he remained five years, proving a careless student but a great reader of fiction and history. He was ambitious to excel in athletic sports, and became an expert swimmer and boxer. His poetic temperament and amative, passionate nature predisposed him to fall in love, and three times before he was fifteen, it is averred, he was madly infatuated with as many girls.

It was during a few weeks' vacation when sixteen years old, that he made the acquaintance of Mary Anne Chaworth, whom he loved most devotedly. Two years his senior, she married soon afterwards, the news of which nearly threw him into convulsions. Byron in after years claimed that this boyish passion was the turning-point of his life.

His youthful training was as unfortunate as were the mental characteristics which he inherited. His mother would at times indulge in fits of rage toward him and taunt him as a "lame brat;" again she would indulge him in any whim, caress and praise him for his bright eyes. Thus, with a bad mental organization to commence with, an unfortunate training in his youth, petted and humored for the sake of his title, the wonder is that there was any good left in him.

He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1805, and the next year appeared a small volume of his poems, which, along with other verses, were issued in 1807 under the title, "Hours of Idleness." This volume was severely criticised by the *Edinburgh Review*, and Byron retorted by a satire, published in 1807, entitled "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

On coming of age, in 1809, Byron was in debt \$50,000, to incur which he had run a course of youthful dissipation that impaired his health. This, with the limited income from his estate, made him resolve to leave England for a journey to the East, where a portion of his time was spent in Greece. Here he wrote, "Hints from Horace," "The Curse of Minerva," and the first and second cantos of "Childe Harold."

Returning to England, Byron showed these poems to a relative, who urged their publication, many of the weakest passages being stricken from them, and the strongest and best being added as they were passing through the press.

The want of affection between Byron and his mother, was shown in the fact that though absent from England two years, Byron did not go to see her upon his return, her last impression upon him, when he left home two years before, being a hope that he would become as deformed in mind as he was in body. Soon after his return, she died from the effects of a fit of rage, brought on through a quarrel with a tradesman.

"Childe Harold" came from the press, and was at once a success. Through it he may be said to have attained the highest literary reputation of any man of his age. He had, in the meantime, also, made two or three speeches in the House of Peers, of which he was a member by virtue of his rank. His prolific pen caused to follow, in rapid succession, about this time, the "Giaour," "Bride of Abydos," "Corsair" and, lastly, "Lara," which appeared in 1813.

In spite of dissipation and the fates which had been so terribly against him, Byron was at this period, undoubtedly, the most popular literary man in Europe. He had developed into a fine personal appearance, having only a slight limp as he walked; he was regarded as a talented member of the House of Lords, and he was an author of acknowledged superior genius. Byron could, had he chosen, have been pecuniarily independent from that time forward.

His only near relative was his half-sister, Augusta, who had been reared by her grandmother, the Countess of Holderness. He had no dependents upon him, and yet his loves with women of questionable character, and his spendthrift habits, kept him poor and in debt.

About this time he sold his estate for \$700,000, of which sum \$100,000 was paid at time of purchase, which was to be forfeited if the remainder was not forthcoming. No more was paid, and Byron used the sum thus furnished in part liquidation of his obligations, but after all was exhausted, he was yet overwhelmed with debt.

His friends advised him to marry, and he listened to the suggestion. He had before been impressed with the beauty and modesty of Miss Anne Isabella Milbanke. Her father was a baronet, with large estates, and she was the prospective heiress to an estate of an uncle, which yielded an income of \$40,000 a year. Byron proposed to her

and was refused. At the suggestion of a friend he proposed to another heiress, and was rejected; whereupon he reopened correspondence with Miss Milbanke, and was finally accepted, the marriage taking place January 2, 1815, Byron being then twenty-seven years old, and his wife four years younger.

During the succeeding year he wrote the "Siege of Corinth," "Parisina," and other smaller poems. During the year, also, his creditors, understanding that he had married a rich heiress, pressed their claims, and his wife's fortune rapidly melted away; several executions were placed upon his house, and he escaped personal arrest only by virtue of being a member of the House of Peers. At the end of a year, a child was born to Byron and his wife, known in his verse as "Ada, sole daughter of my home and



Byron's Tomb, at Hucknall, England.

heart." The mother had no sooner risen from childbed than Byron insisted upon her returning to her father's house, which she did, and soon after a formal separation took place, the grounds of complaint being harshness and cruelty on the part of the husband, though flagrant infidelity on his part was suspected, among his amours being incestuous intercourse with his half-sister, Mrs. Leigh, then a married woman and the mother of four children.

Public sentiment turned upon Byron as soon as the separation from his wife became known. He was now as unpopular as he had before been famous, and to escape the lashings of the press and his enemies, he left England, went to Brussels, and thence up the Rhine to Switzerland, traveling in state, in a carriage fitted up with bed, library, etc., having with him a physician and three servants.

At Geneva he met a young woman by whom he had a daughter, born nine months afterwards. This child was sent to him, at Venice, when it was twenty months old. Named Allegra, she died when five years of age.

In Switzerland he wrote the third canto of "Childe Harold," the

"Prisoner of Chillon," several smaller poems, and outlined the novel, subsequently published, called "The Vampire."

From Switzerland he went to Venice, where he hired a palace, fitted up a harem, filled with a low class of Venetian women, and remained here three years, during which time he wrote "Manfred," "The Lament of Tasso," "Beppo," "Ode on Venice," "Mazeppa," the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," and four cantos of "Don Juan," with many smaller poem.

In 1819 he met the Countess Teresa Guiccioli, a young lady then but sixteen years of age, who had recently become the third wife of Count Guiccioli, a wealthy nobleman, then sixty years old. Byron and the countess fell in love with each other at first sight, and the result was that Byron disbanded his harem and attached himself to her. Afterwards, when the husband took his young wife to Ravenna, she fell sick, and, as a last resort, the father, brother, and husband urged Byron to go and visit her, which he did; and taking up his residence in the husband's home, remained there two years, the openly recognized lover of the countess. During this time he wrote "Marino Faliero," "Sardanapalus," "The Two Foscari," "Cain," "The Vision of Judgment," "Heaven and Earth," "The Prophecy of Dante," the fifth canto of "Don Juan," made some translations, and commenced "Werner" and "The Deformed Transformed."

The count, it appears, at last objected to the relations existing between Byron and his wife, which resulted in a separation between the countess and himself; but after Byron's death, in 1824, they became reconciled, and she received an annuity from his estate. In 1851 she married the French Marquis de Boissy, who used to refer to her as "My wife, formerly mistress of Lord Byron." Her husband died in 1866. In 1868 she published in French, afterwards translated into English, a work entitled, "My Recollections of Lord Byron."

In 1821 the poet had become rich. His works were having a large sale. He had sold his estates for cash, and a portion of his wife's inheritance, settled upon him at marriage, had come into his hands.

At this time Byron and the Countess Guiccioli took up their abode for nine months in Pisa, Italy, going thence to Genoa. In this period he finished "Werner," and "The Deformed Transformed," wrote "The Age of Bronze," "The Island," and the last cantos of "Don Juan" that were published. The countess claimed that he wrote five more cantos, in which he brought the poem to a happy conclusion. He also wrote his memoir, the manuscript of which he presented to Moore, who sold it to Murray for \$10,000, the condition being that it should not be published until after the poet's death.

Byron was now thirty-six years old. He had been rich, and poor, and rich, in turn. He had lived the life of a profligate; had been

famous, and infamous, and famous again; he had wasted his health with intemperance, and had partially recovered it. He had done an immense work as an author, from which literary labor he now concluded to rest. It was at this period that he began to turn his attention to political matters, feeling that the time had come for him to verify the assertion, made years before, that he would some day do something besides writing poetry.

The Greeks had risen against the Turks. Byron resolved to cast his fortunes with Greece in her struggle for independence. He furnished some money, and in January, 1824, he joined the ranks of the Grecian soldiery, and was appointed commander-in-chief of an expedition intended to be sent against Lepanto. He left Genoa and sailed for the Greek islands, making his headquarters at Missolonghi, and on the 22d of January, 1824, he wrote his last poem, entitled, "On Completing My Thirty-sixth Year." On April 15, he was seized with a convulsive fit, from which he died

four days afterwards, while vainly endeavoring to give a direction, in which were articulated the names of his wife, daughter and sister. The countess was at this time in Genoa.

His death was most sincerely mourned by the Greeks for a period of twenty-one days. His body was embalmed and sent to England, where it was interred in the tomb of his ancestors, at Hucknall, near Newstead Abbey.

By will he left his fortune to his sister, Mrs. Leigh. Much of the memoir which he wrote Moore destroyed just before the work appeared in public print, it is said, at the instigation of Lady Byron; a record of what might have been of considerable interest to the world, was thus denied to those who, through this memoir, would doubtless have known much more of

the inner existence of this eccentric character.

Such was the short life of the sensitive, erratic, fickle, weak and talented Byron. As a poet, he is claimed by some to stand at the very head in English verse; others place him second only to Homer, Shakespeare and Dante. It is certain that he occupies a place in the foremost rank as a descriptive writer, as shown in the third and fourth cantos of "Childe Harold," while in "Don Juan," his blending of pathos, scorn, wit, humor, gloom and vivacity, is of the very highest order.

His powers of description are shown in the poem on this page entitled "The Destruction of Sennacherib," every line of which, it will be seen, so vividly illustrates that which is described as to enable the reader very plainly to behold the scene.

Owing to the varied feelings of the people concerning the blame attaching to him, when parentage and youthful training are considered, the merits of his writings have been exalted or undervalued from time to time. The opinion prevails, however, that his place in literary merit is among the very highest of the English poets.

The Destruction of Sennacherib.

BY LORD BYRON.



HE Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath flown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.

For the angel of death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved and forever grew still!

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances uplifted, the trumpets unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail;
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!



Author of "Paradise Lost" and Other Poems.

LONDON was the birthplace, Dec. 9, 1608, of John Milton, one of the most sedate of British poets. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Christ's college at Cambridge, and then spent five years in studious retirement in his father's house at Horton, England. It was during this period that he produced his "Comus," "Lycidas," and some other poems. Going to France in 1638, he spent fifteen months there and in Italy. On his return to England, he opened an academy in London, and took part in the current controversies of his day. He was married in 1643, and within a month his wife deserted

him, going home to her parents; but a reconciliation ensued, and she, with her father and brothers, took up her residence in his house. After her death he married again, and subsequently, being widowed, he married a third wife. His political work on the tenure of kings and magistrates, in which he vindicated the execution of Charles I., induced the council of state to appoint him Latin secretary. He then published two other political books, in the writing of which he lost his eyesight.

After the restoration of the kingly government of England, he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, during which period he composed his "Paradise Lost." This was published in 1667, and brought him as a remuneration about \$25 for the first edition, with a promise of about \$50 more if two other editions should be sold. Later in life he produced his "Paradise Regained," "Samson Agonistes," and the "History of Britain." He died Nov. 8, 1674.

Poems by Milton.

To the Nightingale.

NIGHTINGALE, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still,
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart dost fill,
While the jolly hours lead on propitious May
Thy liquid notes that close the eye of day,
First heard before the shallow cuckoo's bill,
Portend success in love. Oh, if Jove's will
Have linked that amorous power to thy soft lay,
Now timely sing, ere the rude bird of hate
Foretell my hopeless doom in some grove nigh;
As thou from year to year hast sung too late
For my relief, yet hadst no reason why.
Whether the Muse or Love call thee his mate,
Both them I serve, and of their train am I.

From "Comus."

He that has light within his own clear breast
May sit in the centre and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts
Benighted walks under the midday sun.

Eve's Lament on Leaving Paradise.

UNEXPECTED stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave
Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunt of Gods? where I had hoped to spend,
Quiet though sad, the respite of that day
That must be mortal to us both. O, flowers
That never will in other climate grow,
My early visitation and my last
At even, which I bred up with tender hand
From the first spring bud, and gave ye names!
Who now shall rear thee to the sun, or rank
Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount?
Thee lastly, nuptial bower, by me adorn'd
By what to sight or smell was sweet! from thee
How shall I part, and whither wander down
Into a lower world, to this obscure
And wild? How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, accustomed to immortal fruits?

—Paradise Lost.



Edgar Allan Poe.

Author of

"The Raven."

and Other Poems.

An Erratic, Sensitive and Peculiar Genius.



THE AUTHOR of "The Raven," E. A. Poe, was born at Boston, February 19, 1809. His father and mother, who belonged to the theatrical profession, both died about the same time, leaving three children, one of whom, Edgar, the second child, was adopted by John Allan, of Richmond, who, being in wealthy circumstances, gave the boy good educational advantages. At the age of seven he was sent to a school in England, near London.

Returning at the age of thirteen, he pursued his studies at home, under private instructors, until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. He was a bright student, but his love of gambling and dissipation caused him to leave his school at the end of twelve months, after which he remained at home three or four years. In the meantime, when about twenty, he published a volume of poems

at Baltimore.

A short time afterwards, he was, through the influence of Mr. Allan, admitted to West Point Military Academy, but neglect of his studies and intemperance caused his expulsion from this institution. Returning to Mr. Allan's, his conduct was such as to cause his benefactor to turn him out of doors, and the will left by Mr. Allan, when he died soon after, made no mention of Poe.

Thrown upon his own resources, the poet then turned to literature, winning two prizes, offered by a Baltimore publisher, of \$100 each—one for the best poem, and the other for the best story. He soon afterwards took the editorship of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, at Richmond, subsequently the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and

afterwards of *Graham's Magazine*—the latter two in Philadelphia—with the publishers of each of which he quarreled, and because of his irregular habits was dismissed from both.

Two volumes of his writings, published at Philadelphia, appeared in 1840, entitled "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque."

In 1845, in the *American Review*, appeared "The Raven," through which he became widely and favorably known.

About this time he was employed on the *Mirror*, as an assistant editor with N. P. Willis, which position he abandoned to take the editorial management of the *Broadway Journal*, which soon afterwards ceased to exist.

Following this, Poe was so much reduced in circumstances as to cause several newspapers to make an appeal for aid in his behalf.

He was married to his cousin about 1836, and in 1848 this wife died. In 1849 he was engaged to a lady of wealth and intelligence in Richmond, to whom he was soon to have been married. Starting for New York, to make preparations, he fell in with some of his former dissolute companions in Baltimore, and with them spent a night in drinking. He was found in the streets next day, unable to care for himself, and, being taken to a hospital, died Oct. 7, 1849.

Eleven years afterwards, Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, the lady to whom Poe was said to have been engaged previous to his death, published a volume in defense of Poe, entitled "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics," and various other volumes have been published in his defense. He was a versatile and strong writer in prose, and several of his poems are among the most beautiful in the language. Of these are "The Bells" and "The Raven."

Poe's remains, after his death, were deposited in Westminster churchyard, in Baltimore, where they rested for twenty-six years with nothing to mark the place of burial. The teachers of Baltimore, whose recitations had so often been enlivened by the gems of the erratic poet, at last resolved to do him an honor, and, in 1875, they erected a monument above his grave.

The Raven.

BY EDGAR A. POE.



DANCE, upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore—

While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,

As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door:

"'Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door—
Only this, and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember! it was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow; vainly I had tried to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore—

For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating,
"Tis some visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door—
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door;—
This it is, and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you,"—here I opened wide the door:
Darkness there, and nothing more!

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering,
fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the darkness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word,
"Lenore!"

This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word "Lenore!"
Merely this, and nothing more.

Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon I heard again a tapping, somewhat louder than before:
"Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my window lattice;
Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this mystery explore—
Let my heart be still a moment, and this mystery explore;—
'Tis the wind, and nothing more!"

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven of the saintly days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not an instant stopped or stayed
he;

But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door—
Perched upon a bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door—
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore;
"Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure
no craven—
Ghastly, grim, and ancient raven, wandering from the nightly shore—
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the night's Plutonian shore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly—
Though its answer little meaning, little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber door—
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber door,
With such name as "Nevermore."

But the raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.
Nothing farther then he uttered—not a feather then he fluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered, "Other friends have flown
before—

On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before."
Then the bird said "Nevermore."

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store—
Caught from some unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster
Followed fast and followed faster, till his songs one burden bore—
Till the dirges of his hope the melancholy burden bore
Of 'Never—Nevermore.'"

But the raven still beguiling all my sad soul into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird, and bust and
door;

Then upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore—
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt and ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking "Nevermore."

Then I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl, whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core;
This, and more, I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamplight gloated o'er;
But whose velvet violet lining, with the lamplight gloating o'er,
She shall press—ah, nevermore!

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen
censer
Swung by angels, whose faint foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
"Wretch!" I cried, "thy God hath lent thee, by these angels he
hath sent thee,
Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe, and forget this lost Lenore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

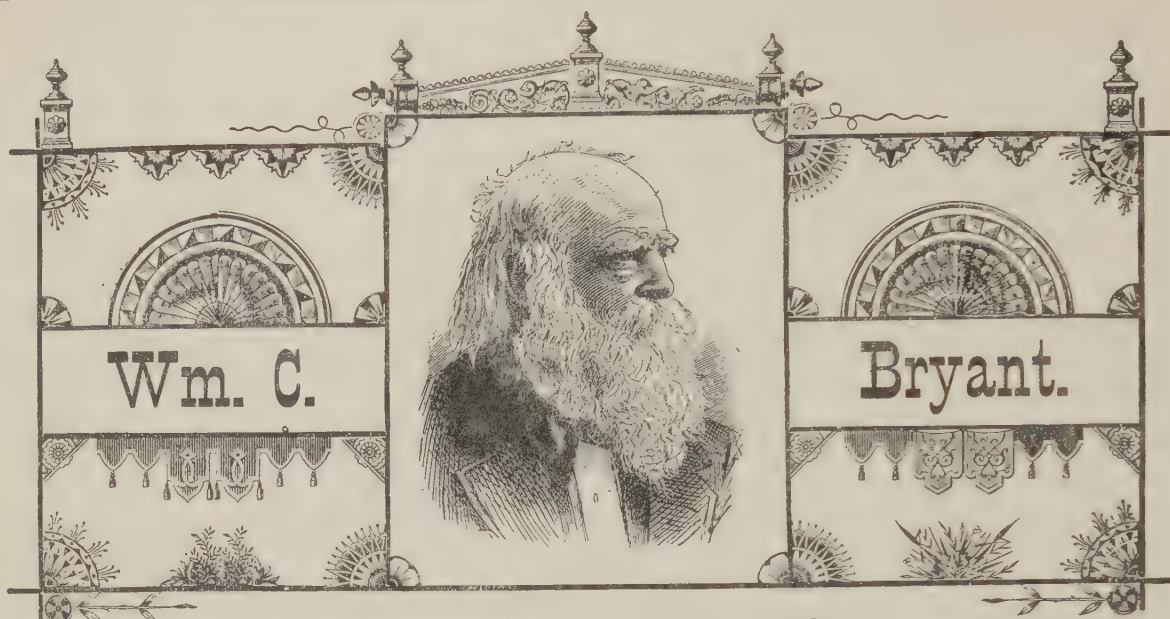
"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore—
Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted,
On this home by horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—
Is there—is there balm in Gilead? tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore—
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore."
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked, up-
starting—
"Get thee back into the tempest and the night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my
door!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamplight o'er him streaming, throws his shadow on the
floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore!





Hero of a Long and Eminent Literary Career.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Cummington, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794. Some of the literary celebrities displayed their talents very young in years. Tasso, when nine years old, wrote verses to his mother that were praised. "The Tragical History of Pyramus and Thisbe," was written by Cowley when he was ten. At twelve, Pope wrote his "Ode to Solitude," and other poems of much merit. But these youths exhibited no more precocity than did William C. Bryant, who wrote good verse and translated from Latin for the newspapers at ten, and at fourteen wrote a political satire entitled "The Embargo," directed against President Jefferson and the Democratic party at that day, which, published in book form, passed to the second edition in a brief time, with other poems attached.

Young Bryant's father was a physician, distinguished for his scholarly acquirements, good judgment and taste, and under his supervision the boy's talent was carefully nurtured.

The young poet entered an advanced class in Williams College, at the age of sixteen, and immediately took front rank as a classical scholar. He retired from the institution, however, before the completion of his course, to enter upon the study of the law. Being admitted to the bar in 1815, his practice commenced in Plainfield, Mass., but he soon after removed to Great Barrington, Mass., where he married. He was then twenty-one years old.

Ten years passed in successful practice in the uncongenial profession of the law, which he concluded to abandon for the purpose of devoting himself more exclusively to literature. With this object in view he removed to New York in 1825. With a friend he established

the *New York Review and Athenaeum Magazine*, in which appeared many of his finest poems.

In 1826 he commenced editorial work upon the *New York Evening Post*, and with that journal he continued his connection during life, the *Post* being known as a leading Democratic organ, favorable to free trade. He occasionally edited various annual publications, and, from time to time, were issued volumes of his own poetry.

Intermixed with his editorial labors were travels in various portions of Europe and America, an account of which he wrote under the heads of "Letters of a Traveler" and Letters from Spain," etc.

In the later years of his life he was frequently called upon to pay public tributes to the memory of eminent Americans.

In 1845 he purchased an old vine-embowered mansion, near Roslyn, on Long Island, where amid the birds, the flowers and the trees, he resided in the declining years of his life.

In 1864 the Century Club of New York celebrated his seventieth birthday by a festival, at which many of the distinguished literary men of the country were present. While, at seventy his work might have seemed finished, considering how early he commenced his literary labors, he yet went forward with his active employment, and six years later he issued the "Iliad," and the next year the "Odyssey," being translations of Homer into English blank verse.

Subsequently he edited various important publications, and made various public addresses, prominent among them being one on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Professor Morse, at Central Park, New York, in 1871, and on a similar occasion on the life and services of Scott and Shakespeare, in 1872.

With a literary career so long and nobly rounded out, Bryant died June 12, 1878, being between eighty-three and eighty-four years old at the time of his death; there being in that time seventy-four years in any period of which his pen could write that which was worthy of preservation for future generations to read.

It is difficult to designate the best of his poems. "Thanatopsis," one of his earliest written, is excellent, and the "Snow-Shower," is very true to nature.

Stanza from Thanatopsis.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan that moves
 To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
 His chamber in the silent halls of death.
 Thou go, not like the quarry-slave at night,
 Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
 By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
 About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

William Cullen Bryant.



Residence of Bryant, near Roslyn, Long Island.



THE SNOW-SHOWER.

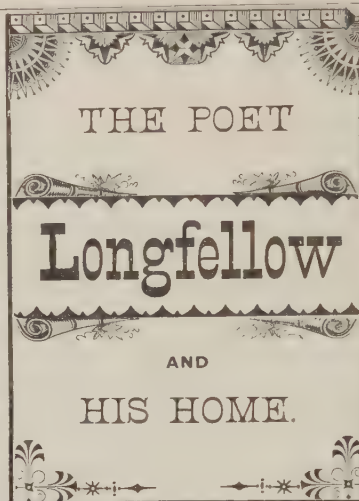
BY W. C. BRYANT.

TAND here by my side and turn, I pray,
 On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
 The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray,
 And dark and silent the water lies;
 And out of that frozen mist the snow
 In wavering flakes begins to flow;
 Flake after flake
 They sink in the dark and silent lake.
 See how in a living swarm they come
 From the chambers beyond that misty veil;
 Some hover awhile in air, and some
 Rush prone from the sky like summer hail.
 All, dropping swiftly or settling slow,
 Meet, and are still in the depths below;
 Flake after flake
 Dissolved in the dark and silent lake.
 Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud,
 Come floating downward in airy play,
 Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
 That whiten by night the Milky Way;
 There broader and burlier masses fall;
 The sullen water buries them all,—
 Flake after flake,—
 All drowned in the dark and silent lake.
 And some, as on tender wings they glide
 From their chilly birth-cloud, dim and gray,
 Are joined in their fall, and, side by side,
 Come clinging along their unsteady way;

As friend with friend, or husband with wife,
 Makes hand in hand the passage of life;
 Each mated flake
 Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.
 Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter haste
 Stream down the snows, till the air is white,
 As, myriads by myriads madly chased,
 They fling themselves from their shadowy height.
 The fair, frail creatures of middle sky,
 What speed they make, with their grave so nigh;
 Flake after flake
 To lie in the dark and silent lake!
 I see in thy gentle eyes a tear;
 They turn to me in sorrowful thought;
 Thou thinkest of friends, the good and dear,
 Who were for a time, and now are not:
 Like these fair children of cloud and frost,
 That glisten a moment and then are lost,—
 Flake after flake,—
 All lost in the dark and silent lake.
 Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
 A gleam of blue on the water lies;
 And far away, on the mountain-side,
 A sunbeam falls from the opening skies.
 But the hurrying host that flew between
 The cloud and the water no more is seen;
 Flake after flake
 At rest in the dark and silent lake.



Home of Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.



Henry W. Longfellow.

Author of "Hiawatha," "Psalm of Life," "The Village Blacksmith," etc.



THE POET Longfellow was born February 27, 1807, at Portland, Me. He entered Bowdoin college at fourteen, and graduated three years afterwards.

Appointed to the professorship of modern languages in the college where he was educated, he spent three years and a half in visiting and residing in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland and England. Returning in 1831, he married and commenced his labors.

Tendered the professorship of modern languages and *belles-lettres* in Harvard college, in 1835, he again visited Europe, spending some time in Denmark, Sweden and Germany, in which latter country his wife died. He returned to the United States, entered upon his duties at Harvard, and took up his residence at Cambridge, Mass., in 1836, where he has since dwelt, holding his professorship at Harvard for seventeen years.

During a visit to Europe in 1868-9 he was the recipient of many honors, especially wherever the English language is spoken, he being one of the best known abroad of American poets. In England, Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L., that of LL. D. having ten years before been given him by Harvard college, in America.

He has edited several fine collections of poems; he has performed a great deal of labor in translations, being singularly fortunate in the ability to impart the spirit and idea of the original into the English, and he is himself one of the most prolific and charming of the writers of poetry, his effusions having frequently and numerous appeared since 1825. Died, March 24, 1882.

How plainly we see the village blacksmith in the following, as "children coming home from school, look in at the open door."

The Village Blacksmith.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.



UNDER a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands:
The smith—a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long;
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat—
He earns whate'er he can;
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow—
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

And children, coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks, that fly
Like chaff from a threshing floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach—
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard, rough hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes.

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing—
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close—
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought—
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!



Poet Laureate of England.



ALFRED TENNYSON, the English poet, author of "Enoch Arden," and other poems, was born at Somersby, England, in 1809. His mother was the daughter of a vicar, and his father, the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, was the rector of Somersby and the vicar of Bennington and Grimsby.

With such a parentage, it was very natural that our future poet, who was the third of twelve children, should have good schooling in his childhood, and that he should afterwards have the advantage of a liberal education, which was accorded at

Trinity college, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for a poem in blank verse, entitled "Timbuctoo." With his brother Charles, who was also a poet, and who became vicar at Grimsby, he published a small volume of verses when he was eighteen years old, entitled

"Poems, by Two Brothers." Six years later, in 1833, appeared a volume of his poems, in which were "The Lady of Shalott," "The May Queen," "A Dream of Fair Women," and "The Lotus-Eaters."

"English Idyls, and Other Poems," in two volumes, which appeared in 1842, brought the author forward to the front rank as a poet. Among this collection were "Locksley Hall," "The Talking Oak," "The Day-Dream," "The Two Voices," and "Ulysses." Following these came other popular effusions from his pen, which secured him the appointment as poet laureate on the death of Wordsworth, in 1850.

"Enoch Arden and Other Poems," which were issued in 1864, included "Sea-Dreams, an Idyl," about which there was nothing noteworthy, save that Tennyson had received \$50 a line for it when it had originally appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*. "Enoch Arden," which was the principal article in this volume, became one of the most popular of Tennyson's later poems.

He lived many years in London, but after his marriage, in 1851, he took up his residence at Farringford, Isle of Wight.

SONG OF THE BROOK.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

I COME from haunts of coot and hern;
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.

BY thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges;
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

WILL last by Philip's farm I flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

WITH many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I CHATTER, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I WIND about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling;

AND here and there a foamy flake
Upon me, as I travel,
With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel;

AND draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I STEAL by lawns and grassy plots;
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I SLIP, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I MURMUR under moon and stars
In brambly wildernesses;
I linger by my shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresses;

AND out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.





The Genial Farmer-Boy and Famous Scottish Bard.



NE OF THE sweetest writers of verse was Robert Burns, who was born near Ayr, in Scotland, January 25, 1759. Though of humble birth, and reared on a farm, he drank of the poetic from every bud and blossom. Genial, generous and loving, his overflow of spirits sought outlet in tippling, love-making, rhyme and metre, in the intervals as he followed the plow.

In addition to the rudiments of an education, he had a little library, stocked with the Bible, Mason's Collection of Prose and Verse, Shakspeare, Pope, and others.

His first poetry began to appear in his sixteenth year, and from that time forward his verses found favor. When nineteen years old, he had published "The Dirge of Winter," "The Death of Poor Maillie," "Maillie's Elegy," and "John Barleycorn." Two years afterwards, while struggling with his brother Gilbert on a little farm at Mossiel to support his parents, he wrote, "The Holy Tailzie," "Holy Willie's Prayer," "The Ordination," "The Holy Fair," and other satires upon the churchmen of that period. About this time, also, appeared, "To a Mountain Daisy," "Man was Made to Mourn," and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," besides many love-songs to the country girls whom he met from time to time.

When twenty-seven years old he was a poet of considerable reputation; a most genial fellow with his companions, but with no money. In addition to this, he had had illicit intercourse with Jean Armour, who had borne him twins, and by her relatives he had been prosecuted for their support. It was at this time that he had resolved to go to Jamaica and improve, if possible, his pecuniary condition. To get the means with which to go, he concluded to issue a volume of his poems. Of these, 600 copies were published, and from their sale he realized \$100, with which he arranged to leave the country.

As he was upon the verge of going, a letter was received by a friend of Burns, recommending that he come to Edinburgh, where the people were loud in their praise of his poems. He accepted the invitation, and in the metropolis was the literary lion of the year. Twelve months afterwards he returned with \$2,500, the proceeds of

his sale of books, with which he stocked a farm at Ellisland, and, in 1788, married Jean Armour.

He was appointed a collector of excise at a salary of \$350 a year, and the hope was that this, with the returns from the farm, would yield the family a support; but the convivial habits of the poet drew so heavily on his revenues as to compel him to relinquish the farm. Retiring to a small house in Dumfries, he meagerly supported his family by his salary and occasional contributions to various publications; but such had been the inroads on his health by intemperance and exposure, together with disappointment in not getting better office, as to cause his early demise, July 21, 1796. At that time the lofty sentiment, the pathos, the hatred of cant and the liberty of thought which pervaded the poems of Burns, had not been appreciated. As the decades went by, however, the world at last learned to do him honor.

Some time since, Robert G. Ingersoll, the distinguished orator, visited Scotland and the childhood home of the poet. As he surveyed the interior of the little cottage near Ayr, where Burns was born, he indited the following graceful tribute to the famous poet:

The Birthplace of Burns.

BY ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

HOUGH Scotland boasts a thousand names
Of patriot, king and peer,
The noblest, grandest of them all,
Was loved and cradled here.
Here lived the gentle peasant-prince,
The loving cotter-king:
Compared with him the greatest lord
Is but a titled thing.
'Tis but a cot roofed in with straw,
A hovel made of clay,
One door shuts out the snow and storm,
One window greets the day,
and yet I stand within this room
And hold all thrones to scorn,
For here, beneath this lowly thatch,
Lived the sweetest bard was born.
Obtain this hallowed hut I feel
Like one who clasps a shrine,
When the glad lips at last have touched
The something seemed divine.
And here the world, through all the years,
As long as day returns,
The tribute of its love and tears
Will pay to Robert Burns.

During his last sickness the people thronged his humble dwelling, and rich and poor, who had learned to love the genial poet, in a multitude attended his funeral. Seventeen years afterwards, a monument was erected to his memory at Dumfries, and at the centenary of his birth-day, in 1859, the people in many parts of the civilized world paid tribute to his genial nature and his talent.

Burns left four sons, one of whom, William, a colonel in the service, purchased the house where his father died, and there his

mother lived until her death, in 1834. By the provisions of William's will, the house and garden were left for the use of the Dumfries Education Society, upon a payment of an annuity to certain relatives of the poet during their life-time, with the further provision that the house should thereafter be kept in repair.

The poetry of Burns, full of passion, pathos, wit, and fidelity to nature, appeals directly to the heart, and will ever hold a prominent place among the sweet songs of the English language.



Cottage near Ayr, Birthplace of Burns.

HIGHLAND MARY.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

Ye banks, and braes, and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie!
There simmer first unfold her robes
And there she longest tarry!
For there I took the last fareweel
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk!
How rich the hawthorn's blossom!
As underneath their fragrant shade
I clasped her to my bosom!
The golden hours, on angel wings,
Flew o'er me and my dearie;
For dear to me as light and life
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' monie a vow and locked embrace
Our parting was fu' tender;
And pledging aft to meet again,
We tore ourselves asunder;
But, oh! fell death's untimely frost,
That nipt my flower sae early!
Now green 's the sod, and cauld 's the clay,
That wraps my Highland Mary!

Oh pale, pale now, those rosy lips
I aft hae kissed sae fondly!
And closed for aye the sparkling glance
That dwelt on me sae kindly!
And mould'ring now in silent dust
That heart that lo'ed me dearly!
But still within my bosom's core
Shall live my Highland Mary.



Author of "The Pleasures of Hope."

THOMAS CAMPBELL, a descendant of the ancient Scottish family of that name, was born at Glasgow, July 27, 1777, and educated at the University of Glasgow, where he became very proficient in the Greek language. After leaving school he spent a year in Argyleshire, where he wrote several of his poems, and then went to Edinburgh to enter upon a literary career. Here he composed and published, in 1799, one of his most popular works—"The Pleasures of Hope"—which soon won for him fame and an entrance into good society. With the profits of its sale he was enabled to visit the European continent. At Gottingen, Germany, he resumed his study of the Greek language, and elsewhere was an eye-witness of the battle of

Hohenlinden, which forms the subject of one of his best-known poems.

On his return to Great Britain he found that his foreign associations had produced suspicions against him as a French spy, and on arriving at Edinburgh it was difficult for him to convince the authorities of his loyalty. During his travels he composed several of his well-known pieces.

In 1803 he removed to London, and afterwards to Sydenham, England, where he remained for seventeen years engaged in literary employments, but at times despondent on account of pecuniary embarrassments.

In 1806 a literary pension of about \$1,000 annually was bestowed upon him, and in 1809 he published "Gertrude of Wyoming," with other poems. Previously he had contributed a history of Great Britain to the "Edinburgh Cyclopædia," a history of the reign of George III., etc. In 1812 he lectured on poetry at the Royal Institution, in 1814 he visited Paris, in 1818 he traveled in Germany, and for ten years afterwards he edited Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, occasionally printing a new poem.

He was the original projector of the London University. In 1826 he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow, and was twice re-elected to that position. In 1831 he started the London *Metropolitan Magazine*. In that year he wrote this remarkable passage: "My wife is dead, my son is mad, and my harp unstrung," and he might have added that his constitution was prematurely broken. Still he labored on in literary work, and made one or two more journeys abroad. In 1843 he removed to Boulogne, France, where, after a lingering illness, he died June 15, 1844.

His poems have their place in the standard libraries of famous British poets, and are too well known to require even further mention in this sketch.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

UR bugles sang truce; for the night cloud had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky,
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered—
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.

WHEN reposing that night on my pallet of straw,
By the wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain,
At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw,
And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it again.

ITHOUGHT from the battle-field's dreadful array
Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track:
'Twas autumn—and sunshine arose on the way
To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.

FLEW to the pleasant fields, traversed so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;
I heard my own mountain-goats bleating aloft,
And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung.

WHEN pledged we the wine-cup, and fondly I swore
From my home and my weeping friends never to part;
My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobbed aloud in her fullness of heart.

NTAY, stay with us!—rest; thou art weary and worn!—
And fain was their war-broken soldier to stay;
But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.



Author of the "Spectator" and other Works.

ONE OF THE most brilliant of English authors and essayists was Joseph Addison. Born at Milston, Eng., May 1, 1672, he was educated at the Charterhouse, London, and at Oxford. He early manifested literary talent, and under the facilities afforded by a liberal government pension, he was enabled to travel in Italy for three years, collecting literary material, and writing. In 1706 he was appointed under-secretary of state; about 1710 he

became keeper of the public records at Dublin, and in 1717 was made secretary of state. Ill health and other circumstances, however, led him to resign this position, and he retired on an annual pension of about \$7,500. His principal works are: "Cato," a tragedy; "Rosamond," an opera; "The Spectator;" "A Treatise on the Christian Religion," and numerous poems and contributions of essays to contemporary publications. The "Spectator," however, is that on which rests his undying fame as a pure and elegant writer. He died in England, June 17, 1719.

HYMN.

BY JOSEPH ADDISON.

HOW are Thy servants blest, O Lord!
How sure is their defence!
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help omnipotence.

IN foreign realms, and lands remote,
Supported by Thy care,
Through burning climes I passed unhurt,
And breathed in tainted air.

THY mercy sweetened every soil,
Made every region please;
The hoary Alpine hills it warmed,
And smoothed the Tyrrhene seas.

THINK, O my soul, devoutly think,
How with affrighted eyes
Thou saw'st the wide-extended deep
In all its horrors rise!

CONFUSION dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart,
When waves on waves, and gulfs in gulfs,
O'ercame the pilot's art.

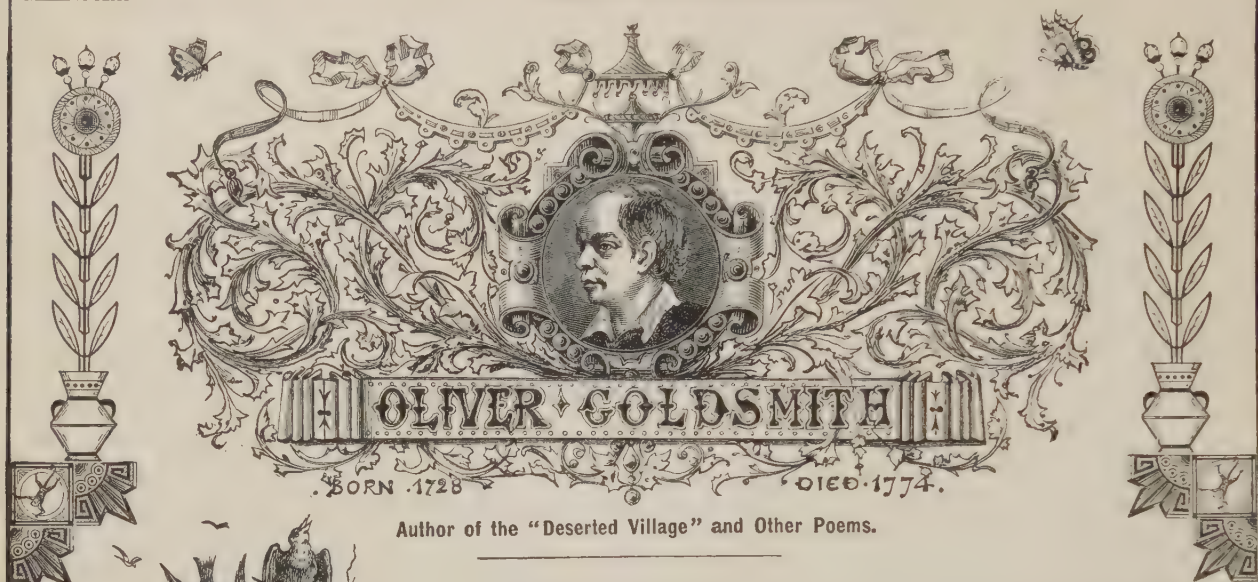
YET then from all my griefs, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free;
Whilst in the confidence of prayer
My soul took hold on Thee.

FOR though in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave;
I knew Thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save.

THE storm was laid, the winds retired,
Obedient to Thy will;
The sea, that roared at Thy command,
At Thy command was still.

IN midst of dangers, fears, and deaths,
Thy goodness I 'll adore—
And praise Thee for Thy mercies past,
And humbly hope for more.

MY life, if Thou preserv'st my life,
Thy sacrifice shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to Thee.



Author of the "Deserted Village" and Other Poems.



LIVER GOLDSMITH was the son of a clergyman. He was born in Ireland, Nov. 10, 1728, and educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view of adopting the medical profession. In a sudden freak he left Leyden with a flute, a single shirt in his pocket, and no money, and wandered over a consid-

erable part of Europe, sometimes earning food and lodging by playing his flute to the peasantry. In 1758 he returned to England in a

penniless condition, and was employed as an usher in a school at Peckham, but this position was soon resigned in order that he might devote his time to literature. He appears to have been industrious, producing various works, but his want of economy kept him embarrassed in money matters.

Between 1759 and his death, April 4, 1774, he wrote "An Essay on the Present State of Polite Learning;" the poems of "The Traveler," "The Deserted Village," and "Retaliation;" the comedies of the "The Good-Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer;" the novel of "The Vicar of Wakefield;" his Histories of Greece, England and Rome; "Animated Nature." "The Citizen of the World," and several lesser compositions. He numbered among his friends Dr. Samuel Johnson, Garrick, Burke and other eminent characters.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A MAD DOG.

BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

GOOD people all, of every sort,
Give ear unto my song,
And if you find it wond'rous short—
It cannot hold you long.

IN Islington there was a man,
Of whom the world might say
That still a godly race he ran—
Whene'er he went to pray.

AKIND and gentle heart he had,
To comfort friends and foes;
The naked every day he clad—
When he put on his clothes.

AND in that town a dog was found,
As many dogs there be,
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And curs of low degree.

THIS dog and man at first were friends;
But when a pique began,
This dog, to gain his private ends,
Went mad, and bit the man.

AROUND from all the neighboring streets
The wondering neighbors ran,
And swore the dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good a man.

THE wound it seemed both sore and sad
To every Christian eye;
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

BUT soon a wonder came to light,
That showed the rogues they lied;
The man recovered of the bite—
The dog it was that died.





Author of "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," and Other Poems.



BESIDES BEING an eminent poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who was born at Ottery St. Mary, Eng., Oct. 21, 1772, was also distinguished as a theologian and philosopher. Educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and Jesus college, Cambridge, he early exhibited a fondness for metaphysical studies and classical knowledge.

During his stay at Cambridge he went to London, and enlisted in a cavalry regiment under an assumed name, but after an absence of four months was returned to his friends. With Southey and Lovell, two other enthusiasts, he projected a model colony in the United States, which, from a want of money and other facilities, was never carried out. After a visit to Germany for the purpose of studying the language,

Coleridge settled in the "lake district" of England. In 1804 he visited Malta, and, in 1810, went to London, but soon afterwards took up his residence at Highgate, England, remaining there until his death.

In politics, he changed from a Republican to a Royalist; in religion, from a Unitarian to an Established Churchman. He was also a confirmed opium-eater. As a philosopher he was speculative, but had no fully-defined system. As a writer he possessed a fine imagination and an elegance of expression.

He died in London, July 25, 1834, leaving behind him many beautiful poems and influential treatises. Among his principal writings may be named "Christabel," "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," "Hymn Before Sunrise in the Valley of Chamouny," "The Statesman's Manual," "Literary Biographies," "Aids to Reflection," "Table Talk," etc. He ranks among the standard British poets.

Poems by S. Taylor Coleridge.

Severed Friendship.

ALAS! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny; and youth is vain;
And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain.
And thus it chanced, as I divine,
With Roland and Sir Leoline.
Each spake words of high disdain
And insult to his heart's best brother:
They parted—ne'er to meet again!
But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining—
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between;
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.



Answer to a Child's Question.

DO YOU ask what the birds say? The sparrow,
the dove,
The linnet and thrush say "I love, and I
love!"
In the winter they're silent, the wind is so
strong;
What it says I don't know, but it sings a loud
song.
But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny
warm weather,
And singing and loving—all come back together.
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and
love,
The green fields below him, the blue sky
above,
That he sings, and he sings, and forever sings
he,
"I love my Love, and my Love loves me."



Author of "Light Shining Out of Darkness," and Other Beautiful Poems.



WILLIAM COWPER, the son of a clergyman, was born at Berkhamstead, Eng., Nov. 15, 1731. After studying at the Westminster school, it was intended to fit him for the legal profession, but he seems to have acquired but little legal knowledge. He was afflicted with nervous weakness and constitutional timidity, which made him very retiring in his disposition; and he was obliged to resign a clerkship in the House of Lords owing to an agitation of mind that resulted in temporary insanity, for which

he was consigned to a private lunatic asylum. After a time he recovered his reason, and went, in 1765, to reside with Rev. Mr. Unwin's family at Huntingdon, and after the death of Mr. Unwin Cowper continued his residence with the widow at Olney and Weston, England. She also died in 1796.

Insanity again attacked him in 1773, continuing until 1778; and from 1794 until his death, which occurred in England, April 25, 1800, he suffered from this terrible affliction. In his lucid hours, however, he established his undying fame as a standard British poet. Besides his own principal poems of "The Task," "Tirocinium," and minor poetry, he translated Homer into blank verse with great fidelity, and also some of Madame Guyon's religious poems. His letters, also published, are considered as elegant specimens of epistolary composition.

Light Shining Out of Darkness.

BY WILLIAM COWPER.

GOD moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

DEEP in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
He treasures up His bright designs,
And works His sovereign will.

YE fearful saints, fresh courage take!
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head.

JUDGE not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for His grace:
Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face.

HIS purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

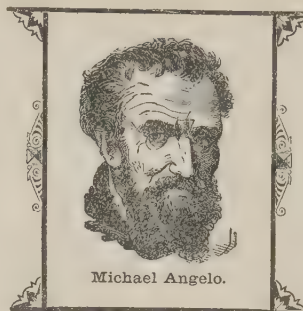
BLIND unbelief is sure to err,
And scan His work in vain:
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.



Raphael.

ARTISTS,

CELEBRATED FOR SKILL



Michael Angelo.

WITH PEN,

PENCIL, CHISEL

AND BRUSH.

Individuals Distinguished in Sculpture, Painting and Pen-Drawing.



HE distinguished artist, Raphael, was a painter of whom it has been said that "no other artist ever united with his own peculiar excellence all the other parts of the art in an equal degree with him." He was born in Italy, April 6, 1483, and was the son of a painter, who afforded him facilities for acquiring an art education, and Raphael improved his original style of painting by studying the works of Da Vinci and Michael Angelo. At the age of twenty-five he was invited by Pope Julius II. to go to Rome and embellish the papal edifice. Nine years were spent in adorning three apartments with his pencil, and some of his finest work was there performed, notably "The School of Athens." He was an industrious artist, and produced many paintings. Among these were numerous pictures of the Virgin Mary, "The Marriage of the Virgin," "The Agony in the Garden," "The Dispute of the Sacrament," "Attila Terrified by a Celestial Vision," "St. Peter Delivered from Prison," "The Death of Ananias," "The Conversion of St. Paul," and many other scriptural scenes. Raphael was also an architect, superintended a part of the works at St. Peter's church in Rome and designed several splendid edifices. He was likewise a sculptor and a poet. He died April 6, 1520. His real name was Sanzio.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI.

HE brilliantly pre-eminent painter, Michael Angelo, was also noted as a sculptor, an architect, and a poet. He was born in Italy, March 6, 1474. His family were poor, but noble, and he was brought up in a village that boasted many carvers and sculptors in stone. One Ghirlandaio was his instructor in the art of

painting. While amusing himself by modeling in clay the antique statues in the garden Lorenzo de Medicis, one of these attracted the attention and procured him the patronage of de Medicis, who received him into his own family. One of his notable productions at this time was an admirable bas relief of "The Battle of the Centaurs." De Medicis dying, Angelo continued his art-career at Bologna and afterwards at Florence, Italy. In the latter city he sculptured his "David and Goliath," and painted a battle-scene for the ducal palace. His reputation was then so great that Pope Julius II. invited him to Rome, and it was there he produced some choice works in sculpture and painting, including the statue of Moses, the picture of the Holy Family, and his cartoon of the war of Pisa. At a later date he cast a statue of the pope in bronze, and painted the dome of the Sistine chapel, a work that occupied him for twenty months; still later he added to the riches of this chapel his composition of the "Last Judgment." Under the reign of Pope Leo X. he was engaged in opening marble quarries and constructing roads. Under Pope Adrian VI. he was chiefly occupied with the monument of Julius II. During their brief struggle for liberty the Florentines chose him engineer and superintendent of their fortifications, an office in which he achieved honorable success. When peace was restored, Pope Clement VII. called him again to Rome and intrusted to him as an architect the task of carrying on the work of building St. Peter's church. For seventeen years he labored to make that structure one of the wonders of the world. During this same period he executed numerous other works, among which was the building of the Farnese palace; constructing another palace on the Capitoline hill and adorning the hill with antique statues; making a flight of steps to the church of the convent of Ara Coeli; rebuilding a bridge across the river Tiber, and converting the baths of Diocletian into the magnificent church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli. For all his care and labor on St. Peter's church Angelo would accept no remuneration. As a poet his sonnets are considered among the noblest of that species of verse, and it is stated that he was familiar with anatomy and the science of mechanics. As an artist it is probable that he has never been surpassed. In February, 1563, at Rome, he was attacked by a slow fever and died on the 17th. His remains were interred at Florence.

Bierstadt. Gilbert Stuart. George Cruikshank.



ALTHOUGH America claims the popular artist, Albert Bierstadt, Germany has the honor of his birth, for he was welcomed into the world at Dusseldorf in 1829, about two years before his family removed to Massachusetts, Albert's youth and early manhood having been passed at New Bedford. At the age of about twenty-two years he began to paint portraits in oil colors. In 1853 he visited Europe and studied art at Dusseldorf and Rome, making sketching tours into Germany and Switzerland during the summer months. In 1857 he returned to America, and in 1858 accompanied General

Lander, of the United States army, in an expedition to survey and construct a wagon-road to the Pacific coast. During this and later visits to the Rocky mountains and other romantic scenery of the "New West," he gathered the necessary "inspiration" for his celebrated paintings of "The Yosemite," "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Laramie," "Mount Hood," and others, including "Lander's Peak" in the Rocky mountains, which has been publicly exhibited in the United States and Europe. For several of his paintings he has received highly remunerative prices, and in recognition of his merits as an artist the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1871, conferred upon him a membership.

GILBERT CHARLES STUART.

DESCRIBED as not only one of the first painters of his time, but also a very extraordinary man out of his profession, Gilbert C. Stuart was born at Narragansett, R. I., in 1756. When about eighteen years of age he accompanied his first instructor in the art of painting, a Scotchman named Alexander, to Edinburgh. His master died, and Stuart worked his passage home to America as a common sailor, and

began painting portraits at Newport. Removing from that place he went first to Boston, then to New York, and in 1778 to London, where for about two years he met with but little success and suffered from poverty.

Making the acquaintance of Benjamin West, the great painter, who took him into his family and instructed him in his art, Stuart began again, in 1781, to practice his profession on his own account, and soon rose to eminence as a portrait-painter and achieved a high reputation both in England and Ireland. After sojourning in Dublin and Paris for a time, he returned to America in 1793. At Philadelphia he painted, after one ineffectual attempt, his well-known portrait of Washington, the original study of which, together with the head of Martha Washington, is now in the possession of the Boston Athenæum. This painting of Washington by Stuart has, from the first, been regarded as a standard likeness and has been the model for many copyists. Subsequently he practiced his art at Washington, and in 1806 he settled at Boston, where he remained until his death in July, 1828. As



Albert Bierstadt.

a delineator of human flesh-tints he was unsurpassed, and on the whole rivaled the best of his English contemporaries.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

THE mind of the educated reader always reverts to the individual bearing this name with interest and pleasure, for few artists, including William Hogarth, ever more deftly depicted the social follies of his times, or more pointedly excited mirthfulness by the creations of his pencil. It is not the events of his quiet life that awaken our admiration, but the display of his genius in seizing and illustrating his own ideas and those of others, appealing at once to our better natures or our sense of the ludicrous, as occasion demands. When he burlesqued the monument to Napoleon by representing the skeleton of that ambitious warrior standing with folded arms upon a hillock of human skulls, ghastly as the picture necessarily was, its appropriateness and justice instantly struck the beholder. When he published his series of cartoons, entitled "The Bottle," showing the drunkard's career from the first glass of ardent spirits to his execution at



George Cruikshank.

Stuart worked his passage home to America as a common sailor, and | Newgate, he preached a temperance discourse more effective than

the eloquence of Gough. This was his mission, to gratify the senses and reform the morals of the public with his pencil, as Dickens did with his pen, bringing deserved contempt upon human meanness, and elevating art to its proper position.

Cruikshank was a native of London, of true English birth, and entered upon the stage of existence September 27, 1792. He came legitimately by his talent for drawing, his father and elder brother being engravers and sometimes designers of caricatures. George also manifested, at an early age, a fondness for dramatic performance, and, it is said, appeared several times upon the stage while in

his youth. The talent thus developed remained with him long after he had attained eminence as an artist, and was, on a few occasions, manifested in notable amateur theatricals under the management of Dickens. As a designer he first applied himself to illustrating song-books and books for children. Owing to adverse circumstances he was prevented from becoming a student at the Royal academy, to which he afterwards, however, made several contributions of his art productions. As the co-publisher of two monthly magazines—the *Meteor* and the *Scourge*—he found ample scope as an illustrator of current political and social themes, ardently embracing the principles of the liberal party of his day. In this field he won considerable distinction by his designs. He was now busily engaged, and for about thirty years prior to 1855 he worked industriously and successfully in his profession, adding greatly to the value of

the publications of other authors by his own creations. The list includes histories, novels, poems, periodicals, and almanacs, besides his own *Omnibus*, a serial, for which Laman Blanchard wrote extensively, Cruikshank enriching it with his engravings. "The Bottle" was very popular, was dramatized, and occupied the stages of no less than eight theaters in the metropolis at the same time. Cruikshank also sketched other but smaller cartoons, with the significant titles of the "Gin-Shop," the "Gin-Juggernaut," etc., with a moral bias. He was also a temperance reformer, an advocate of total abstinence in his public addresses and writings. In his later years he devoted himself to the production of oil-paintings, with charac-

teristic skill and success. Died Feb. 1, 1878. His designs are numbered by thousands, and have ever been highly valued by an appreciative public. A copy of his "Election for Beadle" is given on this page, illustrating a humorous sketch by Dickens in one of his earlier volumes, which very fairly indicates his sense of the humorous, but not so broadly as in many other instances. For the information of American readers it may be well to explain that the election of a beadle was a local event of considerable importance in many parishes of England. The duties of the beadle, however, were not of a high order, but various, embracing the preservation of

order during church services, the chastisement of petty offenders, etc.

PETER P. RUBENS.

THE artist, Peter Paul Rubens, was born at Siegen, Ger., June 29, 1577. His father died in 1587, and the following year Rubens went to Antwerp, Belgium, with his mother, and became the page of the countess of Salaing. Not long afterwards he relinquished this position in order to study art under competent masters, and then went to Italy to obtain an acquaintance with the works of the great artists who had preceded him. Halting at Venice, he found a friend in the duke of Mantua, who attached him to his court, and enabled him to reside in Rome. After visiting Milan and Genoa, he was invited to return to the Netherlands by Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, who honored him with office and a pension. Rubens then settled at Antwerp, and rose to the highest eminence as a painter. In 1620,



Election for Beadle.

By George Cruikshank; from a Humorous Sketch by Charles Dickens.

at the request of Mary of Medicis, he embellished the Luxemburg gallery with a series of pictures, and in 1628 Isabella dispatched him to Madrid, Spain, on a political mission. Here he executed several fine works, for which he was knighted and appointed a gentleman of the royal bed-chamber. The following year he was sent on an embassy to England, and, at Whitehall, painted "The Apotheosis of James I." and other pieces, receiving a gold-chain and the title of knight from Charles I. In 1626 he lost his wife, whose portrait he frequently introduced into his paintings. In 1630 he married Helen Forman, at Antwerp. In 1633 he was sent again as an ambassador to Holland. His paintings numbered 1,800. He died May 30, 1640.

Hubert Herkomer. Phidias. August Kiss.



HE father of Hubert Herkomer, a painter of scenes in social life, whom England has honored for his talents, and whom art-critics extol, was a native of Bavaria, in which country Hubert was born in 1849. About two years later the family removed to the United States, remaining here six years. His father was a wood-carver by trade, and believing that England offered a better field for his talents, the family emigrated to that country.

Hubert was not a rugged child. He was sent to the art-school of

Southampton at the age of thirteen, where he won a medal the first year for his improvement. Then followed a five months' sojourn at Munich, where the father was temporarily

employed in his own art. Returning to England, Hubert resumed his studies in art in South Kensington, and then went to Southampton. At the latter place he assisted in organizing a life-school and an exhibition of the works of young artists in that locality, and sold his first painting. In 1869 he exhibited his pictures for the first time in London, in which metropolis he established himself as an artist. From that period he continued to paint pictures, win fame and prosper. In 1879 he became an associate of the Royal academy, and is now a member of several of the distinguished art societies on the continent of Europe. His paintings, which are numerous, are studies of human nature in military and social life, as will be observed by some of their titles: "Reading War-news," "The Last Muster," "At the Well," "Life, Light and Melody"

(a Bavarian village scene), portraits of Richard Wagner, Alfred Tennyson, and other celebrated characters. "The Last Muster" ap-

pears to have best satisfied the public sentiment and has become very popular. "Eventide," on the opposite page, representing the various avocations in which old ladies are wont to engage in the decline of life, is also a fine illustration of his skill.

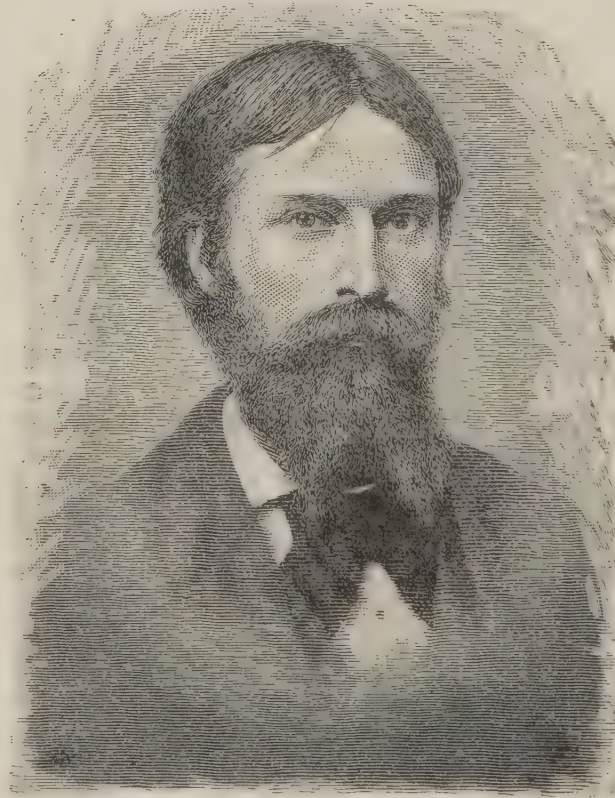
PHIDIAS.

THE ancient artist Phidias, around whose life a good deal of obscurity is thrown, was born at Athens, Greece, it is supposed, about 490 or 488 years before Christ. Statements vary as to his instructors, and in this connection Hippias, Eladus and Hegesias are mentioned. Pericles, it is said, made him general director of all the great art-works in Athens. Among the productions attributed to

him are nine, statues of Minerva; a bronze statue, fifty or sixty feet high of Athena Promachos, erected in the Acropolis at Athens; the colossal gold and ivory statue of Athena in the Parthenon, the gold in which is estimated at about \$50,000; the colossal statue of Jupiter, nearly sixty feet high, representing the god as seated on a throne of cedar-wood, holding in one hand a statue of Victory made of ivory and gold, and in the other a scepter, while his feet rested upon a foot-stool, which with the throne and its base was richly ornamented with ivory, gold and gems, paintings, sculptures of precious metals, etc.; and he also executed statues for deities at Athens and other cities of Greece. He died about 432 years before Christ.

AUGUST KISS.

NATIVE of Silesia of Prussia, August Kiss was born October 2, 1802, and was first educated at Gleiwitz, at the age of twenty years becoming an art-pupil of Rauch, at the academy of Berlin. His genius was first exercised in the production of bas-reliefs for churches and other edifices, and groups of nymphs and tritons for gardens, fountains, etc. His principal after-works were



Hubert Herkomer,

English Portrait-Painter; Distinguished for Superior Portraiture of Human Nature.

the statuary of "The Amazon and the Tiger," "St. George and the Dragon," "Frederick the Great," "St. Michael overthrowing the Dragon," and a tiger's head killing a serpent, done in bronze. Kiss died March 24, 1865.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

THE sculptor, Thomas Crawford, remarkable for the number and excellence of his works, including statuary for public edifices, etc., was born in New York, March 22, 1814. His first art-labor was wood-carving. When nineteen years old he devoted himself for two years to monumental design in a studio in his native city, and

married, and returned to Rome the next year with numerous orders for the exercise of his genius and skill. Two other visits to the United States were made in 1849 and 1856. At the latter date a painful disorder of the brain, originating in a cancerous tumor, incapacitated him for further work. His family returned to Rome, and he was removed to Paris and London, unsuccessfully seeking relief in medical treatment. He died in England, Oct. 10, 1857. Among his many prominent productions are the monument erected to the memory of Washington by the State of Virginia; the bronze statue of Beethoven in the Boston Music hall; the colossal equestrian statue of Washington, twenty-five feet high, at Richmond, Va.; the



"EVENTIDE."

By H. Herkomer, A. R. A. From the Picture Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1878.

while there produced busts of Chief Justice Marshall and other persons. At the end of that time he went to Italy and studied and worked with Thorwaldsen, the famous sculptor, for several years, barely being able to support himself, yet industriously pursuing his art. The fame of his statue of "Orpheus" having reached his native land, a copy was subscribed for at the instance of Charles Sumner. Its reception in Boston was an epoch in the artist's life. He was now enabled to fit up studios of his own, and to give attention to his ideal creations as well as the production of busts; his rooms were the resort of visitors, and fortune followed the fame growing out of the striking originality of his sculptures. He visited America in 1844,

statue of "Armed Liberty" for the dome of the United States capitol at Washington, the bronze doors, with other statuary and designs for the same edifice; statuary in Central park at New York, in the Boston Athenæum, in the chapel at Mt. Auburn, and elsewhere; statues of Henry Clay, Channing, Allston, Josiah Quincy, sr.; several mythological sculptures, and scriptural groups of statuary. In all Crawford finished over sixty works, many of them being of immense size, particularly the bronze statue of Washington, twenty-five feet in height, cast under his supervision in Munich, which is now in Richmond, where it arrived in 1858. He left, also, about fifty designs of various kinds in plaster.

Briton Reviere, A. R. A.

One of a Family of Distinguished Painters.

BRITON REVIERE, who was born in London, August 14, 1840, is a descendant from a race of painters, his grand-father, Mr. D. V. Reviere, being

an exhibitor of rare paintings in water colors at the Royal academy. William Reviere, father of Mr. Briton Reviere, was at the head of the drawing-school at Cheltenham college, and it was through his energy and zeal that art was introduced into the curriculum at Oxford. Thus the father was one of the best of instructors to his son Briton, the subject of this sketch, who studied drawing and painting from early childhood; first for nine years at Cheltenham and afterwards at Oxford, from which university he graduated as a B. A. in 1867, and later as M. A. in 1873. This possession of a liberal education, however, did not wean him in the least from his chosen field of labor, which he had prominently entered as far back as 1858, when, in his eighteenth year, he exhibited at the Royal academy pictures entitled

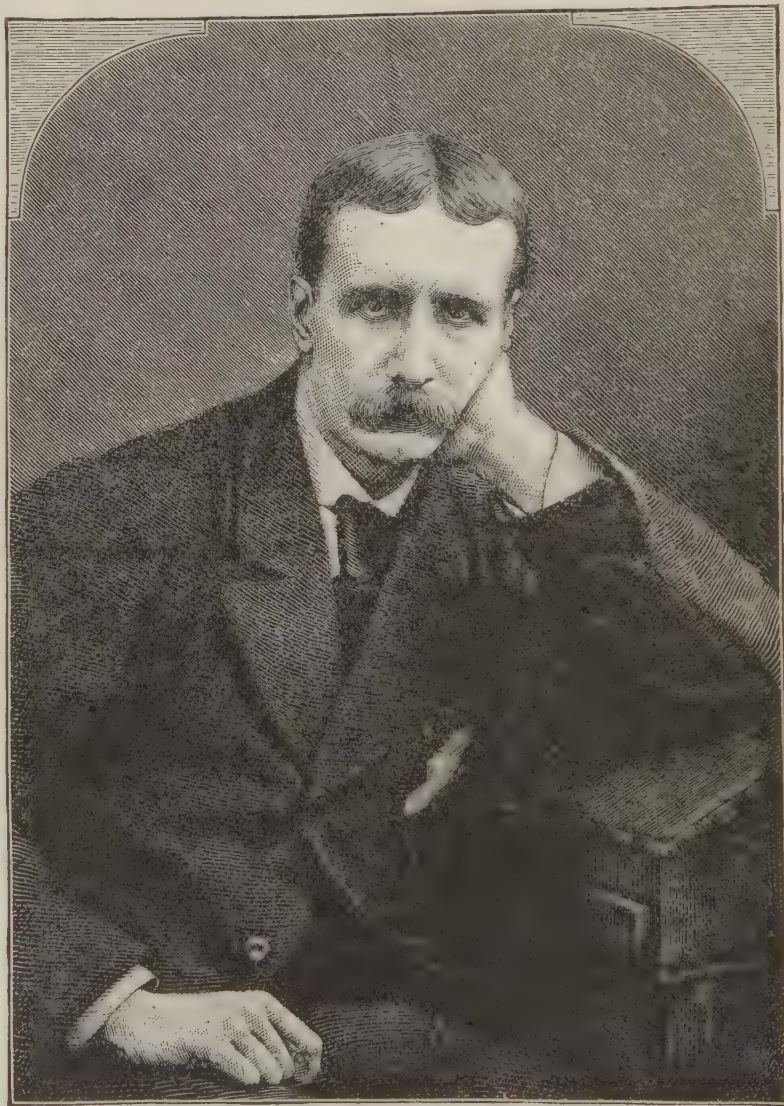
"Rest from Labor," "Sheep on the Cotswolds," and "On the Road to Gloucester Fair." In 1866 his work began to obtain recognition, and in the following year his painting entitled "The Long Sleep,"

hung at the oil exhibition of the Dudley, won for him a large amount of public approbation. This painting represented an old man as

having died sitting in his chair, attended by his two faithful dogs, who evidently divined, as they looked with wondering gaze into the face of their dead master, that all was not right. At the Royal academy, in 1869, the attention of visitors was particularly attracted to a painting entitled "Prisoners," a pathetic scene representing a dog and his master enduring misfortune together, the expression of each indicating the bond of sympathy between them. At the international exhibition at Vienna, Mr. Reviere was awarded a medal for his painting, "Charity," a touching scene representing an outcast child on the street door-step sharing her last crust with two outcast dogs. This artist has painted several other greatly-admired pictures which pertain to the pathetic and are true to life. This is mentioned to show the versatility of Mr.

Reviere, whose seems equally at home in

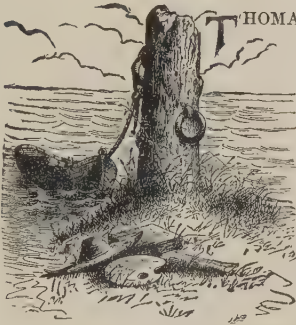
other fields of the art, as shown in the engraving on the opposite page, representing "A Stern Chase is Always a Long Chase." His broad and liberal culture has greatly aided him in his efforts.



BRITON REVIERE.

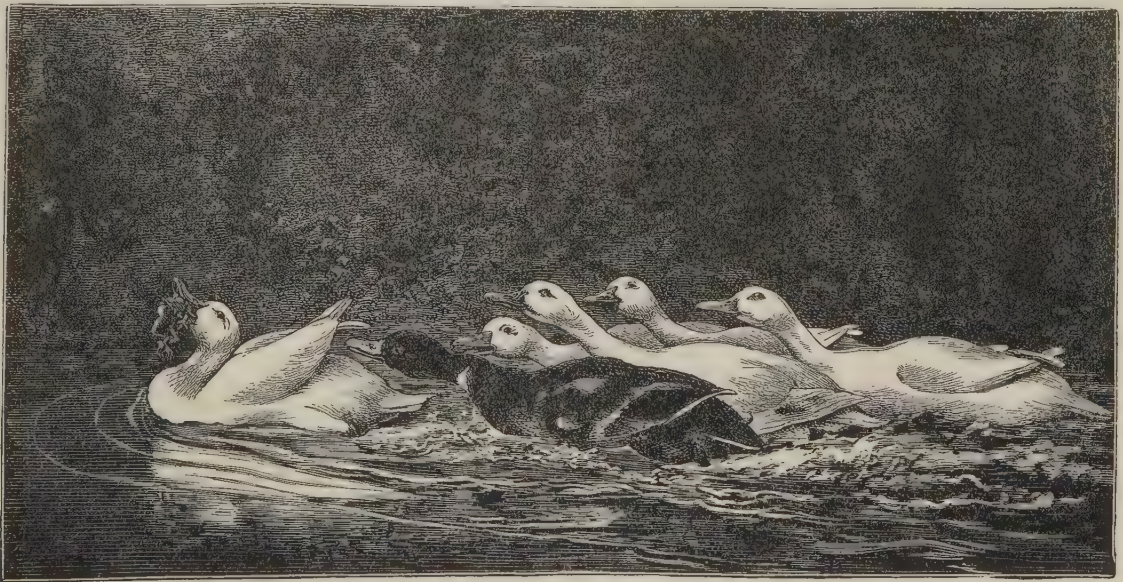
Thomas Cole.

American Landscape Painter, and Famous Designer of Ideal Pictures.



THOMAS COLE, the American painter, was born at Bolton-le-Moors, in England, February 1, 1801. Aside from being possessed of large love of the poetic and the romantic in scenery, he exhibited in his youth an aptitude for making designs for a print factory and for engravers. His father having emigrated to America and settled at Steubenville, Ohio, it was there that young Cole, having met a portrait-painter named Stein, resolved to become a painter. After a time of practice, in

York, the spring of 1825 found him with a studio in his father's garret in that city, from which he sallied forth from time to time to paint various landscape views along the Hudson, prominent among which were several paintings of the Catskills, which, being exhibited, made him reputation and brought him many commissions. Among the sketches which he afterwards made were views of the Niagara and the White mountains. With a fair certainty of success in landscape painting, he turned aside at this point and commenced representing scenes of imagination. Of these were "The Garden of Eden" and "The Expulsion," which were exhibited in 1828. A year later he visited Europe, painted two years in London, thence went to Florence and to Rome, in which latter city he remained some time and painted various views of Italian scenery. He returned to New York, was married in 1836, and went to Europe again a few years afterwards, but remained but a short time.



"A Stern Chase is Always a Long Chase."

From the Picture by Briton Riviere, A.R.A., in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1876.

which he attempted landscape and portraits, he went in his twenty-first year to Clairsville, where he established himself as a portrait-painter, the only result being that he was in debt for his board when he returned home a few months afterwards. He studied carefully through the summer, and in the following winter established himself as a landscape painter at Philadelphia, where he obtained a meager subsistence, being often compelled to ornament chairs and other furniture. His father's family having removed to New

York, the spring of 1825 found him with a studio in his father's garret in that city, from which he sallied forth from time to time to paint various landscape views along the Hudson, prominent among which were several paintings of the Catskills, which, being exhibited, made him reputation and brought him many commissions. Among the sketches which he afterwards made were views of the Niagara and the White mountains. With a fair certainty of success in landscape painting, he turned aside at this point and commenced representing scenes of imagination. Of these were "The Garden of Eden" and "The Expulsion," which were exhibited in 1828. A year later he visited Europe, painted two years in London, thence went to Florence and to Rome, in which latter city he remained some time and painted various views of Italian scenery. He returned to New York, was married in 1836, and went to Europe again a few years afterwards, but remained but a short time.

Rosalie Bonheur. The Beards. Vicat Cole.



AS AN ARTIST, Rosalie Bonheur has become famous, her skill being exercised in the painting of quadrupeds. She was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. Her father was a painter, and instructed her, but her success in depicting animals is due to her study of living creatures. In 1841 she sent two pictures—"Goats and Sheep," and "Two Rabbits"—to the French exposition. From that time she frequented stables, fairs and other places where animals were to be found, and

studied their structure and habits under various circumstances. This sort of study resulted in a perfection of animal portraiture that has established for her an enviable reputation as a painter. Her most noted pictures embrace "The Horse Fair," "The Ploughing in Nivernais," "The Horse for Sale," "A Drove on the Road," "Cows and Sheep in a Hollow Road," "Horses in a Meadow," etc. She has been directress of the Paris free school of design, and has received several medals and prizes for exhibitions of her art, both as a painter and sculptor.

THE BEARDS.

THE American painter, JAMES H. BEARD, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1815. Removing to Painesville, O., in infancy, he began to paint portraits at the age of fourteen years, after having taken but a few lessons in the art. Portrait-painting was afterwards followed in various portions of Ohio, but finally he drifted to Cincinnati and settled. It was there that he gained the friendship of Generals Harrison and Taylor, Henry Clay and other public men, most of whom sat to him for portraits, and in this department of art he was an acknowledged leader. His first original picture, aside from portraits, was painted in 1846, entitled "The North Carolina Emigrants." It was exhibited and sold in New York, and gave him a lasting reputation as a painter of scenes illustrating every-day life and manners.

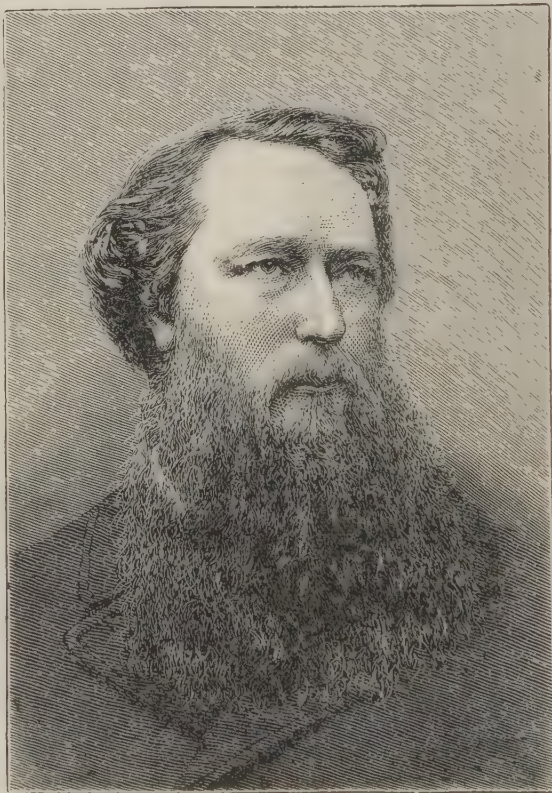
He has produced several paintings of this sort, and at least one of these was engraved in London. For several years he has been painting domestic animals and composition pictures, distinguished for their correctness, force and humor.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, a brother of James, was born at Painesville, about 1824. He followed the business of portrait-painting in early manhood, opening a studio at Buffalo, N. Y.; but abandoning this branch of his art he, like his brother, began painting animals and scenes in ordinary life. With a fair American reputation, he spent a year or two abroad (1858-'60), and then returned to New York, where he opened a studio. The peculiarity of his art is its fabulous character, the animals in his pictures representing the foibles and dispositions of human beings, sometimes with considerable humor and

frequently with unmistakable satire. "Bears on a Bender," and "A Bear Dance" are among his best productions in this vein.

VICAT COLE.

VICAT COLE, the spirited landscape painter, was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1833. His father was a portrait-painter, of considerable reputation, but subsequently turned his attention to painting landscapes and animals with equal success, becoming vice-president of the society of British artists. The father instructed the son in his profession, the family removing during the latter's boyhood. For his "studies" he had the paintings of Turner and two other contemporary artists. At an early age he succeeded in getting his pictures into the Pall Mall British institution, but they sold only at nominal prices and were scarcely remunerative. In 1853 or 1854 his paintings were admitted to the walls of the Royal academy, and as his reputation increased from year to year he was elected, after long waiting, an associate member of that institution. His pictures are remarkable for their fidelity to nature



VICAT COLE,

English Landscape Painter, and Fellow of the Royal Academy.

and consistency with genuine art; that is, while he correctly depicts nature in his landscapes, he ennobles the details of the scenery by the magic touches of his pencil. A very fine specimen of his skill in this direction, on the following page, forms the subject of the

accompanying engraving of his "Summer Rain," in which the characteristics of his genius are preserved. Though it does not attempt to "improve" nature, the beholder is led to admire the genius displayed in the distribution of light, shade and perspective, and its gracefulness throughout. While he is evidently fully alive to the

the summer foliage sleeping in the evening shadow, and the animal creation resting lazily in the drowsy haze of dreamy quiet. Mr. Cole is described as emphatically manly and kindly in his person and life. The portrait which is presented elsewhere indicates the possession of those sterling qualities that make men beloved as well



"SUMMER RAIN."

From the Painting by Vicat Cole, F.R.A., Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1873.

poetic, wherever it may be found in nature, his genius seems to have the fullest play when he is engaged in painting smooth water,

as famous. He has painted many meritorious pictures already, and as he is still young, his fair fame promises to increase.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

AS A PAINTER of animals, Sir Edwin Landseer was justly distinguished. He was born in London, in 1803. His father was an engraver, and Edwin in his childhood manifested such a fondness for drawing that the parent encouraged him first to make sketches from living domesticated animals, and then to color them, so that by the time he was fourteen years old the fidelity of his productions attracted attention. About 1819 he exhibited his picture of "Dogs Fighting," which was sold to Sir George Beaumont. Soon afterwards he exhibited his painting of St. Bernard dogs rescuing a traveler. In 1827 he was elected a member of the Royal academy. A visit to the highlands of Scotland, about this time, furnished him with materials and impressions that subsequently appeared in his paintings. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Royal academy

of Belgium; in 1850 he was made a knight, and at the Paris exposition of 1855 he was the only English artist who received a gold medal for his pictures. In private life he was social and witty. He never married. He died in London, October 1, 1873, leaving a number of valuable paintings in his peculiar department of art, all remarkable for character and the lessons they conveyed. Among these may be mentioned "The Return from Deer-Stalking," "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs," "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," and "The Stag at Bay," most of which have been reproduced in America in fine engravings. Of his other productions are: "High Life and Low Life," "The Shepherd's Prayer," "The Random Shot," "The Children of the Mist," "Taming of the Shrew," "Windsor Forest," "The Sanctuary," etc.

Sculptors.

Hiram Powers. Antonio Canova.

Prominent as Artists in Sculpture-Work.



NE of the most excellent of American sculptors, Hiram Powers, was born at Woodstock, Vt., July 29, 1805. He was the child of plain country parents living on a farm. His resources of education were confined to the home life and the district school. The family emigrating to Ohio, and the father dying soon

afterwards, Hiram went to Cincinnati, being first employed as a clerk and then as an apprentice to

a clockmaker. Under the instructions of a German sculptor, he learned the art of modeling figures in clay, making some busts and medallions with creditable skill. For seven years he superintended the waxwork department of the Western museum, at Cincinnati. Going to Washington in 1835, he found employment in modeling busts for eminent individuals. In 1837, under the patronage of Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati millionaire, he was enabled to make a journey to Italy, and, settling in Florence, he made that place his residence during the remainder of his life. While there he invented a valuable improvement in the formation of plaster-casts for models, and produced those masterpieces of his sculptor's art that have given him great celebrity. Among these the following are prominent. Statues of "Eve," the "Greek Slave," the "Fisher-Boy," "Il Penseroso," "California," "America," Washington, Webster, Calhoun, and the "Indian Maiden;" busts of "Proserpine," Adams, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, Chief Justice Marshall, Everett and Van Buren. Of his ideal works are "The Last of his Tribe," and a "Head of Jesus Christ." His "Greek Slave," a piece of sculpture admired for its exquisite beauty, has served to more fully develop appreciation in the public mind for the sculptor's art. Powers died at Florence, June 27, 1873.



Hiram Powers.

Sculptor, Distinguished for his Statue of the "Greek Slave," and Other Works.

THE Italian sculptor, Antonio Canova, whose works are quite numerous and were produced one after another in quick succession, was born in Italy, November 1, 1757. When twelve years old he modeled a lion in butter with such fidelity and skill, that the lord of the village, Falieri, took him under his protection and had him educated in art. At seventeen years of age he produced his statue of "Eurydice." In 1799 he was invited to Rome, received an ovation, and was knighted and appointed inspector-general of the fine arts by Pope Pius VII. In 1802 he visited Paris by the desire of the

first consul. was received with respect and chosen a foreign associate of the French institute. On his return to Paris, in 1815, as the ambassador of the Pope, to superintend the sending back to Italy the works of art which the French had carried away, he was received with ridicule, anger and hatred. Proceeding to England, he had a magnificent reception, was treated as a brother by all art-lovers, and was presented by the prince regent with a valuable snuff-box. On his return to Rome the academy of St. Luke went in a body to meet him, and the Pope gave him a pension of 3,000 crowns, which Canova devoted entirely to the benefit of the arts and artists. The Pope also created him marquis of Ischia, and inscribed his name in the book of the capital. Canova freely spent his private fortune for the cause of benevolence and the advancement of art, by establishing prizes, endowing academies and relieving the unfortunate and the aged. Died at Venice, Oct. 13, 1822,

His sculpture is distinguished, among other excellencies, by exquisite grace. Besides several sepulchral monuments, he produced statues and groups of "Psyche," "Cupid and Psyche," "Venus and Adonis," a "Repentant Magdalen," "Perseus," "Hebe," "The Graces," several "Venuses" and a crowned "Religion" of colossal size. Among his works was a figure of Washington, of large size, in a sitting position, which was secured for the state-house at Raleigh, N. C. This piece was destroyed by fire in 1831. His last work was a bust of Count Cicognara.

Harriet G. Hosmer.

John Rogers.

Randolph Rogers. John Q. A. Ward.

Artists Widely Known as Sculptors.



to St. Louis, and from the medical college in that city, where her father was a professor, she obtained the necessary facilities. Her first work in marble was a diminished copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon Bonaparte, and her next, "Hesper, or the Evening Star," an ideal study. Going to Rome, in 1852, she became a pupil of Gibson, and has mostly resided in that city ever since. Her first full-length statue in marble, "Enone," was completed in 1855; her second, "Beatrice Cenci Sleeping in Her Cell," in 1857. "Puck" was modeled in 1865. Other notable productions of her chisel are busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," the "Will-o'-the-Wisp," a statue of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, the "Sleeping Faun," the "Waking Faun," a colossal statue of "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, in Chains," and the design for a Lincoln monumental memorial.

JOHN ROGERS.

JOHN ROGERS, an American sculptor, was born at Salem, Mass., Oct. 30, 1829, and made statuettes popular by clothing them with originality of conception and fidelity to nature. At first he was a merchant's clerk in Boston for years, then a voyager to Spain for his

health, a machinist for seven years at Manchester, N. H., the superintendent of a railroad machine-shop at Hannibal, Mo., in 1856, a tourist to Paris and Rome in 1857, a draughtsman in Chicago, and a famous artist in New York city during the first years of the Southern rebellion. Such is a brief record of the early career of the man whose quaint designs and happy execution make his works welcome to a thousand firesides. Several of his groups are founded on scenes and incidents of the rebellion, such as "The Returned Volunteer," "The Wounded Scout," "Taking the Oath," etc. There is also a series illustrating the story of "Rip Van Winkle," while several ideal creations of a pleasing character, such as "Coming to the Parson," "Courtship in Sleepy Hollow," "The Favored Scholar," and "The Charity Patient," only need mentioning to recall their beauties to the minds of numerous readers.

RANDOLPH ROGERS.

ANOTHER American sculptor whose genius has added much to the adornment of our public edifices and other resorts, Randolph Rogers, was born in the State of New York about 1825. He studied art at Rome for several years, and, coming home, he laid the foundation of his national reputation by the production of his statues of "Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii," his "Boy and Dog," etc. But he did not remain long in America. Returning to Rome he made that city his home. One of his greatest works is the design and model of the bronze door for the eastern entrance to the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, which is seventeen feet high and nine feet wide. In each of its eight panels is represented a scene in the life of Christopher Columbus. He also finished the uncompleted designs for the Washington monument at Richmond, Va.; made the colossal bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln at Philadelphia; a statue for the Colt monument at Hartford, Conn.; memorial war-monuments for the States of Rhode Island and Michigan, and ideal creations, in stone, of "Isaac" and "Ruth."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD.

THE American sculptor, John Quincy Adams Ward, is the author of the bronze statues of "The Indian Hunter," "A Private of the Seventh Regiment," and "Shakspeare," all to be seen in Central park, New York. He was born at Urbana, O., June 29, 1830. After partially preparing himself for the medical profession he studied sculpture; spent two years in Washington, modeling busts; settled in New York in 1861, and became president of the National Academy of Design in 1874. Among his other works are "The Good Samaritan," a statue of Commodore Perry, "The Freedman," and several bas-reliefs, groups, etc.



THE sculptor, Benjamin Paul Akers, was born Saccarappa, Me., July 10, 1825. Going to Portland when he was eighteen years old, after

working for some time in a printing office, he turned his attention to the art of sculpture, and

when about twenty-four he began business as a sculptor at that city. Among the results of his labors during the next two years was a bust of the poet Longfellow. After a visit to Italy in 1851-2, he returned to Maine and produced the statue of "Benjamin in Egypt," which was on exhibition at the world's fair in New York in 1853. In 1855 he again visited Europe, residing for three years in Rome, where he executed his superior statues of "Una and the Lion," "St. Elizabeth of Hungary" (three copies in marble), "The Dead Pearl Diver," and an ideal head of Milton. Mr. Akers revisited Rome in 1859, returning to America in the following year, and resided during the remainder of his life at Portland and Philadelphia. He died in the latter city May 21, 1861.

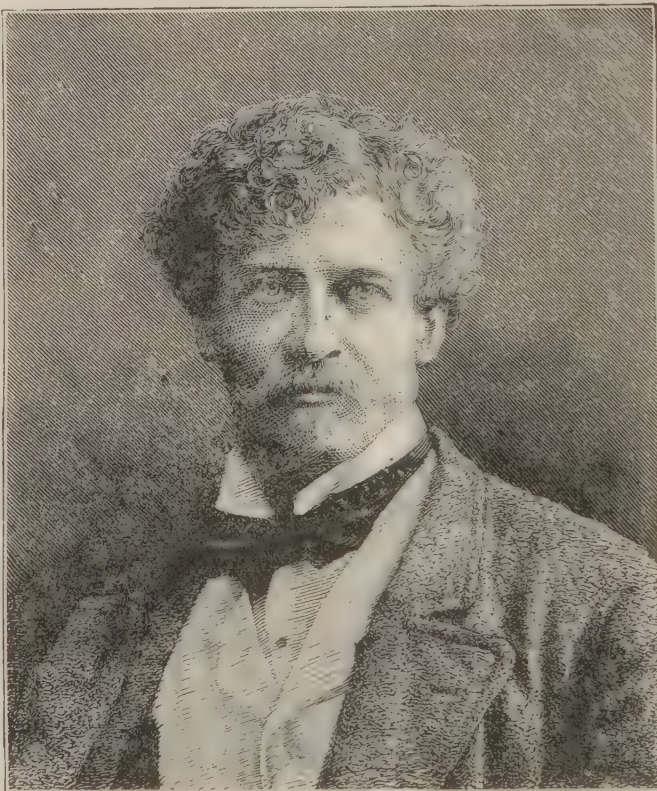
JOSEPH EDGAR BOEHME.

THE English artist, Joseph E. Boehme, was born at Vienna, Austria, in 1834. His father was an admirer of paintings, and possessed, in Joseph's youth, a valuable collection of art-treasures, illustrative of the power of genius, ranging in great variety

from Egyptian antiquity to the present day. The father, who occupied a high position under the government, carefully encouraged his son, by proper schooling, to cherish a love for art, without

intending that he should adopt it as a profession. The youth, however, after receiving a partial education at Vienna, was sent to one of the seats of learning in England, where he remained three years. During this period he studied the works of the old masters in the British museum, and copied designs from the Elgin marbles. Returning to Austria, he was employed in a government office, but his love of art prevailed, and, abandoning his official position, he went to Paris to become a sculptor. While this change was without his father's approval, the parent assisted him in his early struggles against the obstacles that opposed his success. Joseph's genius, therefore, unhindered by the disadvantages of poverty, began soon to manifest its superiority, and at the age of twenty-two he received the imperial prize at Vienna, and was honored with other favors. Since then he has re-

ceived a membership in the Florence art academy, an associate membership of the British Royal academy, and other tokens of the high estimation that has been placed upon his statuary, including a medal at the international exposition in Paris. All these evidences of appreciation appear to be the reward of untiring devotion to a worthy object, and show a ready response to true merit. Among his works are a full-length statue of Lord John Russell, one of Carlyle, one of St. George and the Dragon.



Joseph Edgar Boehme, English Sculptor.

Jean Pierre David, Sir Francis Chantrey, Sculptors.



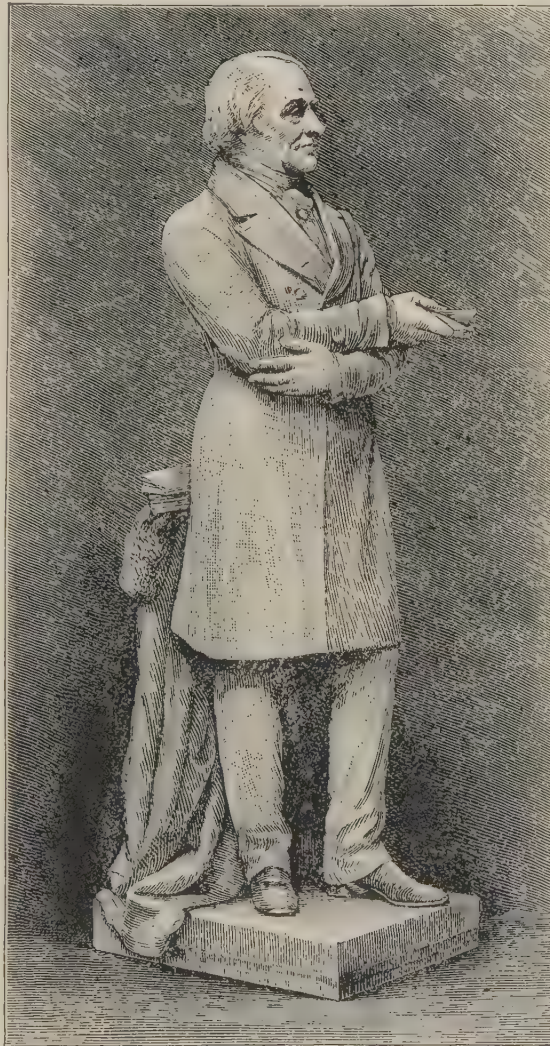
THE sculptor, Jean Pierre David, was born in France, March 12, 1789. His early exhibition of genius for sculpture won for him a medal of encouragement from the French Academy of Fine Arts when he was but twenty years old. In 1811, by his bas-relief of "Epaminondas," he carried off the first prize for sculpture, besides the grant of a pension to enable him to pursue his art-studies in Italy. After remaining five years at Rome he visited London and Paris, and in the latter city gained a reputation by executing a statue of the prince of Conde. In 1826 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, and became a professor in that institution. His great work, the sculptures of the present church of St. Genevieve, in Paris; then the Pantheon, occupied the years 1835 to 1837. Among his otherwise notable productions are bas-reliefs of the battles of Fleurus and Heliopolis for the arch of Marseilles, France, and "Epaminondas," now in the museum of his native town; busts of Washington and Lafayette, in the capitol at Washington, of Beranger, Lamartine, Chateaubriand and Rossini at Paris, of Goethe and Humboldt. Of his funeral monuments the one of Marco Bozzaris, at Missolonghi, possesses great beauty. He died at Paris Jan. 4, 1856.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

THE fame of the celebrated sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey, rests not only upon his excellent art-works, but also upon his munificent contributions of money for the advancement and permanency of art in Great Britain. He was born at Norton, Eng., April 7, 1781. When old

enough he was apprenticed to a carver at Sheffield, but sometime afterwards he began the business of modeling busts and other

works in clay successively at Dublin, Edinburgh and London. A popular sculptor, named Nollekens, having seen a specimen of Chantrey's art-productions, became interested in the young artist, brought him into public notice, and ere long Chantrey achieved fame by his genius. In 1818 and 1819 he was made a member of the Royal academy of Great Britain and of the academies of Rome and Florence. So much popularity did he derive from the production of monumental figures that he amassed a fortune. He was knighted in 1835. Although he executed numerous busts of living individuals, his imaginative art-works are but few and unimportant. Died in London, Nov. 25, 1841; was buried in the family vault which he had constructed for himself in the church at Norton. He left certain bequests to the clergymen and others of the place on condition of his tomb being kept in order. Among the most distinguished of his monumental memorials are "The Sleeping Children," in Lichfield cathedral; several sculptures in Westminster abbey, London, including a fine statue of Canning; a bronze statue of William Pitt, in Hanover square, London; the statue of Washington in the state house at Boston, Mass.; the statue of James Watt, in the church at Aston, England, and one of Bishop Heber, at Calcutta. Dying without children or near relatives, having made a suitable provision for the support of his widow, the bulk of his fortune was left to the Royal academy for the



Statue of Lord John Russell.

Executed by J. E. Boehme. Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880.

promotion of British fine art in painting and sculpture. The amount available, including \$1,750 for official salaries, is about \$12,500 annually.

Meissonier. G. P. A. Healy. Guido Reni.



HE eminent figure-painter, Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier was born about 1813, at Lyons, France. Early in life he began to study art as a labor of love, and received competent instruction at Paris. A picture which he exhibited in 1836, entitled "The Little Messenger," drew attention to his merits as a painter. Adopting a style of art that presents

scenes illustrative of every-day life and manners, Meissonier has become one of the most popular and the best-remunerated of modern French artists. In his work he uses small canvas, which seldom exceeds twenty inches square, but his style of painting is remarkable for its delicacy and finish, with a faithful portraiture. Several years ago he executed a painting representing a battle scene, containing Napoleon I. surrounded by his staff, and which the artist named "1807." This painting was purchased by the late A. T. Stewart, merchant-prince of New York, in Europe for a sum exceeding \$60,000. Prominent among his other paintings are "The Chess-Players," "A Game of Piquet," "The Painter in his Studio," "The Body-Guard," "The Emperor at Solferino," "The Charge of Cavalry" (which brought him about \$30,000), and "A Barricade, June, 1848." He has also prepared designs for several publications, and has been freely honored and decorated by royalty and eminent institutions. In disposition he is said to be rude and insolent, and jealous of his competitors in art.

GEORGE PETER ALEXANDER HEALY.

GEORGE P. A. Healy stands in the front rank of American portrait-painters, and has transferred to canvas, with great fidelity, the features of King Louis Philippe, of France, Marshal Soult, Webster, Calhoun, General Sherman, the poet Longfellow, the historian Prescott, and other distinguished characters. In Faneuil hall, at Boston, hangs his large historical picture of "Webster Replying to

Hayne" in the United States senate, which he finished in 1851, and which contains 130 portraits. Another remarkable picture, representing Franklin advocating the claims of America before Louis XVI. of France, and thirteen portraits were exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1855, and received a medal of the second class. Mr. Healy was born in Boston, July 15, 1813. He first went to Paris in 1836, and since then has alternately resided in America and Europe. Chicago was his home from 1855 to 1867, where, by his portraits of prominent citizens and high social position, he added materially to his fame.

GUIDO RENI.

ONE of the most eminent of Italian painters, Guido Reni, was born near Bologna in 1575. He first studied art with Denys Calvaert, and then in the school of Ludovico Carracci. Going to Rome he achieved a reputation by his painting of "The Martyrdom of St. Cecilia," and his splendid talents soon created a demand for his pictures. Popes, cardinals, princes and nobles employed, honored and caressed him, and he practiced his art alternately at Rome, Bologna and Naples, but finally settled at Bologna. After having greatly distinguished himself by his works, he gave way to his passion for gambling, and in spite of all that nature and superior talents had done for him, he died in 1642 in a state of poverty and dejection. His paintings are pre-eminently esteemed for their beauty, expression and grace.

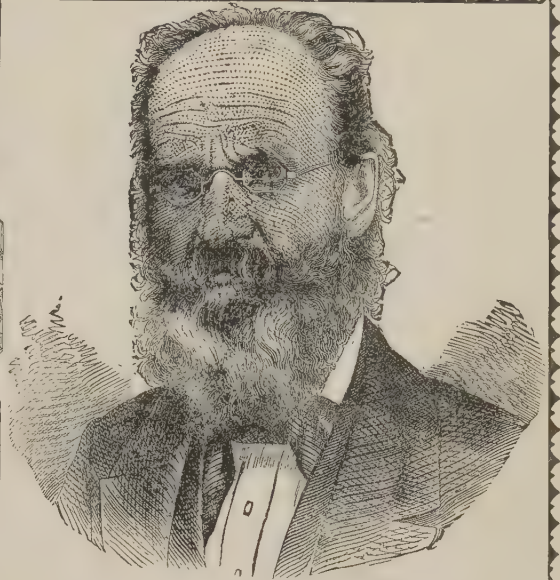


MEISSONIER,
The Famous Figure Painter of France.

Among his masterpieces are rated "The Penitence of St. Peter," and "Christ Crowned with Thorns," the latter of which has been copied in a variety of forms until it is one of the most familiar of the pictures representing the crucifixion and the death of Christ. To the magic touch of Guido's pencil is the Christian world thus indebted for the lesson it has learned of Christ's sufferings that truth might be triumphant. Of his other pictures "The Massacre of the Innocents," the frescoes of the "Aurora," "The Concert of Angels" and "Fortune" are prominently named, as indicating the excellence of his genius, with special reference to the portraiture of the highest type of creation.

Platt R. Spencer.

Originator of the Spencerian System of Penmanship.



Portrait of Platt R. Spencer,
Pen-Artist, Author and Distinguished Teacher.

HEREWITH a portrait is presented of the famous pen artist, Platt R. Spencer, who was born at Fishkill, N. Y., in 1800. His father emigrated with his family to Windham, N. Y., about 1807, and there died two years afterwards. The widow then removed with her children to the (at that time) wilderness of Northern Ohio, where, although the school opportunities were very limited, young Platt R. cultivated a knowledge of penmanship with such success as to be able to teach the art at the age of fifteen. His boyhood was a struggle with poverty and lack of school advantages, and yet, in spite of these adverse circumstances, he became, when quite young, a successful teacher of writing-schools in the smaller villages of the region where he lived.

As a teacher Mr. Spencer was greatly esteemed and beloved, but it was in his creative genius as an artist where lay the power that was to distinguish his name. He made the few fundamental principles of beauty in nature his study. As he lay on his mother's hearthstone in their humble home by the bright firelight, he drew the curved lines, and studied the nature and necessity of shades. The artistic in his nature

resolved these into beautiful forms, and the result was a new system of penmanship.

In due time the fame of Mr. Spencer as a teacher had spread so extensively as to bring applications for instruction from hundreds of persons, who were desirous of improving their penmanship, in various distant portions of the Union. In obedience to this call, he

erected at Geneva, Ohio, where he lived, a log-house, a rude structure, in exterior appearance, in which he arranged all the needed conveniences for his writing-classes. Hither gathered pupils from all the region about, and many came long distances from abroad.

In time this log-cabin seminary, known as "Jericho," acquired a national reputation, many of Mr. Spencer's pupils becoming successful teachers, all of whom sounded the praises of the Spencerian penmanship and its author.

From the log-cabin Mr. Spencer was called to teach penmanship in various commercial colleges of the country, and in the later years of his life he spent much time in the revising and perfecting of his copies for publication. He died at Geneva, Ohio, in 1864.

Through the ideal and artistic in his nature, Mr. Spencer gave to the world a style of writing that combined the beautiful with the practical more fully than any system had done heretofore. He did this, and he did more. He reared a family of sons and daughters that honored the founder of the Spencerian penmanship, in their ability to dignify the work of commercial education and perpetuate the system of writing in all the perfection which the father originated.

Of these, Robert C. Spencer, the oldest of the sons, is at the head of a popular business college at Milwaukee, Wis. Henry C. is successfully conducting a commercial school at Washington, D. C. Platt R. is at the head of a similar institution at Cleveland, Ohio. Harvey A. controls a commercial institute at Dallas, Texas, and Lyman P., who lives at Washington, devotes his entire time to superintending the preparation of Spencerian publications.

Of the two daughters, Sarah, with her husband, Mr. Junius R. Sloan, a well-known artist of celebrity, resides in Chicago. Ellen is the wife of Gen. R. D. Mussey, an able lawyer of Washington, D. C. Both were accomplished teachers of penmanship in commercial colleges before their marriage.

To give the reader a knowledge of the Spencerian style, specimens of penmanship prepared for this work by the Spencerian authors are shown in the two following pages.

ANALYSIS OF THE SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP.



HE efforts of the author of the Spencerian writing was mainly directed to the achievement of *first* making letters that should be simple in form, easy of execution, and at the same time

beautiful.

The *second* step in the work was to introduce exercises the practice of which would give freedom and ease of movement while writing, and at the same time train and strengthen the muscles of the hand and arm.

The *third* point attained was the selection of seven simple, elementary forms, called principles, from which all the letters of the alphabet can be formed, an understanding of these enabling the student to much more easily master the construction of letters. These principles and their combination in the making of letters are shown in the diagram herewith.

Semi-angular.

Mr. Spencer accomplished another important result in his efforts to improve the penmanship of the country, and that was in striking the golden mean between the sharp, angular writing and the old round hand of our forefathers. The round hand could be rapidly written, but it was illegible. The round hand was plain, but it took a long time to execute it. To combine the virtues of both was the object sought, and that this aim was realized is very clearly shown in the business writing on the succeeding page, a sufficiency of the round being retained to give legibility, while enough of the angular is adopted to give rapidity of execution.

Principles.

The size, slope, forms, proportions and analysis of the standard

medium hand, as taught in the copy-books, is illustrated upon this page, while upon the next is shown the style, as applied in the writing of a business letter. Having determined the form of the letters and the principles from

which they should be made, the author of the system then prescribed the following directions in regard to position for sitting and movement of fingers, hand and arm when writing:

Position.

The Spencerian system teaches positions while writing, either standing or sitting, as follows: The person squarely fronting the desk, or either the right or left side may be turned angularly towards it.

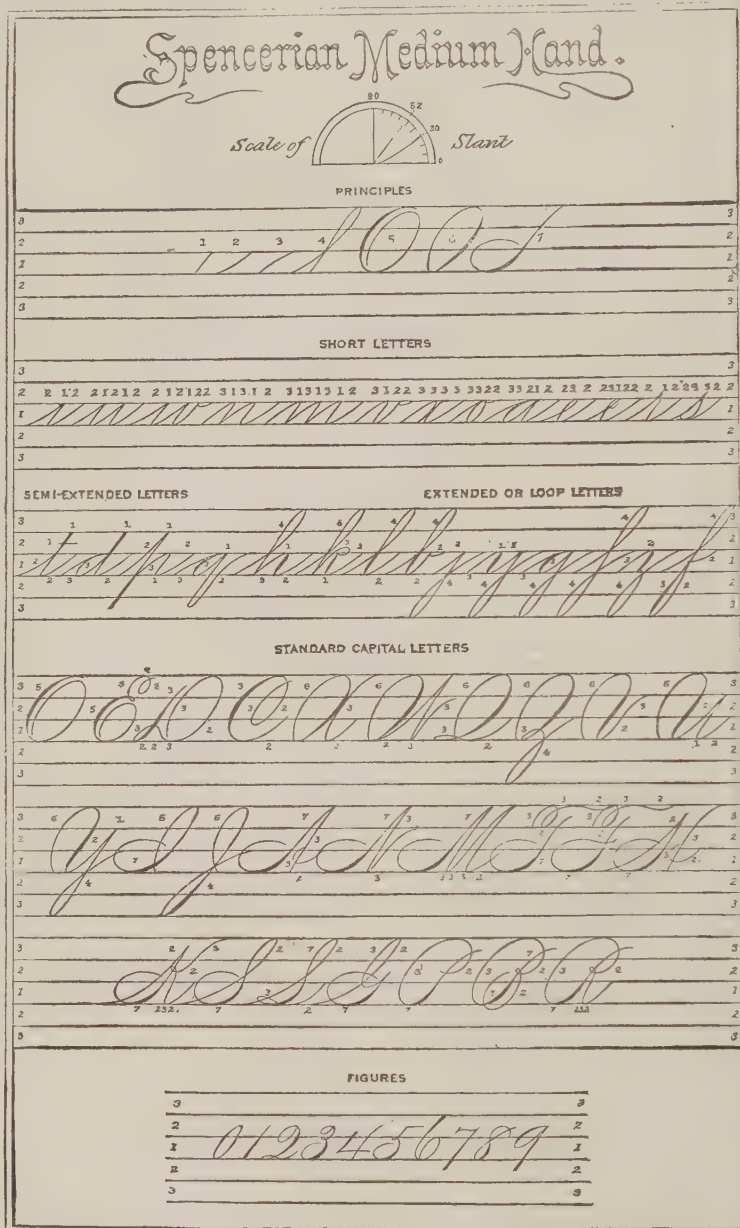
Movement.

1st. Finger Movement—This is produced by extending and contracting the first and second fingers and the thumb, the hand resting on the nails of the third and fourth fingers; it is applied in forming the extended letters.

2d. Fore-Arm Movement—This is a movement of the fore-arm and whole hand in any direction, resting upon the large, fleshy part of the arm just forward of the elbow, and upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers. In this movement the fingers and thumb are in a *passive condition*, having no independent motion of their own, the movements being made entirely by the muscles of the fore-arm; it is applied in forming the short letters and capitals.

3d. Whole Arm Movement—This is made by raising the fore-arm from one to two inches from the desk, and sliding the hand upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers. This is a bold movement, and is employed in making large capitals, and in flourishing.

4th. Compound, or Mixed Movement—This is a harmonious union of the first two movements, and is produced by simultaneous action of the fore-arm, hand, and fingers, and is by far the most *practical* movement in writing. In producing the Fore-arm and Compound movements, the *wrist* should be elevated from the paper at least *one-fourth of an inch*.



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Chicago, Oct. 22, 1878.

Wm Willson, Esq.,
Baltimore, Md..

Sir. — If you will sell to the
bearer, Mr. James N. Hudson, of this city, a bill
of goods, to any amount, not exceeding Twelve
hundred Dollars, I will become responsible to
you for its prompt payment.

Should he make any purchases of
you on account of this letter, please advise me
of the amount, and in case of failure in pay-
ment let me know it immediately.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. Huntington.

John D. Williams.

Distinguished Off-Hand Penman and Originator
of Many Designs in Flourishing.



Portrait of John D. Williams,

Author of "Packard & Williams' Gems of Penmanship," and Other
Works on Writing and Flourishing.

ANY READERS of this page will remember the time when the "Writing-School" was an institution that came and went in the rural villages almost as regularly as one season followed another.

These were the days when the youth of the land were dependent upon the "master" of the district school for a "copy" to follow in their writing. That was the time when the goose-quill flourished, and the individual was held in high esteem who possessed the genius to make a first-class pen.

In those years, the writing-teacher traveled from town to town, and secured excellent patronage from the fact that the writing-school was the only place where the student could with certainty learn to write.

The writing-master was usually a stranger in town, and, upon his arrival, various were the devices that he was compelled to resort to in order to

organize his classes. Prominent among these was an elaborate display of penmanship, pen-drawing and flourishing, in the shape of specimens, which were exhibited at the post-office and various public places in the village about the time of opening the school.

It was true that most of the students in the writing class had little occasion to use this ornamental flourishing in the business pursuits of life. The teacher was justified, however, in this display of his

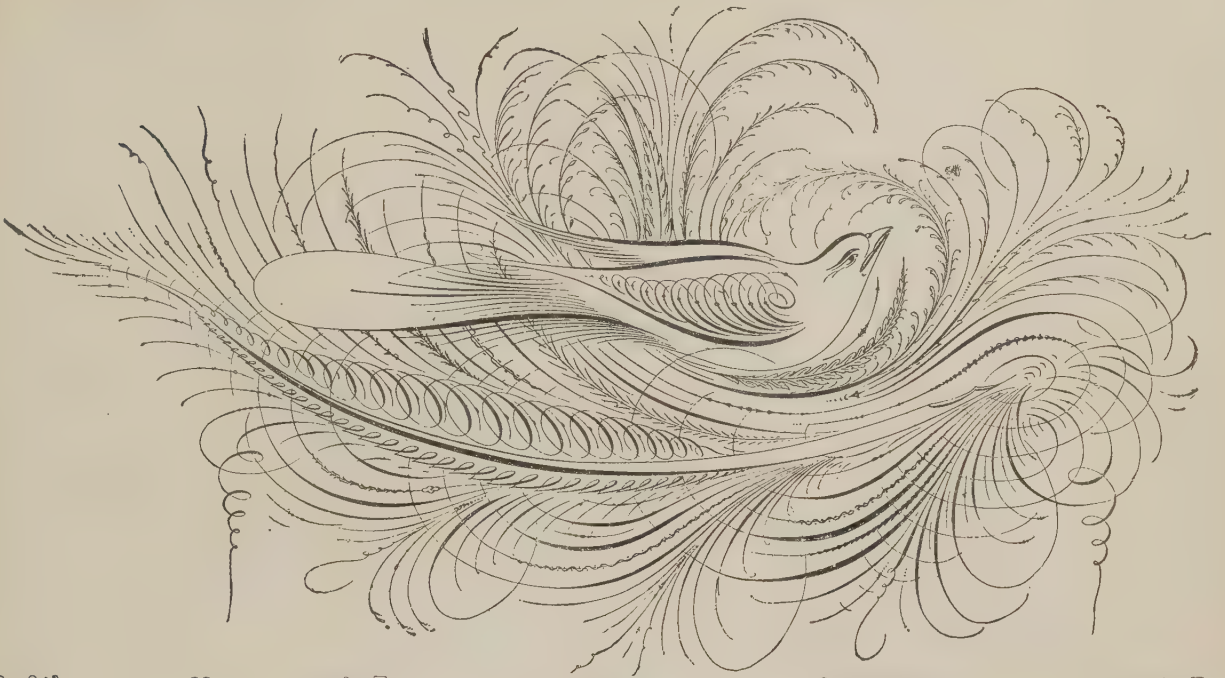
talent in pen-drawing from the fact that its practice gave command of the hand and arm in writing, and from the further fact that it demonstrated to what proficiency in the art of pen-drawing the skillful penman might attain.

The advent of the printed copy-book and the public school has made the traveling writing-teacher less a necessity than formerly; but while recollection lives in this generation, we shall not forget the awe inspired and the genuine admiration elicited for the professor of penmanship, when he drew with a flourish the swooping eagle, the handsome bird, and the graceful swan.

Of that time and generation was John D. Williams. Though born in Pittsburgh, in 1829, he passed the first eleven years of his life at Newcastle, Pa., where he early evinced a fondness for writing and drawing, a smooth board and a piece of charcoal serving every purpose for a display of his art, his excellence consisting principally in off-hand flourishing, a few specimens of which are shown on the next page.

Mr. Williams first came prominently before the country through the advertising of Peter Duff, proprietor of Duff's commercial college, at Pittsburgh, in whose employ Mr. Williams was for some years, during which time he originated those off-hand specimens of flourishing which afterwards appeared in "Packard & Williams' Gems of Penmanship," and other publications. From his works the penmen of the country have copied their flourishing, probably, more generally than any other books extant.

In the later years of his life he gave much attention to the preparation of his work for the engravers, thus transmitting to future generations those "Gems" which will ever have admirers as long as the principles of beauty in proportion, shades, and curved lines endure. He died at Albany, N. Y., in January, 1871.



Principles of Beauty.

TO MAKE these designs beautiful, the author, Mr. John D. Williams, applied four principles: of these there are:

First. The rules of proportion. The birds and swans here shown exhibit the forms we see in life.

Second. He gave graceful curve to every line he made; there are no straight lines.

Third. He made contrast by an interblending of light and heavy shades.

Fourth. Where lines extend in the same direction they run parallel with each other.



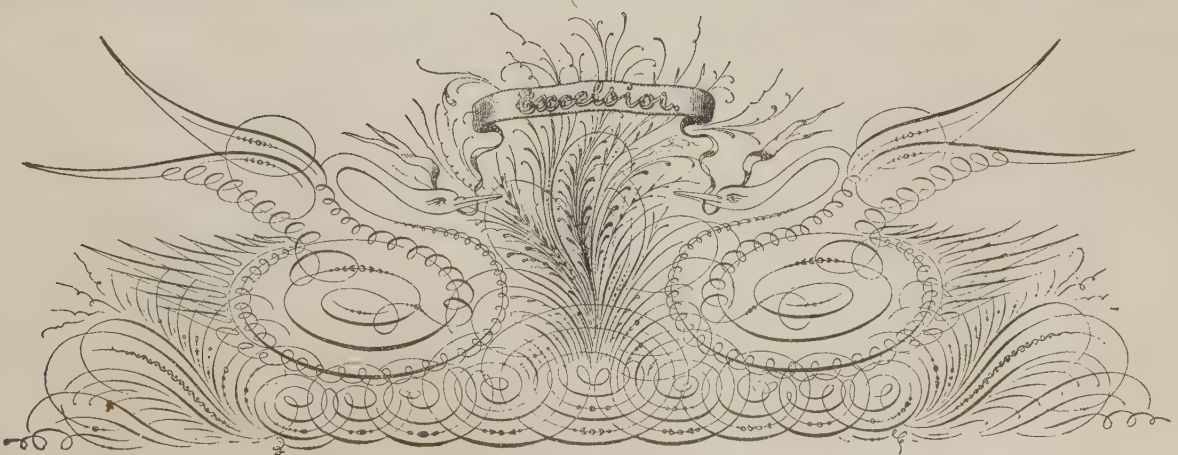
Essentials in Flourishing.

HAVING mastered the principles of proportion, curves, shades and parallels, the student must have:

First. Command of arm movement to carry the pen rapidly to the point the mind determines, thus leaving the mark graceful in outline.

Second. There must be perfect confidence in the ability to execute the flourish, else tremor and irregular lines will show themselves.

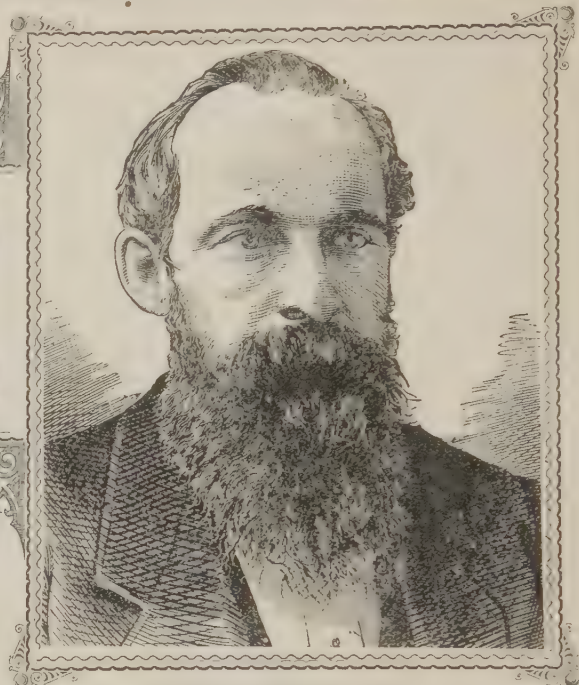
Third. The individual should love the beautiful and have a high appreciation of the ideal and the artistic, else the attempt to excel will be futile.



The Bird's Nest and the Swans, as Flourished with a Pen by John D. Williams.

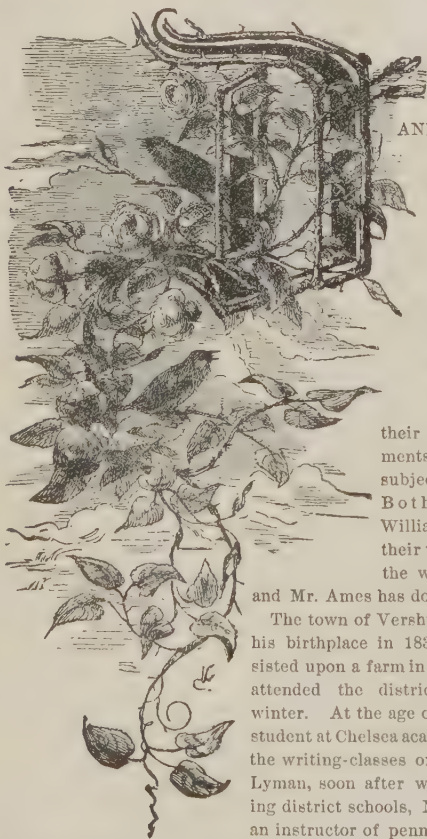
Daniel T. Ames.

Commercial Teacher, Author and Professional Expert
in Penmanship.



Portrait of Daniel T. Ames,

Editor of the "Penman's Art Journal." Designer and Skillful
Artist in Pen-Drawing.



DANIEL T. AMES, the chirographic artist of New York, holds the relation to pen-drawing that Spencer did to practical penmanship, and that Williams did to flourishing. Both of the latter stood at the head in their respective departments, and so does the subject of this sketch. Both Spencer and Williams systematized their work and gave it to the world for a copy,

and Mr. Ames has done the same.

The town of Vershire, Vermont, was his birthplace in 1835. Here he assisted upon a farm in the summer, and attended the district school in the winter. At the age of sixteen, when a student at Chelsea academy, he attended the writing-classes of Professor S. L. Lyman, soon after which from teaching district schools, Mr. Ames became an instructor of penmanship and other

branches at the Topsfield (Mass.) academy where he remained four years. After his graduation at that institution he entered the law office of Judge Cobb, at Strafford, Vt. A two years' experience here, involving the trial of various cases requiring a knowledge of book-keeping, caused him to enter the Oswego (N. Y.) commercial col-

lege, of which institution he became ere long a part owner and subsequently principal.

In 1860 he established at Syracuse, N. Y., the "Ames National Business College," which he conducted very successfully until he sold the same, in 1868, to enter again the practice of the law, becoming a member of the New York bar in 1869.

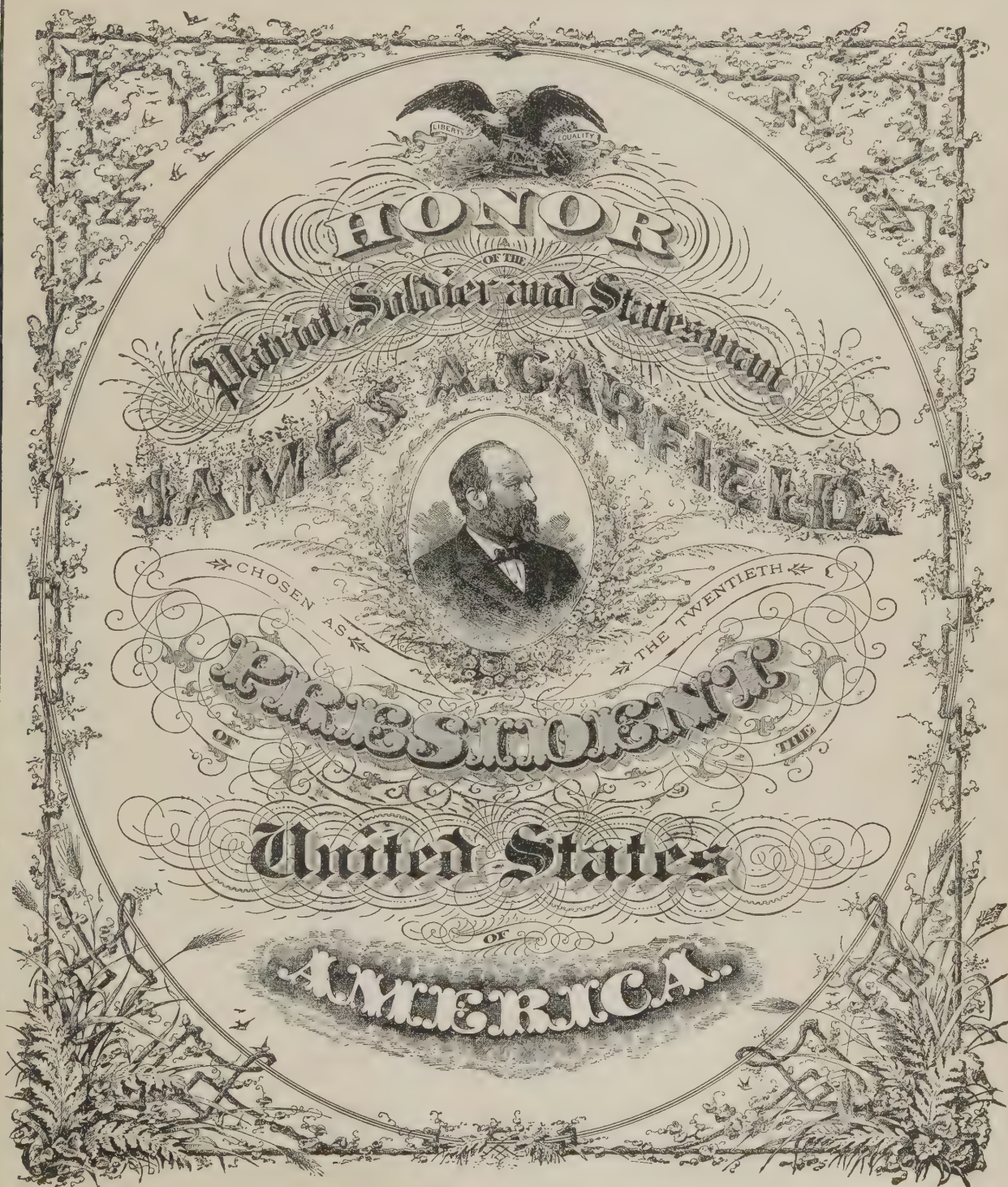
By urgent solicitation he subsequently became a member of the publishing house of H. W. Ellsworth & Co., in New York, and assisted in the revision of the Ellsworth system of penmanship, largely in use in the New York city schools. From this copartnership he retired in 1871, and opened rooms as a publisher and general pen-artist.

Since that date, with the aid of photo engraving, Mr. Ames has done more than any person in the United States to systematize and utilize for commercial and artistic purposes the art of ornamental penmanship, being assisted by the *Penman's Art Journal*, a monthly publication of large circulation, which he established in 1877, and "Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship," which he issued in 1878.

To the lover of the artistic and the beautiful, Mr. Ames' studio on Broadway, nearly opposite the post-office, in New York, is one of the most interesting places in the city to visit. Here a corps of pen-artists are busy engrossing in elegant style for framing, forms of resolutions, memorials, invitations, cards, diplomas, etc., the walls in the meantime being hung with elaborate and ornate specimens of pen-drawing.

Possessing good command of language, decision of purpose, clear judgment, legal knowledge, and a keen discernment for determining the authorship of different handwritings, the services of Mr. Ames are much called for of late in the various courts as an expert in hand-writing.

Upon the two following pages may be seen copies of Mr. Ames' pen-drawings.



James A. Garfield was born in Orange township, fifteen miles from Mentor, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831.

Graduated at Williams college, 1855; elected State senator in Ohio, 1859; first sent to Congress, 1862.

For bravery at battle of Chancellorsville, Tenn., in 1863, was made Maj. Gen.; chosen U. S. senator, Jan. 1880.

Elected President of U. S., 1880; wounded by an assassin, July 2; died at Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881.



24 OF ORIGINAL 24 X 30 INCHES.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1876 by D. T. Ames, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY D. T. AMES.

THIS CERTIFICATE OF



MARRIAGE

Certifies that



OF

AT



HOLY MATRIMONY,

at _____ in the State of _____ in accordance with the Laws
of the State of _____ on this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__

In Presence of

SIGNED

Family Record

B
BORN _____ AT _____
MARRIED _____
DIED _____

B
BORN _____ AT _____
DIED _____

THY CHILDREN SHALL BE LIKE OLIVE PLANTS
ROUNDABOUT THY TABLE
BIRTHS.

Name	Place	Date	Name	Place	Date

HATH JOINED WHAT GOD
MARRIAGES
LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER

Name	Place	Date	Name	Place	Date

DEPARTURES

Name	Place	Date	Name	Place	Date

THAT HAVE
USED ARE
THE DEAD
THAT DIE IN
THE LORD

Hogarth. The Peales. Paul Rembrandt.



HIS painter of scenes in human life, William Hogarth, was born in London, in 1697, and from childhood exhibited a fondness for drawing. At an early age he was apprenticed to a silver-plate engraver, and having served out his time, he began life as a copper-plate engraver for the book-publishers. Led to try his hand at painting, he produced, among

his first works, a series of illustrations of Butler's "Hudibras," from which he engraved plates. He also painted portraits with considerable success, and in this manner earned his subsistence. In 1730 he married, without the consent of her father, the daughter of Sir James Thornhill, and a reconciliation was not effected between them until Hogarth's fame was established by his production of "The Harlot's Progress," in 1733. Hogarth continued to maintain his popularity by a succession of those admirable pictures and engravings which are now so extensively known as his masterpieces. He also produced several pictures of a different class, which were severely criticised, and have not obtained great celebrity. These include his "Paul Before Felix," "Dance," "The Pool of Bethesda," and "Sigismunda Weeping." In 1753 he produced his "Analysis of Beauty," an ingenious work, in which he argued that a curved line, similar to the letter S, is the true line of beauty. The book was received with ridicule by his contemporaries. In 1757 he became a "serjeant-painter" to the king. According to some authorities his death occurred on the 26th of October, 1764.

THE PEALES.

SUCCESSIVELY a saddler, harness-maker, silversmith, watch-maker, carver, portrait-painter, naturalist, machinist, dentist and showman, CHARLES WILSON PEALE has a place among eminent Americans. Born at Chestertown, Md., April 16, 1741, he studied art in America and England, under Hesselius, a German painter, Copley and West, and at Annapolis, Md., and Philadelphia became quite distinguished as a portrait-painter. Among his art-enterprises was a series of national portraits, with several of Washington. In the revolutionary battles of Trenton and Germantown, he was in command of a company of volunteers. He was also a member of the

Pennsylvania State legislature. About 1785 he founded the well-known "Peale's Museum" at Philadelphia, by gathering a collection of curiosities and lecturing on natural history. He also aided in establishing the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He died at Philadelphia Feb. 22, 1827.

The second son of Charles W. Peale, REMBRANDT, was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 22, 1778. In 1796 he began his career as a portrait-painter at Charleston, S. C. About 1801 he went to England and studied art, under West, for three or four years, and afterwards spent several years in Paris, returning to Philadelphia in 1809.

While the painting of portraits engrossed most of his time, he found opportunities for producing his two historical pictures of "The Court of Death" and "The Roman Daughter," which have acquired considerable celebrity, especially the former, covering a canvas twenty-four feet in length by thirteen feet in width, which was exhibited in many sections of this country and reproduced as a colored lithograph. Mr. Peale died at Philadelphia, his home, after his return from Europe, Oct. 3, 1860.

PAUL H. REMBRANDT VAN RYN.

AN ARTIST, whose real name was Gerretz, but who is best known as Paul Rembrandt, was born in a windmill on the banks of the Rhine, near Leyden, Holland, July 15, 1607, and studied the art of painting under several masters. He settled at Amsterdam, and so skillful, original and successful did he prove in his profession and in teaching art, that he became celebrated and acquired great wealth. His first distinguished work was his mother's portrait. Twice he married, having by his first wife four children, none of whom outlived him. His second marriage involved



William Hogarth,
Author of the Work Entitled "The Analysis of Beauty."

him in pecuniary difficulties which reduced him to poverty. Personally he is described as indulging in low habits, and so avaricious as to descend to the meanest tricks in order to make money. The catalogue of his paintings includes 640, valued at from \$500 to \$20,000. Among the best of his productions are rated his "Staalmeesters," "The Ship Builder and his Wife," "The Jew Merchant," "The Night Watch," "The Duke of Gueldres Threatening his Father," "Moses Destroying the Tables of the Law," "The Sacrifice of Abraham," "The Woman Taken in Adultery," "The Descent from the Cross," "The Nativity," "Christ in the Garden with Mary Magdalene," and "The Adoration of the Magi." He died at Amsterdam, October 8, 1669. His life was written in French by C. Vosmaer.

AGE AT WHICH NOTED WORK WAS DONE IN THE LIVES OF PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Early Brilliancy with Some; Later Achievement with Others.

Pitman invented phonography at 24.
Aldrich's "Babie Bell" appeared at 20.
Pope's "Essay on Man" appeared at 45.
Bismarck became prime minister at 56.
Poe wrote "The Raven" at the age of 36.
Howe patented his sewing-machine at 26.
Colt was 20 when he patented his revolver.
Stanley was 31 when he found Livingstone.
Halleck wrote his "Marco Bozzaris" at 37.
Locke, as "Nasby," was well-known at 27.
Clemens issued "Innocents Abroad" at 32.
Handel commenced musical education at 9.
Edison invented his duplex telegraphy at 22.
Miss Sedgwick's first novel appeared at 33.
Mrs. Southworth wrote her first novel at 25.
Victoria ascended the English throne at 18.
Columbus was 57 when he discovered America.
Pollok's "Course of Time" appeared at 29.
Dickens' first volume of "Sketches" appeared at 24.
Walter Scott wrote his first Waverley novel at 43.
Macaulay began his "History of England" at 47.
Worcester published his first large dictionary at 46.
Blaine was elected to Congress from Maine at 32.
Spurgeon crowded his church with hearers at 18.
Alexandre Dumas wrote his first plays at 22.
Bierstadt painted the "Yosemite" at the age of 31.
De Foe wrote his "Robinson Crusoe" at the age of 58.
Cuvier had become distinguished, as a naturalist, at 26.
John Milton was 41 when he wrote "Paradise Lost."
J. Fenimore Cooper published his first novel at 30.
Lamartine's first volume of poems was published at 30.
Mrs. Hemans' first volume of poems appeared at 14.
Stuart painted his famous picture of Washington at 38.
Carleton wrote "Betsey and I are Out" at the age of 26.
Harvey at 38 had discovered the circulation of the blood.
Brownie, as "Artemus Ward," was first celebrated at 24.
Horace Greeley founded the New York Tribune at 30.
Jenny Lind was 29 when she sang in the United States.
Bayard Taylor's first book of travels was published at 21.

Byron's first volume of poems came out when he was 18.
Darwin proclaimed his theories on evolution at the age of 50.
Pullman was raising buildings in Chicago at the age of 23.
Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope" appeared when he was 22.
Webster was 48 when he made his celebrated reply to Hayne.
Tennyson was 24 when his first volume of poems appeared.
Aristotle was called by Plato "the intellect of his school" at 17.
De Lesseps was 64 at the time of the building of the Suez canal.
Victor Hugo's first volume of poems appeared when he was 20.
Charlotte Bronte published "Jane Eyre," her greatest fiction, at 22.
Grant was 42 years old when he achieved his brilliant military success.
Barnum was the proprietor of the American museum, New York, at 31.
Adelina Patti sang in concerts at 8, and was a leading singer at 16.
Dr. Gall announced the location of the phrenological organs at 33.
Jules Verne wrote his first romance, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," at 35.
William III. (King of England), at 22 was an able general in Holland.
McCormick invented a grain cradle at 15, and produced his reaper at 22.
Hoe gave the double cylinder printing-press to the people at the age of 25.
Carl Linnaeus, great Swedish botanist, had achieved high reputation at 24.
Shakespeare was at the height of his work in play-writing at the age of 40.
Wilkie Collins' first important literary work appeared when he was 24.
Morse was 40 when he demonstrated the practicability of the telegraph.
Boncleault's first play, "London Assurance," appeared when he was 19.
Thurlow Weed began the publication of the Albany Evening Journal at 33.
Mrs. Stanton called the first woman's-rights convention at the age of 32.
Schiller, the famous German poet, attained celebrity at 23 by his "Brigands."
Napoleon was made emperor of France and was at the height of his glory at 36.
John Adams, second President of the United States, was active as a politician at 30.
G. P. R. James wrote the stories entitled "A String of Pearls" when he was 17.
James Gordon Bennett began the publication of the New York Herald at 40.
Burns' first poetry began to appear when he was 16. He was distinguished at 27.
Thomas Moore published his "Little's

Poems," and found himself famous thereby at 23.

Prescott was 41 when his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain" appeared.

Andrew Jackson Davis dictated "Nature's Divine Revelations" at the age of 23.

Sir Robert Peel, British statesman, began his public life in parliament as a Tory at 21.

Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and his other best works, appeared after he was 31.

Alexander Volta, an Italian electrician, at 44 invented the voltaic battery or "pile."

Bryant wrote poetry for the newspapers at 10, and was the author of "Thanatopsis" at 19.

Hogarth established his fame as an artist at 36, when he painted "The Harlot's Progress."

Charles Lamb, an English poet and essayist, published his first collection of poems at 22.

George Stephenson, British engineer and father of railways, made his first steam-engine at 43.

Beethoven, the famous Prussian musical composer, began to publish his own compositions at 13.

Mozart displayed musical talent at 3, was a prodigy at 6, and had produced his first opera at 15.

James Parton came prominently before the people through his "Life of Horace Greeley" at 33.

Anna Dickinson was 18 when she startled a woman's-rights convention with her oratorical power.

Ben Jonson, the English dramatist, became famous at 24 by his comedy of "Every Man in His Humor."

Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, British statesman and orator, at 25 was distinguished in parliament.

John Dryden, an English poet, wrote well at 29, but was 50 before recognized as a writer of the first order.

Michael Angelo was near 80 when, as an architect, he designed the grand dome of St. Peter's at Rome.

Sir William Herschel made his own telescopes and became renowned for his scientific discoveries at 43.

Humboldt's first work on natural history was published at 21; he concluded his "Cosmos" at 82, and died at 90.

Noah Webster began work upon his great dictionary at 49, and brought it out twenty-one years afterwards.

Alexander Pope published his "Pastorals" at 16, and translated Homer's "Iliad" when between 25 and 30.

Sir Isaac Newton had made his three grand discoveries concerning light, fluxions and gravitations at 24.

John Napier, a Scottish baron, was born when his father was only 16; he published his system of logarithms at 64.

George W. Curtis published his first book, "Nile Notes of a Howadji," the result of a visit to Egypt and Syria, at 26.

William Cowper, an esteemed British poet, did not begin to write until past middle age, and gained his first success at 54.

William Wordsworth, one of the gentlest and purest of British poets, did not attain high rank as a writer until about 40.

Lord John Russell, British statesman, at 27 began his career as a parliamentary reformer; was three times prime minister.

Henry J. Temple (Lord Palmerston), British statesman, was fully 45 before he clearly displayed his powers as a statesman.

Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian warrior, held a high military command at 18, and had become eminent as a general at 26.

Voltaire, while in prison on suspicion of being the author of a libel against the government, wrote his first tragedy at 22.

Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli (earl of Beaconsfield), was famous as a novelist at 22; at 44 was a political leader in parliament.

Alexander the Great governed Macedonia wisely at 16, began his career as a successful conqueror of nations at 20, and died at 32.

William Pitt (earl of Chatham), British statesman, won distinction as a debater in parliament at 32 by his reply to Horatio Walpole.

Bartholdy Mendelssohn possessed at an early age a strong inclination for music, and his first musical compositions were published at 15.

Lope de Vega, a Spanish poet of considerable reputation, found time during a life of 73 years to write 497 plays and much other matter.

Maria Edgeworth, a British authoress, began to write the series of novels and tales by which she achieved a lasting literary fame, at 34.

James Watt, a Scotch mathematical instrument maker, at 14 constructed an electrical machine; at 27 invented the modern steam-engine.

William Pitt (2d), British statesman, son of the earl of Chatham, was an excellent scholar at 14, was chancellor of the exchequer at 24, and prime minister at 25.

Sir Humphry Davy, famous British chemist and philosopher, published his first essays at 21, and was professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution at 23.

Sir Thomas More, English statesman, precocious in wit and learning, successful as a lawyer, was knighted and made secretary of the exchequer at 41.

Sir Robert Walpole, English statesman, at 32 was British secretary of war and leader of the whigs in the House of Commons; was prime minister 21 years.

Torquato Tasso, noted Italian poet, was exceedingly precocious in youth; at 17 had written his "Rinaldo;" at 31 published his famous "Jerusalem Delivered."

Lamartine published his "Poetical Meditations" at 30, selling 45,000 copies in four years, and reaping corresponding fame; at 57 appeared his "History of the Girondists."

William Wilberforce, British statesman and philanthropist, displayed talent for elocution at 7; at 21 entered parliament, and had gained a high reputation before he was 25.

Francis Joseph Haydn, the celebrated Prussian composer, brought out six grand symphonies in London at 59, and produced his greatest work, "The Creation," at 67, at Vienna.

Washington Irving contributed to the periodical press of the United States at 19, published his "History of New York" at 26, his "Sketch-Book" at 35, and his "Life of Washington" at 72-76.

John Stuart Mill, an English philosopher, became first widely known at 37 by the publication of his "System of Logic," and his second great

work, "Principles of Political Economy," appeared at 42.

Jay Gould was 18 when he published a history of Delaware county, New York. He was 21 when he superintended the extensive tanning works of Pratt & Gould at Goulsborough in Pennsylvania, and was distinguished on Wall street before he was 30.

The Duke of Wellington, greatest of modern British warriors, subdued the Mahratta dominion in India at 35; at 39 commanded the allied British army in Spain, and won the battle of Waterloo and finished the dynasty of Napoleon I. by the time he was 46.

Correggio, the illustrious Italian artist, became a painter through his natural genius and without a technical education; at 30 he began his greatest work, the fresco of "The Assumption of the Virgin" in the cathedral at Parma, which was completed in about four years.

Francis Bacon, philosopher and lord chancellor of England, distinguished for boyish wit, at 11 speculated on the laws of the imagination; was called to the bar at 21; at 28 was counsel extraordinary to Queen Elizabeth; entered parliament at 33; at 57 was created lord high chancellor.

Benjamin Franklin, American philosopher and statesman, at 38 founded the university of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical society; about 46 invented the lightning-rod, and about the same time produced his well-known "Franklin" or open stove; at 50 Oxford and Edinburgh universities conferred upon him their highest degrees.

Galileo, illustrious as an Italian astronomer, in childhood constructed mechanical toys; at 19 discovered peculiarities of the pendulum; at 25 was professor of mathematics in the university at Pisa; at 46 discovered the satellites of Jupiter; at 56 suffered persecution for declaring that the earth moves and the sun does not.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF WELL-KNOWN COLLEGES.

Bates College—At Lewiston, Me.; controlled by the Free Baptists; founded in 1863, and named after Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston, who contributed \$200,000 to its endowment fund.

Bowdoin College—At Brunswick, Me.; controlled by the Congregationalists; founded in 1794, and named after Hon. James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts, in 1785. His son, James Bowdoin, Jr., United States Minister to Spain from 1805 to 1808, bequeathed to this college an extensive library, philosophical apparatus, a collection of paintings, 6,000 acres of land, and the reversion of Nauset, one of the Elizabeth islands, in Buzzards' bay, on the south coast of Massachusetts, which had been his favorite residence.

Brown University—At Providence, R. I.; controlled by the Baptists; founded in 1765 as the Rhode Island university; changed its name in 1796 to Brown university, in honor of Nicholas Brown, a wealthy merchant, who was that year elected its secretary, and remained such until 1825. At that time he gave the college \$5,000 and a good law-library, and in 1823 he built a second college edifice at his own expense; his total gifts to the institution amounted to \$100,000.

Cornell University—At Ithaca, N. Y.; controlled by the State educational department; founded in 1868 by the State under the authority of Congress and named after Ezra Cornell, a capitalist of Ithaca, who gave it an endowment fund of \$500,000; 200 acres of land on which it is situated; the Jewett college in geology and paleontology, with about \$10,000, and other donations amounting to more than \$100,000.

Dartmouth College—At Hanover, N. H.; controlled by the Congregationalists; founded in 1770, originally for the education of Indians; was chartered by Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, under British rules and regulations, and named after Lord Dartmouth, of England, who was president of its first board of trustees. It was built and sustained by private donations from England and parties in this country. It has since received many rich gifts.

Harvard College—At Cambridge, Mass.; controlled by no religious denomination; founded in 1638 by the authorities of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and named after Rev. John Harvard, who bequeathed to the college a small library and about \$3,500, in 1638. Mr. Harvard

was a native of England, who immigrated to Massachusetts, where he preached the gospel at Charlestown.

Howard University—At Washington, D. C.; controlled by the Congregationalists; founded in 1866 under a special act of Congress, and was named after one of its founders, General Oliver O. Howard, a distinguished American soldier, who was its president from 1869 to 1873. It admits students without regard to color or sex.

Loyola College—At Baltimore, Md.; controlled by the Roman Catholics; founded in 1855; named after Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesuits.

McKendree College—At Lebanon, St. Clair county, Ill.; controlled by the Methodists; founded in 1835; probably named after Bishop McKendree, of the American Methodist church, and a revolutionary officer.

Muhlenberg College—At Allentown, Pa.; controlled by the Lutherans; founded in 1848; named undoubtedly after Peter John Gabriel Muhlenberg, the founder of the German Lutheran church in America.

Rutgers College—At New Brunswick, N. J.; originally founded by a royal charter, in 1770, as Queen's college; in 1825 it received its present name in honor of Hon. Henry Rutgers, who contributed \$5,000 to its fund. Prior to 1825 it was controlled by the Protestant Reformed Dutch church, but since then it has been an independent literary institution, and in a prosperous condition.

Shurtleff College—At Upper Alton, Ill.; controlled by the Baptists; founded in 1835 as Alton college, but in 1836 its name was changed to Shurtleff college, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, of Boston, who gave the institution \$10,000; both sexes are admitted to it.

Tufts College—At College Hill, Medford, Mass.; controlled by the Universalists; founded in 1833 and named after Charles Tufts, who gave it 70 acres of land for a location. It has now an endowment of more than \$1,000,000.

William and Mary (College of)—Near Williamsburg, Va.; controlled by the Episcopalians; founded in 1693 and named after the reigning king and queen of England, who appropriated lands, money, a duty on tobacco, and the office of surveyor-general, to the colony for its support.

Its buildings have been destroyed by fire several times, and were burned during the war of the rebellion.

Williams College—At Williamstown, Mass.; controlled by the Congregationalists; founded in 1793, and named after Colonel Ephraim Williams, who by his will, in 1755, left an estate for the benefit of this institution, which is now prosperous.

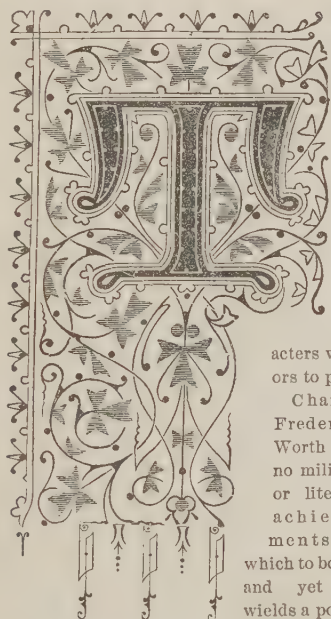
Vassar College—Near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; controlled by no religious denomination; founded by Matthew Vassar, a native of England and a brewer, in 1861, and named after him. Mr. Vassar endowed his college, which was intended only for the education of females, during his life and by his will, with \$555,000 and 200 acres of land on which the college buildings are located. Mr. Vassar died in 1863, having lived to see the success of his enterprise fairly established.

Yale College—At New Haven, Conn.; one of the oldest and largest of American educational institutions; first located at Saybrook, Conn.; removed to New Haven in 1716; controlled by the Congregationalists; named in honor of Elihu Yale, who made donations for its benefit, between 1714 and 1721, amounting to about \$2,500, at a time when the money was much needed. Mr. Yale was born at New Haven in 1648 of English parents who came to America in 1638. In 1658 the son returned to England with his parents and never revisited this country, going to the East Indies and afterwards returning to England, where he was chosen governor of the East India company, and where he died in London in 1721. He is said to have been the first person to cause a sale by auction in England. The college is highly prosperous.

Smithsonian Institution—At Washington, D. C.; controlled by the United States government in the interest of science; founded by Congress in 1846, in accordance with the will of James Smithson, an English scientist, which bequeathed for its establishment property that realized \$515,169 in gold. More than \$500,000 has been expended for the buildings. Another legacy, the residue of another bequest in Mr. Smithson's will, amounting to \$26,210, was received in 1855. Congress, also, has appropriated freely for the enlargement, improvement and support of the institution, which was named in honor of its liberal projector, and in January, 1875, it had total resources of \$701,993.



Celebrated for Artistic Designs in the Manufacture of Women's Wearing Apparel.



HIS famous "man-milliner of Paris," the one man in whom all admirers and wearers of costly and fashionable female apparel in foreign and American social circles have a deep and undying interest, takes his place in this volume among the other distinguished char-

acters whose portraits it endeavors to present.

Charles Frederick Worth has no military or literary achievements of which to boast, and yet he wields a power

over society which the bravest soldier, the wisest statesman or the most successful writer might not disdain to possess.

Although France claims him as the cynosure of fashion, Mr. Worth is a native of England, he having been born in Lincolnshire, but his age, like that of the older portion of his lady-patrons, appears to be veiled in mystery. His portrait, however, indicates that he is still in his prime.

His father was a lawyer. While Frederick and the other children were young, some domestic misfortune required them to leave their studies and engage in other pursuits to earn their support.

Frederick, at twenty, went to Paris to seek employment and learn the French language. He first engaged himself as a cutter in the fashionable dress-making house of Gagelin. Here he found the lady whom he soon after married employed as a shop-girl. After their marriage they began to work together for themselves and laid the foundation of the immense business which they now control.

Their establishment furnishes employment for about a thousand

persons in manufacturing robes and costumes for fashionable people in all parts of the world. Their workshops are commodious and numerous, each being assigned to some special labor in the formation of a complete outfit for a lady's wardrobe.

So carefully is this business conducted that Mr. Worth personally superintends the design and construction of every article made in his establishment, so that his own remarkably correct taste is exercised to invest each garment with a charm of which his patrons are universally proud. That a dress "came from Worth's" is a recommendation that no fashionable lady dares to scorn.

In his shops the models of new designs, which Mr. Worth himself either originates or adopts, are first made of a cheap material to exhibit the effect of form and arrangement. If a dress fails to please him, after being made up of costly goods, he has it taken to pieces, reformed and remade, and any dress that will not cost at least \$100 when finished he will refuse to make. In his way he is the autocrat of society.

That he has amassed wealth by his persevering industry, exquisite taste in his art, and extensive patronage, no one can doubt. On the Versailles road, about seven miles from Paris, in the handsome suburb of Suresnes, is his private residence, a red brick mansion, with towers and turrets and surrounded by a high garden wall. Inside of this mansion the excellent taste of the owner is displayed in the furniture and fittings, a series of apartments separated from each other only by drapery of curtains, filled with costly, remarkable and beautiful productions of art and nature that captivate the eye and arouse the admiration of the visitor. Here the "man-milliner" spends his summer Sundays, his only respite from the arduous duties and cares of the week.

He also owns a winter-garden, beautifully laid out and teeming with out-door flowers and vines, a conservatory of rare and elegant foreign plants and a grotto-fountain, with rich tropical vegetation. Stables for horses, extremely neat and tasteful in their arrangements, with a horse-hospital, parrots, dogs, rare birds and other delightful appendages to a gentleman's home-residence, are attached to the mansion, and Mr. Worth's "lines" seem indeed to "have fallen to him in pleasant places."



Charles Frederick Worth,

Distinguished for the Unique and the Artistic in Dressmaking.

THE SCIENCE OF
BEAUTIFUL DRESS
 ILLUSTRATED.

THE LAW OF PROPORTION
 —AND—
 PARALLEL LINES.

CONTRAST BETWEEN STRAIGHT
 —AND—
 CURVED LINES.

As Shown in and Drawn from Original Illustrations in Nature.



THE PURPOSE of this chapter is to present the fundamental principles by which dress on human beings may

be made beautiful. To favorably impress upon the mind of the reader these truths, various pictorial illustrations are herewith given, which, by the contrasts, clearly convey the idea.

Symmetry and Proportion.

To handsomely adorn the person, the first principle to be understood is that of symmetry, or proportion. To understand these, an examination of the contour of the male and female human body is necessary. In Figs. 1 and 2 we show the male and female form. The dotted line reveals certain peculiarities in these. In the male it will be seen the shoulders are high and extend considerably outside the line. The shoulder of the female, it is seen, is sloping and much narrower than that of the male, while the lower portion of the form is shown to be considerably broader. Upon this understanding the tailor must work, building the coat, if he would please the eye, high and broad upon the shoulder but narrow upon the hip; while the dressmaker, in order to create the most pleasing effect, must make the lady's dress as small and narrow as comfort will allow, while at the same time she is permitted to arrange tuck and bow and flounce without stint below the waist.

The law is that the dress of man should make him look masculine, while the dress of woman should be made to make her appear effeminate and be in accord with her form.

What Tailors Must Understand.

That the reader may more fully understand this, we present in Fig. 3 the man somewhat naturally sloping in the shoulder who patronized, at first, a tailor who did not understand, and took no note of his

customer's peculiarity of shoulder. The result was that instead of overcoming this defect by thickening or padding the coat upon the upper part of the body, as shown in Fig. 4, the gentleman was allowed to come forth with a coat that made him look woman-like, with a shoulder round and narrow.

Not only was the coat made small across the shoulders, but the tailor allowed another error, and that was the making of side-pockets on the hips, in which the man placed his gloves, mittens and various articles he had to carry in his pockets. Added to this his pants were made large, baggy and rather short. The consequence was he was made to look entirely different from what nature designed him—see Fig. 5. Instead of appearing to be the bold, broad-breasted, trim-limbed man that he was, the tailor turned him out a short, broad-hipped, narrow-shouldered individual, apparently possessed of weak lungs, little strength, with nothing of the strong and masculine seemingly about him.

It is not necessary to tell the reader that there is an underlying principle in this, entirely independent of the spring or fall styles, to be observed in order to create a pleasing effect.

What Tailors Cannot Do.

Whatever peculiar cut of garment the tailor might invent, he could never make his customer look well in the suit shown in Fig. 5.

The gentleman visits another tailor, who understands the science



Fig. 1--MALE FIGURE,
Broad at Shoulder.

Fig. 2--FEMALE FIGURE,
Narrow at Shoulder.

of dress. The result is the broad shoulder, as shown in Fig. 4, and the trim, manly form that we see in Fig. 6, with no pockets on the hips, pants close-fitting and sufficiently long to give length of appearance to the figure.

The reader would hardly suppose that the person shown in Figs. 5 and 6 was the same individual; yet such is the fact, and that, too, the result of making the garment, in Fig. 6, to correspond with the male figure, which, naturally, is broad upon the shoulder, and from that point gradually sloping to the feet, the lower portion of the coat being always close-fitting upon the hips.

What Dressmakers Must Do.

If the tailor finds it important to understand these principles, it will be seen to be equally necessary that the dressmaker should also be informed upon this subject. As shown in the female form, in Fig. 2, while the lower portion of the body is broad, the shoulder is narrow, and the dressmaker must make her garment to correspond accordingly, if she would produce, in the dress, the best effect.

The violation of this rule is shown in Fig. 9. In this we see ornamentation on the dress that has been made to extend over the shoulders in a manner such as to elevate and broaden the shoulders, at the same time the lower part of the dress is made narrow. The whole effect is to make the woman, thus dressed, look masculine and unnatural, assuming, as she does in this, the form of man.

On the contrary, the dress in Fig. 10 is at once seen to be made in accord with the natural form of woman. The shoulders slope and are narrow, the dress being close-fitting, though not unduly so, upon the upper part of the body to the lower part of the waist, where the robe widens by graceful fold and flounce into pleasing proportions.

No matter what may be the mandates of fashion, the first law to follow, in dressing the person, is that of making the garments in accord with the generally recognized standard of

physical perfection in the male and female form. If the tailor finds

his male customer has an exceedingly round or sloping shoulder, has one shoulder lower than the other, or possesses any other physical defect, such peculiarity must, as far as possible, be overcome by cutting the garment accordingly. One means of remedying a defect of the person is shown in Figs. 7 and 8. As seen in the illustration, Fig. 7 presents a very long neck, and the style in which the dress here shown is cut, makes the neck appear even longer than

shown at Fig. 8.

Effect of Color in Dress.

The apparent size of the person is very materially affected by stripes in clothing, by color, by ornaments, trimming and amplitude. To illustrate: A lady dressed in white will appear larger than if dressed in black. If to white be added stripes running perpendicularly, she will appear taller, the result of the stripes; and if bows, ribbons, flounces and breadth of skirt be added, she will appear much larger in consequence of such trimmings and amplitude of skirt.

On the contrary, the black dress, with little trimming, will make woman look smaller in size, especially if the dress be cut somewhat short and have a close-fitting skirt.

Length of skirt adds to apparent height. A short skirt diminishes apparent stature, as do also any lines that run horizontally.

For this reason those persons who desire to add to their apparent height, should avoid those garments that terminate, at their lower edge, near the middle of the person. Thus the gentleman, whose coat comes no lower than his hips, looks shorter than he does in a coat that extends near to the knees. Thus the longer the coat, and the more continuous the perpendicular line, the taller he looks. For this reason the man appears much taller when dressed in woman's costume, and woman is apparently

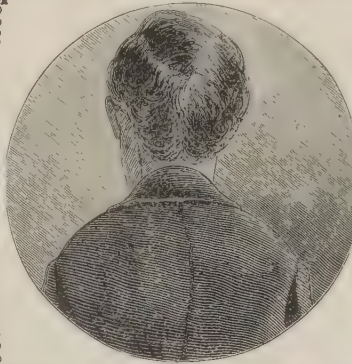


Fig. 3--Wrong. Proportion Bad.
Shoulders narrow, coat-collar extends to hair and no relief from white.



Fig. 4--Right. Proportion Good.
Shoulders broad, suitable contrast and relief because of white collar above coat.

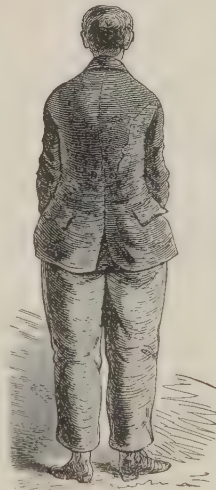


Fig. 5--Proportions Bad.
Shoulders sloping and narrow. Hips broad. Pants too short.



Fig. 6--Proportions Correct.
Shoulders broad. Hips narrow. Pants close-fitting at the bottom.



Fig. 7--Long Neck,
Seems longer from style of dress.



Fig. 8--Neck Shortened,
Apparently, by trimming of dress.

much less in height in male attire, because of the horizontal line made by the lower edge of a short garment.

One of the reasons why the bloomer costume never found general favor among the female sex was because its want of long perpendicular lines made woman seem to be much smaller than she appeared to be when robed in a longer dress.

Relief and Variety.

There is another very important principle to be applied in the manufacture of wearing apparel, in order to secure the best effect, and that is the application of that which will give such relief to the garment as will break a monotony of appearance. This is done by a variety of trimming on a dress and a suitable interblending of harmonious colors. The principle applies in household decoration, architecture and landscape gardening. There should be a sufficient variety of object, shape and color as to afford pleasant relief to the eye.

Nature the Teacher.

As we went to nature to consult symmetry and proportion, so we will study the principle of relief as shown in landscape scenes.

To illustrate this we present two marine views, one representing but little variety, the other considerable. Thus in **Fig. 11** we see an exceedingly dull and dreary scene, the result of lack of relief in the view. Examination shows that the sandy shore exhibits but

little difference from the water, which seems to be merged in the horizon, with little contrast between the water and the sky. In fact were it not for the two or three objects in the shape of man, vessel and rock, which are shown in the view, there would be scarcely any variety with which to relieve the monotony of this cheerless scene.

We turn to another view shown in **Fig. 12**, which is a most agreeable one to behold because of the pleasant variety which gives relief. A brief study of the picture shows in the foreground a man and horse, the winding roadway and the woody ledge. A little farther away is a sheet of water broken by a miniature yet is the hill which

leads up to the mountain, that clearly outlines itself against the sky, which is delightfully relieved by the fleecy clouds as they float, in their white, fantastic forms, through the azure blue.

This whole scene is a most charming one to gaze upon, and that, too, because of the continual variety which meets the eye.

As music is beautiful from variety of tone—as the bouquet is more charming from varied color—as oratory is more pleasing from the relief which comes from a sometimes higher, succeeded by a lower tone of voice, interspersed with changing gesture; as the landscape, shown in the picture, is more delightful to the eye when varied by tree, shrub, water, island, hill, mountain and cloud, so dress is more pleasing to the eye when relieved by varied color, suitable trimmings and appropriate ornaments.

Dress for Men.

The severe taste of the more highly cultured does not, at the present time, admit of extended variety on the dress of gentlemen, yet good taste positively demands that there be some relief. This is shown in the contrasting pictures

of **Figs. 3 and 4**. In **Fig. 3** the coat-collar, it will be seen, rises into the hair, as does the water into the blue horizon, without relief, as shown in **Fig. 11**. As the view is improved by woodland and mountain coming between water and sky, as seen in **Fig. 12**, so the back of man's head is materially improved by the contrast of a

white collar coming between coat and hair, as represented in **Fig. 4**.

If the upper part of the coat is improved by a strip of white above it, making a clear division between the hair and the coat, so the coat-sleeve is equally benefited, in appearance, by

the white cuff which clearly determines the length of the sleeve and gives relief between hand and coat, or coat and glove, should the latter be worn. The proof of this is seen in **Fig. 13**, in contrast with **Fig. 14**, the one showing no cuff, consequently no relief, the other being greatly improved in consequence of clear white projecting beyond the sleeve for the space of an inch or less.

Care must be exercised that the cuff and collar do not extend too



Fig. 9--Wrong. Lack of Symmetry.
Shoulders made to appear too high and broad, and dress narrow below the waist.



Fig. 10--Right. Well Proportioned.
Dress trimmed at neck, made narrow at shoulders; broad and ample below the waist.

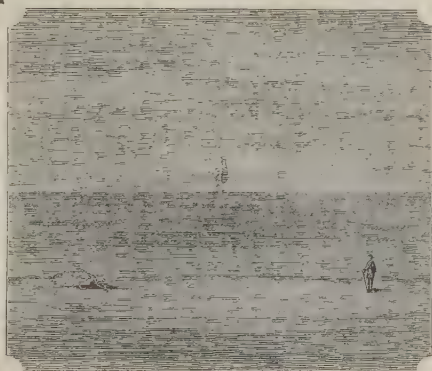


Fig. 11--Lonely, Cheerless Scene.
Because of no contrast and no variety. Shore is merged in water, water into sky, with no relief between.



Fig. 12--Charming Scene in Nature.
Because of contrast and variety. The view being interspersed with trees, water, island, mountain and cloud.

far from beneath and the coat thus show too much white. As a rule the projection of each should not exceed, in space, an inch.

For the reason that the standing, white collar will usually show itself distinctly above the coat, it gives, when worn by gentlemen, a better appearance than does the turn-down collar, which usually sits so low upon the neck as to be hidden from view under the coat-collar as shown in Fig. 3.

Aside from the cuff and collar but little else of white can be shown upon the gentleman's dress, unless it be a portion of the shirt-bosom, which may, and really should, show, for a short space, depending somewhat upon the fashion, below the crevat.

Relief.

As a landscape scene is improved by unnumbered variations, so the attire of woman admits of almost endless variety of relief-work, care being duly observed to

secure colors suitable for the various complexions and seasons.

As with the gentleman, the upper portion of the lady's dress is seen to better advantage when it terminates with a white collar as shown in Fig. 10, and a very clear illustration of this is shown at Fig. 24, in contrast with Fig. 23, the latter of which reveals the same lady in a dress that shows no relief at collar or wristbands.

As before remarked, the lady's dress admits of endless opportunity for relief of various kinds, but very much care has to be observed that there be not too much trimming, as a confusion of ornamentation, or an excess of variety, resembles a yard too full of trees, shrubbery and flowers.

Our purpose in this is to show that certain fundamental principles underlie the matter of handsomely decorating the person. To properly apply these principles is largely a matter of experience and cultivated taste.

Law of Parallels.

Among the laws of nature which tend to produce beauty is that of parallel lines. An exemplification of the beauty which comes from parallels is shown in a forest in which the trunk of every tree is perfectly straight from the ground upward. A grove

of ten thousand such trees, every one of which is straight and consequently parallel to every other, is a beautiful sight which is

marred only when a wind-storm or some ill-fate causes certain of them to lean in various directions; hence, when this occurs the eye is immediately pained by the disorder that comes from irregularities in lines.

Thus a

field of grain, every stalk of which stands upright, is a beautiful sight. If a breeze sweeps across and all the heads sway together it is then just as charming, because all the stalks bend in the same direction and each is parallel with all the others. But how quickly this beauty is dissipated when the grain, through storm or other cause, is trampled into irregularity!

A field of corn, or an orchard of trees, each row of which is straight, presents a pleasing effect because of regularity. So do we look with pleasure upon parallel rows or lines, wherever we find them.

For the purpose of fully illustrating this idea we present, in Fig. 15, a roadway and a goodly number of trees in the scene. Examination

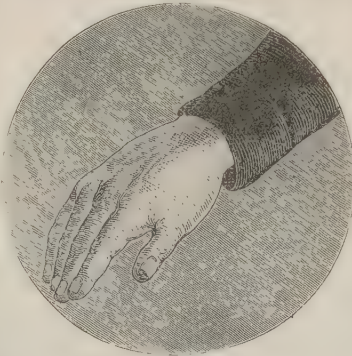


Fig. 13--Hand With No White Cuff,
Consequently no relief between hand
and coat.



Fig. 14--Contrast From the White Cuff,
White giving clear contrast between coat
and hand.



Fig. 15--Lines Irregular.
Objects all leaning in various directions, consequently
disorder and confusion characterize the scene.



Fig. 16--Lines All Parallel.
Objects all point perpendicularly or regularly with others in
certain directions. The result is apparent good order.



Fig. 17--Disordered Appearance.
Hair irregular in direction and there-
fore in disorder.



Fig. 18--Hairs Parallel.
Combed, each hair in same direction,
the effect is pleasing.

shows that very much disorder reigns throughout, evidently the result of serious neglect. Looking closely we see the upright lines of the house out of plumb, the cornice is irregular, the window-frames show want of uniformity, the trellis-lines of the grapery are not straight, the pickets in the fence slant in various ways and the trees lean in all directions.

The scene represents disorder, and is painful to behold. If asked the cause of the ill-look which the neighborhood presents, the reader would attribute it, probably, to neglect, which doubtless may be true; but the actual reason for the unpleasant appearance is the want of parallel lines.

There is lack of regularity, the various objects pointing in a variety of directions.

In Fig. 16 we see the scene materially changed and all is much

more agreeable to the eye. Uniformity, regularity and parallel lines characterize all parts of the dwelling; the trees stand perpendicular and all point the same way. The rows of strawberry plants are all straight, the timbers of the grapery all run in parallel lines, as also do the fence-pickets. And thus throughout, all the lines, whether horizontal, perpendicular or otherwise, that are designed to correspond in shape and form with others, take the same uniform direction.

Johnny's Uncombed Hair.

A clear illustration of the bad appearance resulting from irregularity of lines is presented in Johnny's head, Fig. 17, as he appears at breakfast. Being reminded of the importance of arranging his toilet before coming to the table, the lad retires, makes use of water and comb, and soon afterward comes back exhibiting the face we see in Fig. 18.

Examination reveals that Johnny's appearance is very considerably

improved upon his return, and why? Because the wash has removed the dirt that marred one side of his face, making both of his cheeks look alike; and further, in the act of combing, each separate hair has been made to run in the same direction with others; and thus we have a clear exposition of the benefit of parallel lines as an aid to beauty.

This law is yet more fully shown in the succeeding illustration, Fig. 19, showing not only disheveled hair, but a badly deranged dress, the result of neglect to observe

this law; the whole exhibiting lack of neatness and order.



Fig. 19--Lines Irregular,
Consequently dress and hair
appear in disorder.

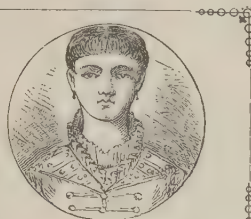


Fig. 20--Lines Parallel.
The result is order, neatness and
beauty in the dress.

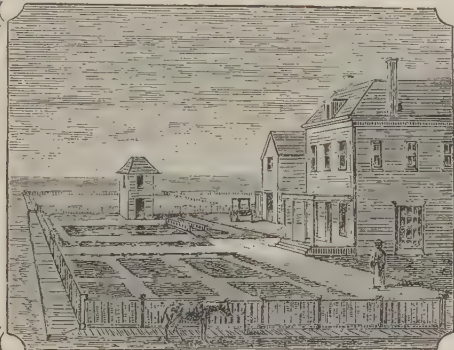


Fig. 21--Plain. Lines Straight.
Home neat and in order, but lacking in curved line which
gives the highest order of beauty.



Fig. 22--Charming. Lines Curving.
Home constructed on those principles that give most
beautiful effect.

The beneficial effect of obeying this principle is seen in Fig. 20, uniformity and regularity being displayed in hair, parallel lines pervading the trimming about the neck, and the ornamentation gener-

ally upon the dress. The effect conveys the impression of order.

Curved Lines.

There is yet another law that constitutes an element of beauty in all nature, and as we have used it elsewhere, in this volume, when illustrating the science of beauty in landscape gardening, in penmanship and household decoration, so we will make use of it here in the construction of handsome dress. We have reference to the curved line.

House With Straight Lines.

There is no object in art that is not improved by the application of curving outline. To represent this principle clearly, we give a pictorial view of a home, located on the level prairie, in which the builder evidently had no thought other than the straight-line: see Fig. 21. Examination shows no curve in the windows, none



Fig. 23--Straight Lines.
Lady's hair and dress mostly in
straight line.



Fig. 24--Curved Lines.
Hair and dress exhibiting an abundance of curved line.

on the porch, nothing of the kind upon or about the house. The paths run straight, the same applies to the fence, the woman's dress

hangs straight, the road shows no curve, the clouds extend straight-wise across the horizon, and even the old horse, with its projecting angles, exhibits very little of the curve. The whole scene is inclined to the severely straight.

House With Curved Lines.

We turn the reader's attention now to **Fig. 22**, where we behold a similar house, in size and expense of erection, located on a slight elevation which, of itself, makes a curving surface of the ground. In a study of the picture we find the windows all rounded at the top. The curved line is abundant on the porch, in balustrade, in cresting on the top of the house, on the summer-house in the distance, and on the bridge that leads to it. The lady's dress shows graceful curve; so do flower-vase, roadway, horses, the hill-top in the distance, and the clouds beyond.

It needs no admonition to induce the reader to appreciate the curved line in this. The whole scene portrays its presence and its beauty.

The two homes—the one no more expensive than the other—plainly show how the hand of taste and an understanding of this principle will change a solemnly straight monotonous, unattractive home into a bower of beauty and a most charming place of abode.

Dress.

How does this apply in dress? Let us see.

In **Fig. 23** we have a lady dressed in a costume

composed largely of the straight line. The hair is combed straight; the dress, cut low in the neck, has straight lines and right angles; square buttons adorn the front. A straight band across the waist and others at her wrists exhibit the same absence of curve. Although exceedingly prim in this dress the whole is severely plain and certainly not very attractive.

In **Fig. 24** we have the same lady dressed in a different garb, and, the reader will admit, much more handsomely. Why? Because of the large predominance of the curve. Let us study the picture and see. The Saratoga wave and curving folds of hair, in the beginning, very handsomely become and relieve the face. The oval ear-ring, graceful lace-work about the neck, bouquet, curving outline of form,

curved trimming on the front of the dress, round buttons, curved relief-work about the wrist, and arching line at the lower part of the basque—all create a most lovely and beautiful effect. As the curved line was the principal element of beauty in the residence, with its winding pathways, so the same law has wrought the charm which we find in the lady thus elegantly dressed.

Three Ladies. The Dress of Each Described.

In **Fig. 25** we give the full-length view of a lady dressed very fashionably and expensively in a costume severely stiff, cold and formal in its precision and straight line. This dress is relieved considerably by trimming, and it exhibits order upon the part of the wearer, in the due observance of parallel lines, but symmetry is largely lacking because of the high shoulders, and grace is also wanting because of lack of curved line.

Fig. 26 shows a costume which is certainly not very attractive because of lack of nearly all those requisites that make beauty in dress.

We have but to study it to discover its deficiencies, which may be enumerated as follows: *First.* The woman in this costume appears badly proportioned. The shoulders are broad and high, while cloak, being close-fitting at the lower part, gives too narrow an appearance to the form below the waist.

Second. The costume exhibits too much straight line. This is seen in the hat, the

edge of the cloak in front, with its straight lower edge, in the lapels of the pockets, in the straight fall of the dress-skirt, with straight edge at the ankles, square buttons, etc.

Third. The dress presents too much irregularity. The trimming about the neck is irregular. The buttons are at irregular distances apart; ear-rings are unmatched, and the lapels on the cloak are not alike in appearance.

Fourth. There is too little relief on the dress throughout. It is too plain to be attractive. The relief about the neck is not sufficient. The cloak is without any trimming which gives variety. No white cuff at the wrist gives contrast at the hand, and the skirt possesses no ornamentation calculated to attract or charm the eye.



Fig. 25--Very Precise.
The dress being neat, stiff and rich.

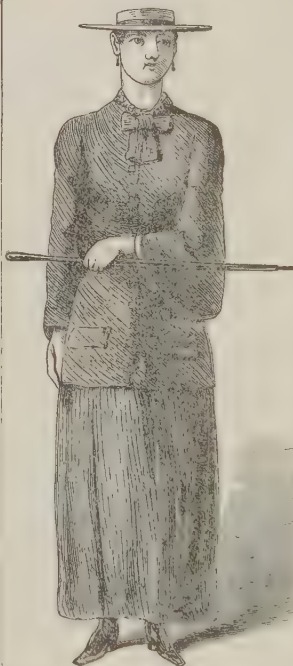


Fig. 26--Very Plain.
The dress being without any quality that gives charm.



Fig. 27--Very Graceful.
The dress combining those principles that make beauty.

The costume seen at **Fig. 27** presents a pleasing combination of the various principles we have enumerated, being all embodied in this dress. The hat gracefully curving, surmounted by a bending plume, is well balanced upon a head rich in abundant, waving hair. The white collar, cuff, handkerchief and trimming of dress, give a fair amount of relief. The garment is so fashioned as to give feminine appearance and symmetry to the form; and throughout the curving line gives a delicate grace which renders the lady pleasingly attractive.

Two Men. How to Dress Most Handsomely.

The application of the laws, or rather lack of application, relating to dress, which we have considered, is very clearly presented in **Fig. 28**. The person here shown is evidently a gentleman of fine manners who only needs a skillful tailor in order to appear to advantage. As he is now dressed it is very evident he has been imposed upon by a dealer in ready-made clothing, and the fact is further clearly proven that he himself lacks an understanding of what constitutes handsome attire, as shown by the suit in which he here presents himself.

From the study we have thus far given of the principles that make beauty in clothing, we now readily enumerate the faults revealed here, and among them we may designate first lack of relief. The face, without beard, mustache or whisker, is too smooth for the highest form of beauty. The coat-collar is too high, allowing, consequently, no relief from the white which should be shown between coat and hair. There is not enough white shown about the cravat, which has but a small, turn-down collar. Added to this deficiency the white cuffs are also lacking. And second, in this suit of clothes the form lacks symmetry, for the following reasons: The shoulders are made to appear very narrow and very sharp in slope. The pockets are placed at the side of the hips, and with lapels and contents, give a width to this portion of the body which makes the person look ungraceful.

The pants are too large and too short. The consequence is the various horizontal lines, those made by the pockets and by the lower edge of the coat at the hips, the other by the pants at the ankles, lessens the apparent stature, so that the gent seems to be considerably shorter than he is, or than he would appear if clothed in a longer garment with no horizontal lines. Apparently he is not as tall as the gentleman in the next illustration, but measurement will find the

height to be the same. And third, the pockets at the side of the hips causes the lower portion of the coat to stand out in a position exhibiting straight line so that, as a whole, the figure in this suit of clothing is far from elegant and graceful in appearance.

Gent Elegantly Dressed.

We turn now to **Fig. 29** and study it with a view to ascertaining what may be the law in gentleman's dress that gives handsome appearance to the form as a whole. Examination shows that this figure possesses all the favorable points that we have considered in this chapter, as essential to excellence. Of these we find here perfect symmetry, shoulders high and broad, hips somewhat narrower than the shoulders, no horizontal lines at the hips, made by pockets or a short coat, and pants gradually lessening in size until they reach the feet. The length of coat and pants gives dignity to the form, and the contour of the dress, as a whole, in symmetry and curving line is very pleasing to contemplate. To this is given, also, parallel line,

shown in regularity of cuffs which are of even size, buttons at regular distances apart, each side of collar of even height, etc. To this is added all the relief that this style of dress on the gent will admit. The mustache and side-whiskers give variety on the face, the white collar and shirt-bosom give pleasant contrast at the upper part of the body, while the cuffs make a clear distinction between gloves and coat.

Though styles may change somewhat, the coat being longer or shorter, pants larger or smaller, etc., yet in all this, whatever be the style, those principles we have presented in this chapter must be applied if the individual would dress handsomely. For proof of this we present the illustrations in

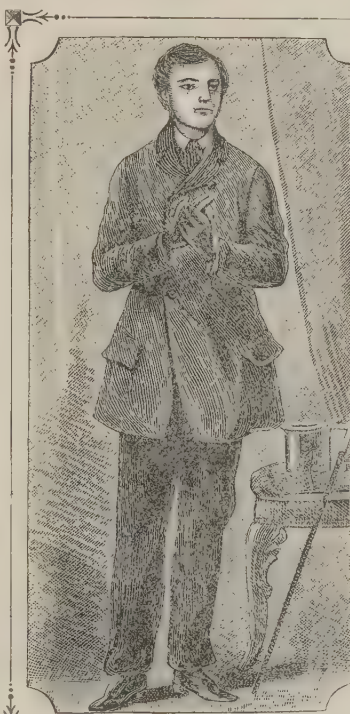


Fig. 28--Badly Proportioned.

Shoulders made to appear too narrow and too sloping. Coat too broad at hip and too short. Pants too large and too short. No relief at wrist.

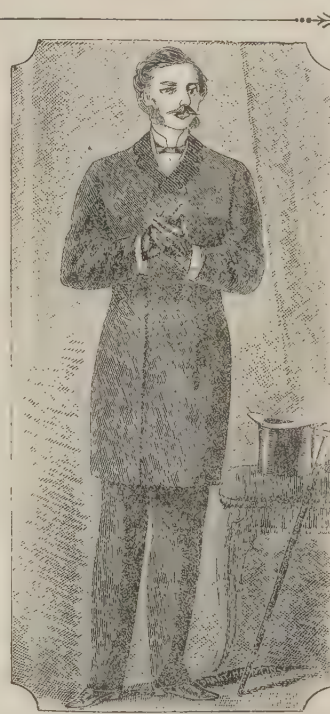


Fig. 29--Elegant Appearance.

Shoulders broad and high. Coat slim and narrow at hip. Pants gracefully long. White collar and cuff handsomely relieve neck and wrist.

contrast, thus giving our readers the opportunity to study and determine for themselves.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, in order to dress handsomely always with certainty, it will be necessary to apply the following: *First*. The dress must bring out the most perfect natural form. *Second*. Wherever there is opportunity for parallel lines, such must be used. *Third*. A certain amount of variety should pervade the dress in order to prevent a monotony of appearance. *Fourth*. Care must be taken to have every part of the garment present a curving outline.

When thus a dress is made, which presents the person in fine proportion, curving in outline, orderly in appearance, with relief sufficient to please the eye, the wearer is certainly handsomely dressed.

LESS HOURS FOR A DAY'S LABOR.

A Personal Sketch of a Prominent Labor-Reformer.



ABOR agitation in an honorable direction, and an earnestness that carried with it convictions of the truth, distinguished the life-work of Ira Steward, who was born March 10, 1831, at No. 35 Truman street, New London, Conn. In his career, also, was distinctly exemplified the science of life in the direct inheritance of parental character and peculiarities. His father, a contractor and builder, was extremely

radical in his opposition to intemperance and negro-slavery, and so outspoken in defense of his views that on one occasion he excited the anger of a mob for his freedom of expression. On his father's side he was a lineal descendant of the famous old English martyr, John Rogers, who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, England, in 1555, for his persistent adherence to the Protestant religion. Indeed, the old martyr's Bible was long kept as a highly-prized heir-loom in his grandfather's family.

At an early age he found employment in a machinist's shop at Providence, R. I., and there laid additional foundations for the structure of the philosophy and philanthropy of his life, by his experience as a laborer. At nineteen we find him giving utterance to this sentiment in the columns of the *Providence Mirror*, to which he had then already become a contributor: "I make the statement boldly, for it can be proved, that this one feature in society—that of the long hours for the masses to work—does more to demoralize than all other causes combined."

It was thus, while still an apprentice and working fourteen hours a day, that he employed his leisure moments in writing about and advocating his views of the labor question; a favorite saying of his being, relative to the political writing of the time, that "The political economy of to-day is written to save the blushes of the rich when they look into the faces of the poor."

At that period a strong movement was in progress to shorten the hours of work in the Rhode Island factories to ten hours per day, and Mr. Steward became enthusiastic in favor of the proposed law. Although only a mere lad, he availed himself of such opportunities as were presented to him to advance the measure, and at his solicitation five and ten-cent contributions were collected from the workmen sufficient to defray the expenses of sending a special agent to

all the factories to secure signatures to a monstrous petition urging the justice of the contemplated act. The result was the passage of a ten-hour law, which, however, was not in its effects all that had been anticipated.

Mr. Steward's labors in the machine-shop having been brought to a close with his apprenticeship, he united with Alvin Flanders and other citizens of Boston in the publication, in that city, of a labor-journal called the *New Era*, then recently established. In the channel thus afforded for the promulgation of his principles, he labored faithfully

for the recognition of the rights of the workingmen by State legislatures, but with indifferent success.

Among other events of his life, was his visit to Kansas in the interest of humanity and the labor-reform. The East, in 1856, became deeply interested in the border-warfare in Kansas—the bloody struggle for the introduction of slavery, and the fight to keep it out, and colonies from other States were flocking to the fertile prairies of that Territory. Mr. Steward was one of those who accompanied the "Second Massachusetts colony," which left New England in June of that year, and his advent in Kansas, if not productive of great results, was instrumental in spreading the doctrines which he advocated.

In 1863 Mr. Steward again actively began his agitation of the labor question, and fitted up, largely at his own expense, an office in Boston, where, for some years, was located the Boston Labor-Reform association. This organization, however, was afterward overshadowed by the Massachusetts Eight Hour league, and this was, also, succeeded, in 1869, by the Boston Eight-Hour league, of which Mr. Steward was chosen president. For thirteen years this last-named soci-

ety was actively engaged, by conventions, resolutions and addresses, in forwarding the interests of the workingmen, advocating less hours of labor per day with undiminished remuneration, and probably contributed more to advance sterling ideas upon the subject than all other existing associations combined. Mr. Steward was also chosen president of the National Ten-Hour league.

The mission of the *New Era* having been, comparatively, kept in the background by other and more general topics of discussion, Mr. Steward for a season laid aside his armor and retired from the paper. Turning his attention to business as a machinist, he opened a small



IRA STEWARD,

Distinguished "Eight Hour" Advocate.

shop at Cambridge, near Boston, in which, employing only two or three men, he was actively engaged in working for the celebrated "Riverside Press" establishment. This occupation he followed until the great fire of 1872 swept away a valuable portion of the city.

After this Mr. Steward again relinquished the anvil and forge and returned to his labors in behalf of the principles of labor-reform, writing and speaking extensively under the auspices of the Boston Eight-Hour league. Perhaps the most important service that he rendered to the movement was the effort expended in establishing the Massachusetts Bureau of statistics of labor. In the establishment of this department a Mr. Rufus Wyman was the originator, in 1864, of the idea which resulted, in 1869, in the Massachusetts Bureau of labor.

Hitherto Mr. Steward's field of effort had been principally confined to the Eastern States; but in 1880 he removed to Plano, Kendall County,

Ill., where he resided with his wife until his death, which occurred March 13, 1883.

Through a very refined, courteous, and scholarly manner, Mr. Steward won friends to his teachings, which, in the main, were that labor-reform should and would elevate the individual, physically, mentally, morally and socially. Low wages he considered as the natural outcome of low conditions and proposed to raise wages by elevating the wage-workers, and by increasing among them the demand for more of the comforts and even the luxuries of life, thus enabling them to become larger consumers of their own industry.

That our readers may understand, in brief, the purpose of Mr. Steward, the object he proposed to accomplish, and his reasons for the faith which he entertained, we condense herewith the principal arguments which may be adduced in behalf of shortening the hours of factory labor.

Benefits Resulting from Shortening the Daily Time of Factory Labor.

In the early ages man was compelled to labor continually during his waking hours to supply the barest necessities of life. Man's undeveloped intellect, at that time, had invented no labor-saving devices. He picked the fruit, gathered the nuts, and dug the roots with his bare hands, having no tool to aid him.

Gradually, as civilization progressed, he invented appliances to aid himself. The hoe came as an assistant in loosening the earth, and closely followed by the plow. Then came the axe, the shovel, the sickle and the scythe. Steadily the labor-savers were brought forward until man was able to respectably feed, clothe and keep himself warm, and that too while working fourteen hours a day.

Invention yet went forward. The fanning-mill, the threshing-machine, the power-loom, the carding-machine, the power-printing press, and other improvements, made it possible for mankind to rest, and the time of labor in the factories came down, after a severe discussion, to twelve hours.

Still the world advanced in methods of lessening physical labor. The sewing-machine made its appearance. The mower, the planing-machine, the horse-rake—the multiplied facilities for doing work through the agency of steam—all these came to man's assistance and made it possible to shorten the time of daily toil to ten hours.

Ten hours was not reached, however, without a hard-fought combat. Capitalists opposed it. Business men did not approve the idea. Manufacturers almost universally objected to it, and a large number of all classes argued against it, on the ground that if the factory classes were given the extra hours of freedom from daily toil they would spend that time in getting drunk. The labor-reformers, however, fought vigorously, and finally ten hours became the recognized period of daily labor, with most favorable results, among them being that the masses rapidly became more intelligent through the extra time thus gained for study, wages became higher, and times grew better for all classes.

The Changes of Thirty Years.

Since the time of factory labor was shortened to ten hours, the application of steam to the industries has multiplied three or four fold. The use of the sewing-machine has become universal; the reaper and binder have been perfected; and the facility of production in every department of manufacture has immensely increased, until the power to supply vastly exceeds the ability to consume. The result is that when the full power to produce is turned on, there is very soon a vast over-production, which is followed by a stoppage of manufacturing and consequent distress of the working classes, accompanied by general bankruptcy.

What Less Hours of Labor will Accomplish.

That the shortening of the daily period of general labor to eight hours will improve the condition of the employer, as well as the laborer, the manufacturer, the merchant and all classes, is shown in the following, which would result from shorter hours:

To illustrate: The stove manufacturers meet in convention and resolve that instead of frequently discharging their workmen, they will run their foundries henceforth but eight hours per day, paying their men \$1.60 for a day's labor instead of \$2 for ten hours.

The first argument in behalf of this measure is that it is better to pay workmen \$9.60 every Saturday night regularly the year round, than to pay them \$12 per week a portion of the twelve months, while they are entirely idle another large part of the year. Another argument in behalf of this course is in the fact that shortening the supply of stoves by shortening the hours will make a brisk demand which will result to the benefit of stove-makers.

Let us suppose that all manufacturers shorten working time to eight hours, and we note the result in a single industry, that of stove making. The stock lessened, and demand coming forward, it is not long before the stove manufacturer is in need of more men to assist in filling orders. To find these the superintendent goes to a boot and shoe factory where there could be heretofore idle men found.

No men are to be obtained here. Instead of discharging workmen, in consequence of working less hours, they are employing more. An application at the furniture-factory, the reaper-works and the sugar-factory reveals in each case the same state of affairs. They are all working shorter hours, and consequently are obliged to employ more men.

The stove-maker returns to his office, to find orders increasing much beyond his power to supply with his present force of assistants. He takes a little time for reflection and resolves to increase the price of stoves to offset the extra wages he will have to pay to a greater number of workmen, and then advertises for more men, agreeing to pay the same price for eight hours that he formerly paid for ten. He will in due time obtain sufficient help to fill his orders.

How all Classes will be Benefited.

By a little examination we see how all the different grades of people are assisted by thus lessening the number of the hours of labor. As we show, the stove-maker, probably for the first time in years, experiences an active demand for his stoves, so much so that he can raise the price. The same is true of all the different factories. Orders for goods come in faster than they can be filled with the old

force of workmen; the manufacturers increase the price of their productions, and realize an active demand for goods at a profit.

The manufacturer is compelled to compete for laborers, and in doing so is obliged to pay his men a higher price, which he can afford, having advanced the price of his wares.

From the manufacturer and the workmen we turn now to the merchant, whom we find enjoying a new experience and busily engaged in the distribution of goods at a profit, the prices of all articles he sells having advanced.

How stands now the condition of things in consequence of working a less number of hours?

The factories overflow with orders, possibly running sixteen or twenty-four hours with two or three sets of hands. The idle men now all have employment at better wages than before. The merchants are rejoicing in better profits, because the laboring classes all have steady employment and are consequently able to buy freely and surround themselves with the comforts of life.

All the idle having gone to work, and thus enabled to buy, causes an immense increase of consumption, results in an era of active manufacturing and a period of general financial prosperity which is most beneficial to all classes of the community.

But even did prices of goods not rise materially, the profit to the manufacturer would be greater than now, because of an immensely greater business being done in consequence of the laboring people all having steady employment. This would give the working classes the ability to buy and consume in such quantity as to drive all factories to their fullest capacity in supplying the demand. Thus, at even less prices than now, manufacturers would be greatly the gainers.

The People become more Intelligent.

Another great point gained in the fewer hours of labor is the opportunity whereby the hard-worked laborer thus obtains time for reading and study, through which he elevates his condition into intelligent citizenship. At the same time the inventive genius of the people, with opportunity for investigation, rapidly devises other and greater labor-saving contrivances, so that the general time of physical toil may be yet further lessened.

Power of Consumption must Balance Power of Production.

A point claimed by the short hour advocates is, that the power to consume must be kept continually up to the capacity to produce; that if the balance is not preserved, great distress is the result, as shown when there is a large over-production of goods in the market, and general discharge and idleness of workmen ensue.

This may be illustrated by a colony of ten thousand people on an island where, through steady labor, at ten hours per day, there is produced nearly exactly what is consumed.

In due time labor-saving machines and foreign laborers are introduced in such numbers as to permit of all the manual labor being performed in one-third less time than heretofore. If, with the aid of the machinery and more laborers, factories continue to run ten hours a day, it is clearly evident there will soon be a surplus of goods that cannot be consumed as fast as they are made. The consequence is, manufacturers and merchants find themselves with stocks of goods on hand that they cannot sell. Business will then become dull. Times will be "hard." Men are discharged. The power to buy and consume is then destroyed with them. Then the stocks of unsold goods accumulate faster than ever. More workmen are discharged, and they and their families swell the list of those who cannot buy. And so derangement goes forward, the manufacturer struggling to keep up for a time by reducing the wages of his remaining workmen and the laborers striking against the reduction. In the mean time, of

the men who are idle, some resort to burglary and some to beggary, while others, driven by hunger to desperation, are ready to participate in riot. At last the whole support of the idle falling upon a certain few who have property to be taxed, those few, if they survive bankruptcy, pass through a severe ordeal in their attempt to support the dependent until better times return.

It is seen that during this stagnation in business, the poor, when they are thus kept idle, are compelled to part with their little homes and all their possessions for what they can get, and usually at a great loss. Thus, by long working-hours, which create a surplus, and result in a cessation of trade, and in the discharge of the laborer, the poor are oppressed, while the capitalist, standing ready to take advantage of the poor when they are compelled to sell, buys at his own price and thus rapidly enriches himself. It is therefore plain that long hours of labor, when there exists no demand for the same, will fast make a few of the rich richer and the poor poorer.

In the light of these facts, what was the course to have pursued in that island-colony of ten thousand people? Simply this, to have reduced the time of general labor to correspond with the power of the labor-saving machine and the extra laborers to produce. In that colony they should have reduced the period of labor one-third the time, in which event no discharge of laborers would have been necessary. All would have continued in steady employment, would have had regular wages, and this would have bestowed upon the entire colony continued prosperity.

All Countries should Join in the Movement.

But, says the objector, suppose manufacturers of the United States lessen the time of a day's labor and raise the price of all productions thereby, will not foreign countries, having a surplus of goods produced by long hours and cheap wages, send in their productions here and ruin our manufacturers?

The reply of the eight-hour men is "not if the tariff rate is kept sufficiently high to protect us." No danger need be apprehended from this source, however, for another reason. Bettering the condition of the laboring classes, making increased consumption, will be followed by increased production at lower prices, ultimately, whereby nothing need be feared from foreign competition.

But, better yet, all the managers of great industries should meet in convention and there consider this question and the benefit resulting from shortening the hours. This should be followed by an international convention of the civilized nations, which might secure nearer uniformity in working-time throughout the more enlightened world.

The need of international action is shown in the fact that it is as essential that the poorer people of Europe be relieved from poverty, idleness and hard toil, the result of over-production, as that the laboring classes in America be benefited by shorter hours.

With the shortening of the hours there need be no further dread of the labor-saving machine or the incoming of the foreign laborer. Let them come. Even the Chinaman, who is a labor-saver when properly utilized—let him come. He can do us no injury.

Lastly, the paramount duty of the hour, on the part of Congress, is the appointment of a Labor-Bureau, the purpose of which shall be to gather facts and statistics relative to the number of hours it is now necessary to labor in factories, with the labor-saving appliances in use, in order to produce all that may be consumed. The report of this committee, from time to time, would determine what the best interests of the country require in regard to the hours necessary for a day's labor.

In any event our nation and all nations can only permanently prosper when they give the people the facilities for moral and intellectual advancement and an opportunity to surround themselves, in fair proportion, with the luxuries and the comforts of life.

WELL-KNOWN
NEW ENGLANDERS.

BOSTONIANS.

EMINENT IN
WORDS AND DEEDS.

Sketches of a few Men, Past and Present, prominently identified with the Interests of Boston and its Suburbs.



THE CAPITAL city of Massachusetts, Boston, had an honorable history prior to the Revolutionary War and during that struggle, and in the century which has passed away since the colonies became free and independent States, has maintained its reputation as a seat of social and mental culture unrivaled by any of its sister cities. Literature, art, music and science have been prominent in the pursuits of its people, and the list of men and women who have been born and lived within its precincts, and have shone conspicuously in the annals of the nation, is very large. The first settlement of

Boston was made in 1630, by a party of colonists who came from England with Governor John Winthrop. As a town it began a corporate existence about 1634, and in 1822 it first became a city. All its early records, as well as its later ones, are filled with important and interesting events. On several occasions it has been ravaged by destructive fires, an earthquake and pestilence, and "in the good old colony times," its streets and harbor were the scenes of earnest patriotism and bloodshed in the defense of local and national liberty. In 1790 its population numbered 18,038 souls; in 1840 (half a century later), 93,383, and in 1880, 369,832. Among those whose business enterprises, eloquence and literary genius have added lustre to Boston, are the persons whose life-sketches and portraits are here presented.

JOHN WINTHROP,

One of the Early Governors of Massachusetts.

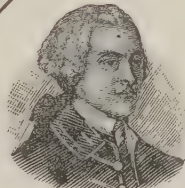
LITERARY talent and executive skill formed leading characteristics in the life of John Winthrop, who was born at Groton, Suffolk county, England, January 11, 1588. In his youth he adopted the law for his profession. A charter for a corporation for establishing a colony in America having been obtained in 1629—known as "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England"—Mr. Winthrop, April 7, 1630, sailed from Yarmouth, Eng., with a company of nearly a thousand persons, arriving at Salem, Mass., June 12. Upon his arrival, the former executive, Endicott, transferred to him the control of the colony, and for three successive years he was re-elected governor. When Sir Henry Vane became governor, in 1636, Mr. Winthrop was chosen deputy-governor. In 1637 Winthrop was again elected governor, and was re-elected in

1638, 1639, 1642 and 1643. Two years he served as deputy-governor—1644-1645—but in 1646 was once more elected governor, and was continuously re-elected until 1649. On his voyage to America, in 1630, he wrote "A Modell of Christian Charity," which is still preserved in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical society, and during his stay in America he kept a journal of events occurring in the Massachusetts colony, which has been printed at Boston. In politics he was the friend of civil liberty, and the people whom he brought with him from England were mostly of a wealthy and educated class, whose presence in Massachusetts tended to improve the general character of the commonwealth. He died at Boston, March 26, 1649.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Distinguished Promoter of American Independence.

ONE OF the most famous patriots of Massachusetts, John Hancock, was born at Quincy, in that State, January 12, 1737, under circumstances that permitted him to advance his education at Harvard university. From that institution he graduated at the age of seventeen, and soon afterward began a commercial life in the counting-house of a favorite uncle. About ten years afterward, his uncle dying, the nephew inherited a large portion of his fortune, and became a prominent merchant and a provincial legislator. In the troublous times previous to the war of the Revolution, the seizure of his sloop in 1768, by the government custom officers, created a riot, in which the officials were severely handled. What is known as the "Boston massacre" occurred 1770, and Mr. Hancock was one of the committee appointed to demand the removal of the soldiers from the city. At the funeral of the citizens who were slain in the affray, he publicly and eloquently denounced the conduct of the troops and their commanders, and thus seriously incensed the governor against him. In 1774, he represented the city of Boston in the provincial congress and the commonwealth of Boston in the continental congress, and in 1755 was chosen president of the latter. In 1776 he distinguished himself by affixing his bold signature to the Declaration of Independence, remarking that the members of the British parliament could "read that without spectacles." Owing to ill-health, he resigned his seat in congress in 1777, but assisted in framing the new constitution for Massachusetts, and under it, in 1780, was chosen the first federal governor. From that time until his death, with the exception of two years, he was annually re-elected. In all his official duties, as well as in private-life, he commanded the respect of his fellow citizens. He died at Boston October 8, 1793.



John Hancock.



John Winthrop.



Robert C. Winthrop.



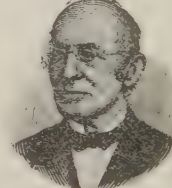
Increase Mather.



Lowell Mason.



Paul Revere.



William Lloyd Garrison.



Jonas Chickering.



William Lee.



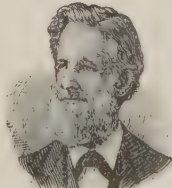
Alvin Adams.



John A. Andrew.



William T. Adams.



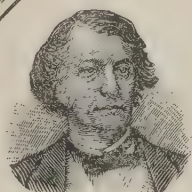
George T. Angell.



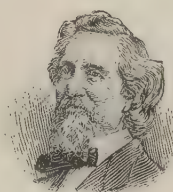
Wendell Phillips.

BOSTONIANS,

Past and Present.



Charles Sumner.



John T. Trowbridge.



John G. Whittier.



Eben Tourjee.



Edward Everett.



Harvey D. Parker.



Charles A. B. Shepard.



Alexander H. Rice.



Nathaniel P. Banks.



Henry O. Houghton.



James Rodpath.



William D. Howells.



Oakes Ames.



James Russell Lowell.

BOSTONIANS,

Past and Present.

INCREASE MATHER,**Distinguished Divine and Author in Massachusetts.**

RICHARD, the father of the subject of this sketch, an English clergyman, immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. The son was born at Dorchester, Mass., June 21, 1639. A portion of his classical studies was pursued at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1656. He then sailed for Ireland, entered Trinity college, Dublin, graduating in 1658, and followed the profession of a clergyman, preaching in England and the island of Guernsey. Returning to Massachusetts in 1661, he was "called" as pastor of the North Church, in Boston, and this relation he sustained during the remainder of his life, a period of sixty-two years. In the synod of 1679, he bore a conspicuous part by his views of baptism. He was elected president of Harvard college, in 1681, but declined the office because it would separate him from his church and people. Four years later he accepted the position, with the proviso that it should not sever his relations in the pastorate, and his proposition was accepted. A rule requiring the president of the college to reside at Cambridge was adopted, in 1701, by the legislature, and Mr. Mather resigned rather than leave Boston. Among his other work as college president he obtained State authority for the faculty to grant degrees of bachelors of divinity and doctors of divinity, and was himself, in 1692, the first in America upon whom the latter degree was conferred. In 1684 he visited England in behalf of the colony charter. In 1688 he obtained a new charter, which gave him control of the appointive offices in the colony. Upon his return home, in 1692, the authorities set apart a day of public thanksgiving for the success of his mission. He was studious, and possessed a retentive memory, which greatly aided him in the preparation and delivery of his sermons. The daughter of John Cotton became his wife, and from this union sprang the noted Cotton Mather, also a clergyman. Mr. Mather's charitable disposition led him to give away to worthy objects one-tenth of all his income. He wrote ninety books in English, and two in Latin, but few of which survive. He died August 23, 1723.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS,**Statesman, Soldier and Governor of Massachusetts.**

FROM the ranks of the common people came the distinguished subject of this sketch, who was born at Waltham, Mass., January 30, 1816. At an early age he was employed in a cotton factory in which his father was overseer, studying during his leisure hours, and even in his youth becoming a public lecturer at temperance, political and other meetings. The transition to the editorial control of the village newspaper was an easy one, and, by appointment from President Polk, he was next elevated to an office in the Boston custom house. Fitting himself for the practice of law, he obtained admission to the bar. In 1849 he was chosen a member of the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1851 was elected speaker of the house. His advocacy of a union between the Democrats and Free-Soilers, as against the Whigs, resulted in his re-election to the legislature and also his first election as a member of Congress. This was in 1852, and the following year he was called to preside over the State Constitutional convention. In 1854 he was re-elected a member of Congress, where, in 1856, he was elected speaker of the house. In 1856 he was also re-elected a member of Congress. In 1857, 1858 and 1859—for three successive terms—he was chosen governor of the State, and in 1860 became president of the Illinois Central railroad. In the early days of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers in the army of the Potomac, and assigned to the fifth corps. His field of operations was at first on the upper Potomac, and then in the Shenandoah valley. Part of his command gallantly participated in the fight at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862. Under General Pope, he fought the battle of

Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, and in the following month took command of the troops at Washington, D. C. He succeeded General Butler as commander of the department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans, in December, 1862; in April, 1863, captured Opelousas, and in July, 1863, occupied Port Hudson, and opened the Mississippi river to the Union war-vessels. After an unsuccessful expedition up the Red river, in the spring of 1864, he was retired from his command. Returning to Massachusetts, he was successively re-elected a member of Congress in 1866, 1868 and 1870.

PAUL REVERE,**An American Patriot of Revolutionary Fame.**

PAUL REVERE, whose patriotic night-ride from Boston to Concord, Longfellow has immortalized in one of his poems, was born at Boston, Mass., January 1, 1735. His father was a goldsmith by trade and taught the boy the mysteries of the business, which he turned to good account later in life. At the age of twenty-one, in the Anglo-French war, he entered the colonial army as a lieutenant of artillery. Upon being mustered out he returned to Boston, began his business career as a goldsmith, and acquired a knowledge of copper-plate printing, an art in which he achieved considerable reputation by publishing prints of interesting local events. In 1773 he formed one of the celebrated "Boston Tea-Party," in Boston harbor. In 1775 he engraved the plates, made the press and printed the colonial paper-money which is now so highly prized as relics. The Continental congress also authorized him to build and operate a powder-mill for the benefit of the colonies. He appears, also, to have been, on several occasions, employed as a messenger for conveying important information from place to place for the provincial government. In April, 1775, when the British General Gage designed to destroy the military stores of the citizens at Concord, Mass., General Warren, of the Continental army, on the night of the eighteenth, sent a mounted messenger to Lexington by one route, and Revere by another, to rouse the people to resist the assault. Fortunately he met with no hindrances, but was enabled to awaken all the inhabitants along his route and arouse their patriotism. Both messengers arrived at Lexington soon after midnight, apprised John Hancock and Samuel Adams of the proposed attack, and proceeded to Concord. Both were taken prisoners at Concord, but were soon afterward released. During the war of the Revolution he served in defense of his native colony, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and upon the return of peace engaged in manufacturing cannons and church-bells, building copper rolling-mills at Canton, Mass., which were, in 1875, still operated by a company bearing his name. He died at Boston, May 10, 1818.

JOHN A. ANDREW,**War-Governor of Massachusetts.**

MASSACHUSETTS justly reveres the memory of her eminent war-governor, John Albion Andrew, who was born at Windham, Me., May 31, 1818. In his youth he was enabled to receive a liberal education, and before he was twenty years old had graduated at Bowdoin (Me.) college. A course of law-studies, in Boston, followed, and in 1840 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Opening his office in Boston, he practiced his profession for many years, and was distinguished for his connection with suits arising under the fugitive-slave law. In 1858, as a member of the Anti-Slavery party in Massachusetts, he was called to represent his district in the State legislature, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Republican National convention, at Chicago, that nominated Mr. Lincoln for president. In the autumn of that year he was chosen governor of Massachusetts by an immense majority, indicative of his great popularity with the people. Active in duty, and foreseeing

the coming conflict with the South, he prepared for the outbreak, and when the first call for volunteers was issued, in the spring of 1861, he sent five regiments of infantry, one battery and a battalion of riflemen promptly to the front. Nor did his patriotism end with this important addition to the Union army, for during the war he continued to aid the government, in several ways, in suppressing the Rebellion. Five times, successively, he was chosen governor, and might have been again, but he declined, retiring to private life and resuming his law-business in January, 1866. He died at Boston, October 30, 1867, greatly lamented.

JAMES REDPATH,

Active Journalist, Author and Philanthropist.

THE NATIVE talent of James Redpath—who was born at Berwick-on-Tweed, in the south of Scotland, August 28, 1833—and the advantages derived from a roving acquaintance with men, books and newspapers, have bestowed upon him a reputation as a writer and reformer that is almost universal. The father, who immigrated, with his family, to the United States in 1848, settling on a farm in Allegan, Mich., was also a noted writer and teacher in his own Scotch country. How the early education of James was effected is left obscure, but the probability is that home-training had much to do with his development. Drifting into a printing office he acquired the rudiments of "the art preservative of all arts," and became a traveling journeyman, working for two or three years at offices in Kalamazoo, Detroit and Chicago. Leaving the West and reaching New York, he engaged in the work of a journalist, writing for several papers in that city, and within a short time gained an editorial chair in the office of the *New York Tribune*. In 1854, as a health-restorative, he journeyed through the Southern States on foot, writing up his observations of the people and negro-slavery for the columns of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, in New York city. Journeying as far as St. Louis, he was for a short season employed as a reporter on the *Democrat*, and then, in 1855, went to Kansas, where the border-war between slavery and freedom in the new Territories was bitterly raging. His sympathies being with the "Free-State" people, and opposed to the extension of slavery, he soon became actively engaged in the contest, wielding his pen and influence in behalf of his principles. At this time, when "Bleeding Kansas" occupied universal attention, his frequent and pungent letters to the press of St. Louis and Chicago and the *New York Tribune* earned him a national reputation. After participation in this stirring border-life for two years, he left the West in 1857 for Boston, where he married Mrs. Mary A. Kidder and became a resident. With his roving proclivities, however, he could not be content to remain long at the East, and in the autumn of 1857 he returned to Kansas. At Doniphan, in that State, December 15, he issued the first number of a radical, anti-slavery newspaper called *The Crusader of Freedom*. Its publication, owing to the failure of its friends to properly support it, ended early in the following spring, and Mr Redpath returned to his home at Boston. In 1859 and 1860 he visited the republic of Hayti, wrote a book descriptive of the country, and established, with the authority of the Haytian government, a bureau for the emigration of negroes from the United States to that island. Upon his return from Hayti, in 1859, he espoused the cause of "Old John Brown of Osawatamie," and with his pen advocated the justice of the Harper's Ferry raid, wrote a life of the old man and one or two other publications in the same interest. After a third visit to Hayti, Mr. Redpath devoted himself to the work, for two years, of colonizing negro emigrants for Hayti, but the management on the island was not equal to the enthusiasm of the colonizer, and the work proved to be a failure, and he resigned. In the meantime he had been appointed a Haytian Commissioner to work for the recognition of the Dark Republic by the United States, a measure

that was eventually crowned with success. His next enterprise was a book-publishing house, but this was soon abandoned for some cause not well-defined. In 1864, going South, he became a war-correspondent and witnessed some stirring events of the national contest. At Charleston, then held by the Union provincial governor, he was appointed superintendent of schools, and day and night schools were numerous organized, with a reading-room and library for freedmen and a colored orphan asylum, and established the custom of decorating the graves of soldiers with flowers on a special holiday, accompanied by civic and military ceremonies. The first celebration of Decoration-day occurred May 1, 1865, in South Carolina, and was attended by a concourse of more than ten thousand citizens, besides a full battalion of soldiers. Shortly afterward Mr. Redpath was appointed general superintendent of education of freedmen for the department of the South; but business affairs compelled him to decline this office. Coming North again, he devoted his time and talents to writing, editorially and otherwise, for the leading newspapers of Boston and New York. In 1868, with a friend, he established the "Boston Lyceum (lecture) bureau," and has since then been instrumental in bringing into celebrity the best talent of the country for platform exercises. Mr. Redpath has been elected an honorary member of several distinguished foreign reformatory societies, and has published a number of interesting books of a descriptive character.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

Webster's Successor in the United States Senate.

THIS GENTLEMAN, cotemporary with Daniel Webster, and a student in his office, was born at Boston, Mass., May 12, 1809, a lineal descendant of the sturdy pilgrim-governor of Massachusetts. Pursuing the regular course at Harvard university, from which he graduated in 1828, he turned his attention to the study of the law under Mr. Webster, and was licensed to practice the legal profession in 1831, but soon afterward withdrew from it. Entering the political arena, he represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature in 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, during two sessions occupying the speaker's chair. From 1840 to 1850 he was, by successive elections, continuously a member of Congress, and speaker of the house during the sessions of 1847-48. When Daniel Webster was called to a seat in President Fillmore's cabinet as Secretary of State, in 1850, Mr. Winthrop was chosen his successor in the United States senate, but failed of a re-election by the Massachusetts legislature in 1851. In 1851, also, he was nominated by the Whigs of Massachusetts for governor of the State, but was defeated in the election. Afterward, pursuing literary, archaeological and charitable employments, he became, in time, president of the Massachusetts Historical society, and was influentially connected with other institutions. His publications include the "Life and Letters of John Winthrop," a "Memoir of Nathan Appleton," two volumes of his own orations, addresses, lectures and congressional speeches, and a volume entitled "Washington, Bowdoin and Franklin, with a Few Brief Pieces on Kindred Topics."

JONAS CHICKERING,

One of the Earliest American Piano-Makers.

THE WORD "Chickering," emblazoned above the key-board of a piano, conveys to the mind the impression of a most melodious instrument. The magic of the name is derived from the subject of this sketch, who was born at Mason Village, N. H., April 5, 1798. Whatever advantages he enjoyed, or losses he suffered, in obtaining his early education, his youthful energies were expended as an apprentice in a cabinet-makers' shop. While thus employed, and possessing a natural love for music, he undertook to readjust

and tune an old worn-out piano-forte which came in his way, and his labor upon it proved so highly satisfactory that when about twenty years of age he changed his vocation and went to work in a piano-forte factory at Boston. In 1823 he had obtained sufficient means to establish a factory of his own in that city. After some years he increased his pecuniary ability by taking a partner; but the partner dying, in 1841, Mr. Chickering, having acquired the necessary capital, continued the business alone until his manufactory had become one of the most extensive in the Union, giving employment to nearly five hundred workmen and making over fifteen hundred pianos a year. In 1852 he had the misfortune to lose his factory by fire, involving the destruction of property estimated at more than \$200,000, but he at once rallied and began the erection of another larger and finer one. He died, however, December 8, 1853, before the factory was finished, and his sons succeeded him in the business, with eminent prosperity.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS,

An American Poet, Novelist and Play-Writer.

LITERATURE has a graceful exponent in William Dean Howells, whose versatility of talent is only equalled by the freshness and elegance of his productions. His father was a printer at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio, where the son was born March 1, 1837. The educational facilities which he enjoyed in his infancy are veiled in obscurity, but in his youth he learned the printing trade in his father's office, devoting twelve years to his occupation. Going to Columbus, the capital of his native State, he obtained employment as assistant-editor in the office of the *Ohio State Journal*, in that city. Naturally gifted with a genius for writing verse, he contributed poems to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and before he was twenty-four years old he had published a life of Abraham Lincoln, and in conjunction with John J. Piatt—another young poet—a volume of miscellaneous verses, entitled "Poems of Two Friends." When Mr. Lincoln became president, he appointed Mr. Howells consul to Venice, Italy, a post that he retained until 1865. Upon his return he was engaged as a writer on the *Nation*, a New York periodical, and soon afterward became assistant-editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Of this last-named magazine he subsequently became the chief editor, efficiently maintaining its excellent reputation. Since then, both before and after he relinquished his editorial chair, he has published a variety of entertaining volumes, which have greatly augmented his literary fame. The following is a list of his various publications, not previously mentioned: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "Their Wedding Journey," "Suburban Sketches," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "The Lady of the Aroostook," "The Undiscovered Country," "Poems," "The Parlor-Car," a farce; "Out of the Question," a comedy; "A Counterfeit Presentment," a comedy; "A Day's Pleasure," with other sketches; "Dr. Breem's Practice," and "A Woman's Reason;" besides several serial volumes of "Choice Autobiography," which he edited and enriched with critical and biographical essays.

ALVIN ADAMS,

Founder of the Adams Express Company.

THE NAME of Alvin Adams stands prominently among the self-made men of New England, and they number very many of her most eminent representatives in nearly all departments of science, literature and art. His father was a farmer, residing at Andover, Mass., where Alvin was born, June 16, 1804. His parents dying when he was eight years old, and both within the same week, he, with his brothers and sisters, remained on the farm for about eight years longer, under the care of the eldest son. Tiring of this mode of living, when sixteen years old, he obtained permission to quit the farm and seek other employment. At Woodstock, Vt., soon after leaving

home, he hired out to a village hotel-keeper, Robert Barker, who also owned several lines of stages. With him Alvin remained four years. Going to Boston, he found employment in one or two hotels for a brief season, and then engaged in business as a merchant. For twelve years he sold goods in Boston, and then removed to New York, continuing in the same business, but with little success. At last, after a struggle of two years in the metropolis, he returned to Boston, in 1840, subdued but not discouraged. In the mean time Harnden's, Express had been established between New York and Boston, and a new transportation route having been established between the same two cities, Mr. Adams also started an express line, similar to Harnden's, putting it into effective operation in May, 1840. This was the beginning of the now well-known and popular Adams Express, and the freight-money received on the first trip from Boston was \$2.75. The business did not rapidly increase for a few weeks, and his capital was small, so that he had not means to hire all the assistance that he required. This embarrassment, however, ended within a few months, when the business began to enlarge and prove self-sustaining. Gradually it extended South and West, until the discovery of gold in California, when the consequent increase of merchandise for transportation crowned the enterprise of Mr. Adams with complete success. In 1852 he and his assistants carried his express facilities into Australia. Money flowed in and the company prospered. Five years afterward the express lines were withdrawn from Australia and California and the business was concentrated in the eastern, central and southern States. In 1864 Mr. Adams retired from active business to his homestead at Watertown, six miles from Boston, which nature and art had combined to render every way elegant and desirable. Here, amid choice paintings, statuary and engravings, highly cultivated grounds, and charming surroundings, he died Sept. 1, 1877.

HARVEY D. PARKER,

Builder of the Parker House, Boston.

IN THE town of Temple, Kennebeck county, Maine, May 10, 1805, was born Harvey D. Parker, the founder and proprietor of one of the most noted and excellent hotels of New England—the "Parker House," in Boston. His early tuition appears to have been received from the local schools of Paris, Oxford county, Me., to which place the family removed in Mr. Parker's childhood. In 1825, before completing his twentieth year, he set out from home to seek his fortune in Boston, with a cash capital of four dollars in his pocket. For several years he found employment in various occupations in the city, and in February, 1833, he established a restaurant, known as "The Tremont," in rather humble circumstances. The business, however, under his watchful care, continued to prosper, notwithstanding the competition and disadvantages of location against which it had to struggle, and within ten years his restaurant became the most popular one in New England. Having accumulated means to purchase a more favorable site for his business, in 1854 he erected a commodious building in School street, having in addition to its dining-room, one hundred lodging-rooms for transient guests. This hotel was opened in October, 1855, as the "Parker House," and proved to be a successful enterprise. As business demanded it, the house, four years later, was enlarged by the additions of ground and buildings, the new apartments being thrown open for accommodation of guests in January, 1860. Two years later another enlargement became necessary, and was completed in February, 1863. The present structure, comprising the original hotel and the later additions, with two hundred and fifty guest-rooms, stands opposite the City Hall, in the immediate vicinity of the first houses erected in the Boston colony, at the old "North End." Mr. Parker's success was ever due as much to the energy of his character and skillful management as to the location of his business. He struggled for years against depressing circumstances, reaping the reward of his untiring perseverance. Died May 31, 1884.

CHARLES SUMNER,**An Eloquent Opposer of Southern Slavery.**

PRINCIPAL among the champions of the anti-slavery movement which preceded the war of the Southern Rebellion, stands Charles Sumner, who was born in Boston, January 6, 1811. His education was derived from the Boston Latin school and Harvard university, from the latter of which he graduated in 1830. He then engaged as reporter of cases in the circuit court of the United States, which were published, and was editor of *The American Jurist*, a legal periodical of considerable celebrity. He also assisted Judge Story, in the Harvard university law-school, by lecturing on constitutional and international law. From 1837 to 1840 he traveled in Europe, and resided in England for nearly a year, receiving many parliamentary and judicial favors from eminent personages. Returning home, he published an annotated edition of Vesey's law reports, in twenty volumes. In 1845 he made his remarkable oration, before the municipal authorities of Boston, in opposition to war as an arbiter in national differences, which attracted much attention, gained a wide circulation, and created much controversy. He also opposed the admission of Texas into the Union on the ground that it would add another slave State, and the war with Mexico in the interests of peace. Upon the formation of the Free-Soil party, Mr. Sumner abandoned the Whigs and supported Van Buren for president, in 1848. In 1851 he was chosen as Daniel Webster's successor in the United States senate, and continued his membership in that body during the remainder of his life. His course in the senate was marked by his radical opposition to slavery and the legislation that favored its perpetuation and control, and for his sentiments in this direction, May 22, 1856, he was assaulted by Senator Preston S. Brooks, with a cane, while writing at his desk in the senate chamber. In this encounter he received injuries from which he did not recover for several years. In 1857, and again in 1858, he went to Europe for medical aid and the benefit of travel. Returning in 1859 he resumed his powerful attacks upon the evils of slavery; in 1860, supported Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, and during the war of the Rebellion earnestly opposed all compromise or concessions to slavery, advocated negro emancipation, and opposed the informal seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, in a British vessel, while on their voyage to Europe. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for president, in opposition to General Grant's renomination, and again visited Europe. In the senate he was one of the strongest supporters of the present civil-rights law. He died at Washington, March 11, 1874.

GEORGE T. ANGELL,**The Earnest Advocate of Humanity.**

THE SUPPRESSION of cruelty to animals and the exercise of humanity in all the relations of life finds one of its most earnest advocates in George T. Angell, the son of a clergyman, who was born at Southbridge, Mass., June 5, 1823. He advanced his academical education by a course of study at Dartmouth (Mass.) college, at which he graduated in 1846. Turning his attention to the study of the law in the office of a leading counselor at Boston, and in the law-school of Harvard university, he obtained admission to the bar in 1851, and entered upon a large and lucrative practice in Boston, in company with one of the eminent attorneys of the State. While thus engaged he became interested in the suppression of cruelty to dumb beasts, several extreme cases of which came under his notice, and he decided to devote his personal efforts and property to the work of circulating in schools and elsewhere such intelligence as would tend to secure a more perfect protection to domestic animals. In 1868 he, with others, founded the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals, of which he was for many years afterward the honored president. A visit to Europe, in 1869, in search of health and to promote the cause in which he was engaged, resulted

beneficially. The British Royal Society for Prevention of cruelty to animals gave him a cordial greeting, and listened with interest to the history of the work in the United States and his plans for its future development. Among those who encouraged him in England was the celebrated philanthropist, Baroness Burdett-Coutts. His labors were now strongly directed to the education of the people in the exercise of humanity towards their speechless servants. For this purpose he established a journal called *Our Dumb Animals*, the first one ever started with this design. Two hundred thousand copies of its first number were ordered by the Massachusetts society for distribution. Through his influence, also, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was led to form the Ladies' Humane Educational committee of England, and the publication of *The Animal World* by the Royal society of England was also another result of his suggestions. A congress of the humane societies throughout the world was held at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1870, and in this Mr. Angell was a zealous participant. Nor is it alone in this great work of humanity that the influence of Mr. Angell is beneficially exerted. As a director of the American Social Science association he has devoted much time to investigating the growth and increase of crime and the means of its prevention, and has lectured and written extensively upon this topic. He also has connection with various institutions established for the relief of the needy and suffering. But the great object of his life—to secure the comfort and safety of the lower creation—furnishes almost constant employment for his tongue and pen, and he has written numerous tracts, lectures and essays on the subject in which his being is absorbed. As an instance of the success of his publications it is stated that his tracts have had a wide circulation wherever the claims of animals have received attention, and have made his name as familiar as a household word in that large field of humane labor. Translations of some of them have been made in the French, German, Italian and Danish languages, and probably others. They have also been reprinted in India, Australia and South Africa.

HENRY O. HOUGHTON,**A Boston Publisher who is Widely Known.**

THE BIRTH of Henry O. Houghton occurred on the summit of one of the Green Mountains of Vermont, in the village of Sutton, April 30, 1823. When the lad was ten years old, with his parents, he was removed to Bradford, Vt. His education, which began in the local schools at Sutton, was continued at the Bradford academy. At the age of thirteen he went to Burlington, Vt., to learn the art of printing in the office of the *Burlington Free Press*, and while thus employed he found time, during his evening hours, to master the Latin language. His family having removed to Portage, N. Y., Mr. Houghton followed them to that place in 1839, and engaged in the work of preparing himself to enter college, at the same time laboring with his hands to procure the means to defray the cost of his education, but lost his money by the failure of his employer. At nineteen he was mentally prepared to enter the university of Vermont, at Burlington, and did so with a cash capital of twelve and one-half cents. He remained in the college, however, during the whole four years' course, working hard, studying assiduously, and graduating as a bachelor of arts. At this time he owed for college expenses about \$300, and to pay this amount he proposed to teach school until he could save enough to cancel the obligation. Failing, however, to obtain a school, he journeyed to Boston, where he found employment, at \$5 a week, in the office of the Boston *Daily Evening Traveler*. Another firm of printers, soon afterward, offering him a more advantageous position, he left the newspaper office, and it was not long before he found himself a partner in the printing-house of Bolles & Houghton, at Cambridge, Mass. In 1852, Mr. Bolles retired, and the office was removed to a more eligible site, the burden

and responsibility of the business resting principally upon Mr. Houghton. In 1864, he associated with him Mr. M. M. Hurd, of New York, and thus began the career of the famous publishing house of "Hurd & Houghton—The Riverside Press." The firm-name has since then changed several times, but Mr. Houghton has always remained in the business which he so successfully established—a business remarkable for the extent and beauty of "the art preservative of all arts" which it has exhibited in so many different publications. All the improvements in printing necessary to maintain the character of the house he represents for fine work have from time to time been pressed into its service, and its patronage includes many of the most distinguished publishing firms in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and numbers among its productions some of the choicest works in American and English literature. A thousand tons of Webster's Dictionary, the publications of the American Social Science Association, the American Tract Society, and numerous others, bear their honored imprint.

WILLIAM LEE,

Publisher and Partner in the Firm of Lee & Shepard.

THE ORIGINAL town of Boston, or that portion known as North End, was the infantile home of William Lee, who was born there April 17, 1826. The family were in moderate circumstances, but the boy at an early age enjoyed the benefit of a public school education. Before he was eleven years old his father died, and he and his five brothers and sisters—all younger than himself—were thrown upon their own poor resources to battle with the world. Under these circumstances William, who had a hopeful disposition, abandoned his educational advantages and hired out as clerk in the book store of Samuel G. Drake, with whom he remained three years. Two years were then passed amid country scenes, where his young life was divided between physical labor and mental improvement. Returning to Boston at the age of sixteen, he again found employment in a bookstore, and when eighteen was engaged as clerk in the publishing house of Phillips & Sampson, whose imprint was in those days found upon the title pages of many valuable books. Here his natural activity and shrewdness found opportunity to manifest themselves in his duties as auctioneer at the evening book sales of the house, and with the other departments of its business he soon became familiar, so that he became extremely useful to his employers and won their lasting esteem. When about twenty-one, he was by them allowed a share in the profits of the business, and three years afterward he was admitted an equal partner. For seven years longer the business of the house greatly prospered, and at the end of that period he sold his interest in it to his partners for \$65,000 and retired from the firm. Having now the means, and requiring a season of relaxation from business cares, Mr. Lee spent a large portion of the years 1857 and 1858 traveling in the United States and Europe. In Paris, France, on one occasion, he was arrested as a "Red Republican," owing to the peculiar color of his hat and "sandy whiskers." In 1859 both Phillips and Sampson died, leaving their business bankrupt, and indebted to Mr. Lee in a very large sum of money. With the remnants of this financial catastrophe Mr. Lee, in February, 1860, became a partner in the publishing house of Crosby & Nichols, Boston, who had secured a valuable portion of the stock in trade of Phillips & Sampson. The new firm had large sums due them from parties living in the Southern States, and when the war of the Rebellion came, the business hopelessly collapsed, involving the partners, and leaving Mr. Lee penniless. But his energy and talent soon inspired him to retrieve his lost fortunes, and in February, 1862, with Mr. Charles A. B. Shepard, he founded the present prosperous and influential publishing house of Lee & Shepard. The new firm did a very modest business at first in a small, old wooden building on

Washington street, Boston, opposite the "Old South Church." Here they obtained a foothold, however, and when their business demanded more room, they found more suitable accommodations in the edifice which they now (1883) occupy, and where they have amassed a fortune by their industry and commercial integrity. The number and variety of their publications are very great, comprising whole libraries of the choicest literature in all departments, and their sales, in connection with their New York branch, figure up into the millions.

CHARLES A. B. SHEPARD,

Of the Book-Publishing Firm of Lee & Shepard.

HAVING BRIEFLY glanced at the life-history and struggles of Mr. William Lee, interest naturally attaches to the career of his business partner and friend, Charles A. B. Shepard, who was born at Salem, Mass., October 18, 1829. His education was limited to the instruction dispensed in the public schools of that day, but in later years acquaintance with current literature and its authors took the place of systematic tuition of the schools and involved the innate talent of the youth for literary and business pursuits. At fifteen he became clerk in the bookstore of John P. Jewett, at Salem, Mass., retaining his position during the following eleven years, exhibiting those traits of industry, endurance and faithfulness that made his services invaluable to his employers. In 1855, Mr. Shepard, going into business on his own account, became a member of the bookselling firm of Shepard, Clark & Co., which carried a successful trade until the financial panic of 1859 brought its operations to a close with heavy losses. In 1862, in company with Mr. William Lee, he founded the prosperous book-publishing and book-selling house of Lee & Shepard. In his department of the business and in whatever concerns the interest of the firm he exhibits the same careful comprehension of its details that marked his experience as a clerk, while his social and literary tastes and familiarity with the noblest ideas of the greatest authors make him an agreeable companion when the cares of business are laid aside.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS,

Known in Literature as "Oliver Optic."

OLIVER OPTIC, a name familiar to most lads in their teens, is the literary name of William T. Adams, who was born at Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822. His family immigrated from England in 1630. His father was a hotel-keeper, both at Medfield, Mass., and at Boston, and the early years of the subject of this sketch were passed amid the surroundings of public houses. His education was acquired at various local public schools. The family removed to a farm in West Roxbury, Mass., when William was sixteen, and in that retirement, during the succeeding two years, the lad began to display his aptitude for writing for publication. His first printed magazine article, however, did not appear until 1841, but was quickly followed by others. In 1842 he taught school at Dorchester, Mass., and in the spring of 1843 he was selected for principal of what was then known as "the lower road school," but is now the Harris School, in Boston. After applying himself to this vocation for more than three years, with the most complete success, he engaged with his father in the management of the well-known Adams House (hotel), in Boston. The father soon retired, leaving William and one of his brothers to continue the business, but the enterprise failed, and William went to New Orleans. Returning to Boston, in 1847, he resumed his profession as a teacher in the Boylston and Bowditch schools, until 1865. He then resigned and made an extensive tour in Europe, during which he collected material for books which he afterward published. In the mean time his pen had not been idle, for he wrote several stories for newspapers, only one of which was "declined." One of

them was published in book form, under an assumed name. It was called "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave; or, The Heiress of Bellevue," and proved to be quite popular. A story that he wrote in six hours, for a Boston newspaper, brought him in \$6.00—the first cash received for similar work. He then began to write others, of a similar sort, for the papers, at the rate of a dollar a column. Most of these were very well received by the public, and as the demand for them increased, he began to reap larger profits for his brain-work. The number of his stories, mostly short and of a domestic character, written for periodicals, exceeded eight hundred, and nearly all were published under his assumed name of "Oliver Optic." Nor did he write stories alone, but poems, poetic addresses for various societies, and odes and hymns for public gatherings. In 1854 he began the compiling of his former writings into volumes for a Boston house, and then the creation of the serial books that have made him a favorite with the children and youth of the United States, which aggregated, between 1854 and 1871, sixty volumes, of which a million copies were sold. These books are less instructive than entertaining, but they enter into such a variety of familiar things and incidents, with a spice of romance running through all, as to quickly create an interest in the mind of any active or intelligent lad. At one time he also edited and wrote *Oliver Optic's Magazine* for boys, in which his stories were published as serials before appearing as books. Amid all his literary labor, Mr. Adams found time to serve upon local school committees, and make a second visit to Europe in search of more literary material.

EBEN TOURJEE,

Prominent in Boston Musical Affairs.

AS AN example of what natural talent combined with fair opportunity and the will to perform may effect, the life-history of Eben Tourjee, the director of the New England Conservatory of Music, is full of interest. His parents were of French descent and living at Warwick, R. I., in humble circumstances, when their son was born, June 1, 1834. When only eight years old, Eben was employed in a cotton print manufactory at East Greenwich, R. I., working fourteen hours a day, for one dollar a week, and at a little later period he worked in a woolen factory, without a material increase in his wages. He was ambitious, however, to gain an education and saved up something from his earnings for that purpose; and at length effected an arrangement to do chores at an East Greenwich school for his tuition. This opportunity was improved during several terms, and as he was a shrewd, earnest student, he made considerable progress in learning. When thirteen years old, he went to work in the cotton mills of Hon. Elisha Harris, and in his employer soon found a substantial friend, ready to advise and assist him. Under this influence the lad became a regular church-goer and Sunday-schooler. About this time the sweetness of his voice as he sang in the village choir attracted much attention, and his love for music was rapidly developed. Encouraged by his employer, he quickly mastered the church organ, which was then placed under his control. From that period dates his growth and success as a musician. With his limited means he employed a music-teacher at Providence, and often walked the thirteen miles between his residence and that city as a matter of economy. To aid him in his purpose, he afterward obtained a situation as clerk in a music-store at Providence, and gave all his otherwise unoccupied time to his favorite study. Before he was eighteen years old, he was the proprietor of a music-store at Fall River, Mass.; was employed as a teacher of music in the public schools, and conducted a paper, called *The Key-Note*, in which he endeavored with considerable ability to promote the interests of his chosen profession—the advancement of musical culture. In 1855 this paper consolidated with the *Massachusetts Musical Journal*,

which was published under his editorial supervision. Removing to Newport, R. I., he continued to teach music in the public schools, play a church organ and superintend numerous musical conventions. In 1859 he founded and conducted a musical institute at his old home in East Greenwich, meeting with eminent success in this undertaking, and constantly adding to his own musical knowledge through the medium of the best foreign and domestic authorities. Finding his field of labor too contracted, he removed to Providence and established a music-school upon the same elevated principles. His reputation becoming greater, year by year, he removed to Boston, and there, in 1867, founded the celebrated New England Conservatory of Music, with which he long retained an active and prosperous connection. In 1875 it employed nearly forty accomplished music instructors and enjoyed the largest patronage of any similar institution in America. At the suggestion of P. S. Gilmore, in 1869, he organized and drilled, most effectually, the monster chorus for the World's Peace Jubilee. He also paid much attention to the improvement of church music, instrumental and vocal, with such success as to win, in 1869, the degree of doctor of music from the Wesleyan university. Personally he possesses a slight, graceful figure, pleasing manners, a most amiable disposition, and a philanthropic spirit. In 1871 he was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston.

OAKES AMES,

Manufacturer and Promoter of the Pacific Railroad.

THIS eminent manufacturer of steel implements of labor, legislator and patron of the principal trans-continental railroad of America, was born at Easton, Mass., January 10, 1804. For two years he represented his district in the executive council of Massachusetts. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress; was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and in all distinguished himself by his outspoken opinions relating to the interests of American manufacturers and kindred political topics. He was also a delegate to the "Loyalists' convention" at Philadelphia, in 1866. He is principally noted, however, for his energetic promotion of the Union Pacific railroad, to which he freely devoted his influence and money. In 1863 a wealthy corporation was organized, ostensibly to do a banking business, under the name of "The Credit-Mobilier of America," having a capital of \$2,500,000. In January, 1867, when the Union Pacific railroad was about being built, the company which proposed to engage in that work purchased the charter of the Credit-Mobilier and increased its stock to \$3,750,000. In February, 1873, a report was made by the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the acts of the Credit-Mobilier, about which a great scandal had arisen in connection with the Union Pacific railroad. The first revelation of the alleged bribery was made in a law-suit instituted in Pennsylvania, in 1872, in which it appeared that the stock of the Union Pacific railroad had been distributed among prominent officials of the United States government, in order to secure their favor in the projects of the corporation. The country was astonished, and an investigation, prolonged and deep, was instituted. In this examination Oakes Ames was the principal witness, who refreshed his memory, enlightened Congress, and verified his transactions in managing the stock of the Credit-Mobilier, by his "little memorandum-book." The exposure damaged the characters of some persons high in public life. Mr. Ames and Congressman Brooks, of New York, were censured by the House. Yet his friends believe that Mr. Ames only intended to insure, in a manner that seemed to him perfectly legitimate, the completion of the great enterprise that he had undertaken, and later history regards him as a real benefactor. He died May 8, 1873.

EDWARD EVERETT.**Statesman, Diplomat and Eloquent Orator.**

THE birth of this favorite American orator occurred at Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794, and his education was received at Harvard college, from which he graduated in 1811. Not long afterward he was employed as a tutor in that institution while pursuing theological studies. In 1813 he became pastor of the Brattle-street church and soon established a fine reputation for oratory and powerful preaching. In 1814 he published a "Defense of Christianity," and was chosen Eliot professor of Greek in Harvard college, but preparatory to taking this chair, he visited Europe for a wide range of study and acquaintance with learned men, remaining abroad from the spring of 1815 until 1819, and sojourning two years at the university of Gottingen, in Germany. On his return he entered upon the duties of his professorship, lecturing before the students and Boston citizens on Greek literature and ancient art. He also edited the *North American Review* until 1824, contributing liberally to its pages during those years and afterward. In 1824 he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive re-elections retained his seat for ten years, serving all that time on the foreign relations committee, and on various others from time to time. In 1827 he wrote a series of letters to Hon. George Canning, of England, on colonial trade, with several other able papers for the press on current topics. Declining a re-election to Congress in 1834, his friends, in 1835, elected him governor of Massachusetts, he holding the office, by re-elections, four years. In 1840 President Harrison appointed him minister-plenipotentiary to England, and during this mission he secured for American fishermen the long-controverted right to take fish in the Bay of Fundy, and procured the release of sixty or more American citizens who had been sent as prisoners to Van Dieman's Land for making war on Canada in 1839. In 1844 he declined an appointment as government commissioner to China to establish commercial relations. In 1845, on his return from England, he was chosen president of Harvard college; but in 1848, owing to ill-health, he resigned this position. Turning to literary pursuits, he prepared a collection of his own orations and addresses in two octavo volumes, and superintended a new edition of Webster's works, adding an elaborate memoir of the great statesman. When Webster died, in October, 1852, Mr. Everett was appointed Secretary of State to fill a four-months' vacancy toward the close of President Fillmore's administration, transacting considerable important international business in that brief space. In 1853, having been elected by the Massachusetts legislature, he took his seat in the special executive session of the United States senate, and in 1854 he ably opposed the passage of the famous "Kansas-Nebraska bill" for the propagation of slavery in new Northern Territories when coming into the Union. Having become interested in the project of purchasing Mount Vernon as a Washington memorial, he pronounced an oration on Washington, for the benefit of the enterprise, to an immense audience in Boston, February 22, 1856, repeating it in other places nearly 150 times, and devoting most of the proceeds to the same purposes; in 1858, in consideration of \$10,000 being paid in advance to the same fund, he engaged to contribute one article a week to the *New York Ledger* for one year, and these papers were subsequently published in book-form in the same interest; so that Mr. Everett's labors in behalf of the Mount Vernon fund brought to it more than \$160,000. In 1860, on the "Union ticket" with John Bell, he was defeated as a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, and in 1864 he was chosen as elector on the presidential ticket of Lincoln and Johnson. January 9, 1865, he addressed the citizens of Boston in behalf of the suffering people of Savannah, Ga., and died on the 15th of the same month. As a writer, orator, and statesman his reputation is unsurpassed.

JOSIAH QUINCY,**Statesman, Jurist and College President.**

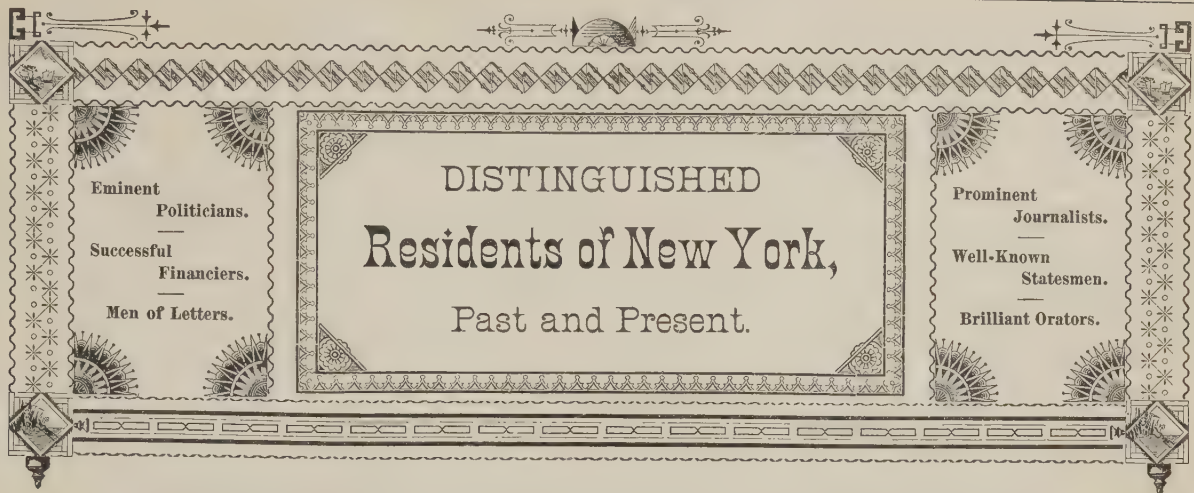
HONORED among the eminent citizens of Boston, in the past, is found Josiah Quincy, who was born in that city February 4, 1772. His educational training was received at the Phillips academy, at Andover, Mass., and Harvard university, from the latter of which he graduated in 1790. Three years later he began to practice law in his native city, and in 1804 was elected a State senator. From 1805 to 1813 he served as a member of congress as a Federalist, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the embargo on trade along the Atlantic coast, the war with Great Britain in 1812, the admission of Louisiana into the Union, and the continuance of negro-slavery in the South. At the termination of his last term in congress he was immediately elected a member of the State senate, in which he remained until the close of the year 1820, and was then elected a member of the lower house, of which he was chosen speaker. In 1822 he was made judge of the municipal court of Boston, and, the following year, was elected mayor of the city. After filling that office for about five years, he was, in 1828, chosen president of Harvard college, a post which he resigned, however, in 1829, and retired to private life. In 1856 he advocated the election of Fremont to the presidency. During his long and eventful career he found time to write and publish several historical and biographical books of considerable importance. He died at Quincy, Mass., July 1, 1864.

ALEXANDER H. RICE,**Formerly Governor of Massachusetts.**

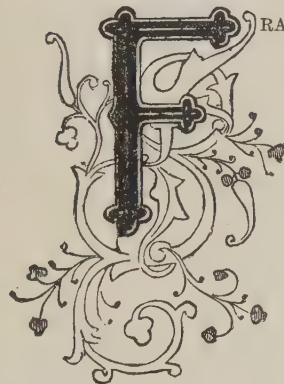
AMONG THE distinguished statesmen of Massachusetts, springing from humble parentage, and winning success by his talents and industry, was Alexander H. Rice, whose birth occurred at Newton, Mass., August 30, 1818. His limited education was confined to the incomplete common-schools of that period, and while still a small boy he began a commercial life as a clerk in his father's paper-mill. Afterward he was enabled to enter Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., at which he graduated in 1844. Going into business on his own account, at Boston, he achieved so excellent a reputation that in 1853 he was elected a member of the municipal common council, of which he was chosen president; and in 1856 and 1857 was the successful candidate for mayor of that city. In 1858 he was elected a member of congress, and re-elected in 1860, 1862, 1864, and 1866, serving on the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department, and chairman of the committee on naval affairs. After his retirement from congress he was nominated and elected Governor of Massachusetts, serving from 1876 to 1878.

HENRY L. DAWES,**Eminent Statesman from the Old Bay State.**

FEW MEN in public life have enjoyed so continuous an appreciation of their worth and talents as Henry L. Dawes, the able representative of Massachusetts in the national halls of legislation. The record of his earlier years may be briefly sketched; but the history of his labors in congress would fill a bulky volume. Born at Cummington, Mass., October 30, 1816, he received his education at Yale college, New Haven; taught school, edited two local newspapers, entered upon the practice of law, and represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature in 1848 and 1849; in 1850 was elected a member of the State senate, and in 1852 was returned to the lower house. He was also a delegate to the State Constitutional convention of 1853, and from 1853 to 1857 was district attorney. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth congress, and successfully re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third congresses, declining a re-election to the Forty-fourth. March 4, 1875, he took his seat in the United States senate as the successor of Charles Sumner, and when his term expired, March 3, 1881, he was re-elected. His present term will expire March 3, 1893.



Men Widely Known in Oratory, Journalism, Legislation and Finance.



FRANK LESLIE, the father of illustrated journalism in America, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, March 23, 1821. After receiving a fair education, he entered his father's glove manufactory, but the employment was not to his taste and he relinquished it, at his earliest opportunity, to pursue artistic work. His father sent him to London, where a relative was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods trade, but Frank was born with a taste for art, and when the *Illustrated London News* was started, Frank Leslie (a *nom de*

crayon—his real name was Henry Carter) began to send sketches to it, and of course he was greatly gratified to find that they were promptly accepted, and he soon became a regular contributor to its pages. Cutting loose from commercial pursuits, he attached himself to the engraving department of the *News*, and there he prepared for his life-work, mastering all the details of the business before him. In 1848 Mr. Carter came to New York, and was surprised to find that the reputation of "Frank Leslie," as an artist, had preceded him, and by act of the legislature he had his name changed to that of Frank Leslie. His first work was done for *Gleason's Pictorial*, in Boston, one of the first illustrated papers issued in America, by Frederick Gleason. Coming to New York in 1854 he first appeared as a publisher on his own responsibility. His paper was called the *Gazette of Fashion*, afterward merged in *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine*. For a time he published the *New York Journal*. In 1855 he issued the first number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. In 1865 appeared the *Chimney Corner*. Afterward, he published in quick succession *Boys and Girls' Weekly*, *Pleasant Hours*, the *Lady's Journal*, the *Popular Monthly*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Budget*, and the *Illustrated Zeitung*. To this list of publications may be added almanacs, holiday books and various other publications. He was a man of fine physique and handsome presence, and nature had endowed him with immense energy. He was hardly sixty years of age when a tumor developed in his neck, and after a short illness he died on the 10th of

January, 1880. His success was due to a determination to follow the bent of his artistic taste, and then with painstaking perseverance mastering the details of his art. Spurring him on was ambition to excel, and courage to undertake new projects.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

Distinguished Railroad Magnate and Capitalist.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, who was born at New Brunswick, N. J., May 8, 1821, was the favorite and capable son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eminent capitalist, who bequeathed to him the most of his immense fortune, amounting, it was estimated, at from \$45,000,000 to \$85,000,000. With this capital under his control, William invested largely in railroad stocks of the better class, and assumed a ruling position in Wall street, continually adding to his immense wealth by successful speculations, until, at the date of his death, December 8, 1885, he had amassed about \$200,000,000 and was counted among the richest men in the world. In his early days, like many other American lads, he lived on his father's farm; then occupied a subordinate position in a railroad office; then became a manager of business affairs, and by his industry and prudence won the confidence of his father, whom he succeeded in the management of the growing estate. By his wealth he became the controlling spirit in the Hudson River, the Michigan Central, the North-Western and other great railway enterprises. With his unlimited means he employed an army of workmen, built palaces for himself and his children, filled them with elegant furniture and costly art-works, and drove the best blooded horses. In person he was stout and tall, possessing a large head balanced upon broad shoulders, a high forehead, and a full round face, free from any indications of the false pride or scorn that sometimes disfigures the features of men arduous in the strife for riches. Up to the moment of his death, which was very sudden, he retained all his faculties, and the shrewdness and prudence that marked his great financial career. And still the railroads that he fostered and controlled are iron belts that extend across many States, and aid to bind them in closer union and harmony; and his locomotives are shuttles that pass the golden thread of commerce over the continent, entwining the warp of the West with the woof of the East so firmly that no disaster is likely to mar the pattern of prosperity that he began to weave, and which remains to illustrate the tact and energy of the great capitalist.

GEORGE LAW,
Successful Contractor and Financier.

GEORGE LAW, the contractor, business man and successful financier, was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., October 25, 1806, and died in New York, November 18, 1881. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and George had little opportunity to obtain even a common-school education. Thurlow Weed, speaking of Mr. Law, said, in substance, that although he handled millions of dollars he could not spell correctly a word of three syllables. When eighteen years of age he had saved \$40. With that amount of money in his pocket he walked to Troy, N. Y., where he worked a month at hod-carrying. Afterward he tried his hand at mason work, but his master failed, and he lost his summer's labor. His next venture was as a sub-contractor, then as a contractor-in-chief, and before he was thirty years of age he had made a fortune, was married and had "olive plants" about his table. He then left Pennsylvania, where he had made his money, and returned to his native State, where he bid for and secured a contract for some sections of the Croton aqueduct. The contract for building High Bridge was also awarded to him, and the profits on these jobs made him a millionaire. Afterward he engaged in ocean steam navigation, and at one time he owned half a score of steam-ships. He put a good deal of capital and energy into the Panama railroad enterprise, and he invested largely in several of the ferries between New York and Brooklyn. About 1855 he was talked of as the "know-nothing" candidate for the presidency. Mr. Law was a giant in stature, being six feet four inches, or thereabouts, and he had a mind to match his physical frame, for if he could not spell he could think. He studied Daboll's arithmetic so closely that he knew most of its contents by heart, and this knowledge was of vast help to him in making calculations for his contracts. Another source of his success was his ability and willingness to work, to which may be added the fact that his habits were good and his tastes inexpensive, until he could afford the luxuries of an elegant home on Fifth avenue. He walked until he could afford to ride, and he carried the hod until he found better work; he studied his plans before he made his contracts, and when he was able he purchased the farm on which his father lived and gave it to him.

HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
Prominent Wholesale Merchant, New York City.

HORACE B. CLAFLIN stood at the front with the millionaire merchants of New York. His dry-goods house ranked with the largest in the country; indeed, his annual sales exceeded those of any other wholesale establishment in the city of New York. He was born at Milford, Mass., Dec. 18, 1811. Leaving school he was employed as a clerk in his father's store. When he became of age he bought his father's business, and, associated with a friend, began to trade with his neighbors. But the place was too narrow, so he and his partner sought broader fields "and pastures new" in Worcester, Mass. By liberal and judicious advertising he built up a large trade. In 1843 he disposed of his interest in the business at Worcester and went to New York City and joined Mr. Buckley in the wholesale dry-goods trade in Cedar street. In six years the business increased to such an extent that the firm sought better and greater accommodations at 57 Broadway. At the end of two years this prosperous concern had to move again to larger quarters, which the firm found in Trinity building. But the tide of trade flowed deeper and broader than ever before, amounting in 1860 to more than thirteen millions of dollars a year. Having to arrange for larger accommodations, an immense dry-goods palace was erected for Mr. Clafin and his partners on the site fronting West Broadway, Worth and Church streets. This commercial structure threw its

shadow upon the low haunts of vice and sin in the vicinity, and they soon disappeared, for progress tramples the dens of iniquity in the dust. In 1862, the goods sold amounted to thirty-eight millions; in 1865, to sixty-eight millions, and in 1866 to seventy-two millions. More than 700 men were employed in and about the establishment. Mr. Clafin was a quiet, modest gentleman, of medium stature. His success was due, in the main, to his sagacity, industry, quickness of perception and self-control. A large head, bald on the top, a face smoothly shaved and round and full, lighted up with earnest eyes, and lips closely pressed, completed the picture of the great merchant. He was an active member of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church. Died November 14, 1885.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Ex-Governor, Ex-United States Senator.

THE subject of this sketch was a marvel of success in business and in politics. He was a native of Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., and born February 8, 1811. He followed the plow on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he obtained a clerkship in Hartford, Conn. By his diligence and discretion he soon won the confidence of his employer, who doubled his salary before the expiration of his third year. Having been sent to New York to buy two or three hundred bushels of corn, his "boss" was surprised and alarmed when informed that young Morgan had bought two cargoes of corn, but was greatly relieved when told that the purchaser of it had sold most of it at a handsome profit on his way home. The next morning, when Mr. Morgan commenced sweeping the store as usual, he was told that somebody else would do the chores and that he could have a partnership in the concern. Soon after he attained his majority he was honored with a seat in the Hartford City common council. About 1843, wishing for a wider field for the exercise of his commercial taste and skill, he began business as a wholesale grocer in the city of New York. He earned a great fortune, and gave like a prince to sustain educational and religious institutions. As governor of New York and as United States senator he distinguished himself by his foresight, his great ability, discretion and valor. He was tall, being fully six feet in height, and well formed. His face and head would distinguish him anywhere as a superior man—a born commander of men. Look at his strongly marked features, and you see a face showing firmness of purpose and a courage that never fails in the time of peril. He well deserved the title of "War Governor." There is no position in the State nor in the nation that he was not fitted to adorn, and, perhaps it may be added, none that he might not have filled had he accepted the honor of office and relinquished the ease of private life. He died February 14, 1883.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Ex-Mayor and Ex-Governor of New York.

IT was at Sing Sing, Westchester county, N. Y., that ex-Governor John T. Hoffman first saw the light, January 10, 1828. He entered Union College in 1843, and graduated in 1846; then studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1849. After a few years' practice he assumed the ermine. In 1860 the democrats elected him to the recordership, when he distinguished himself in the riot cases as a brave and impartial administrator of justice. In 1863 he was elected mayor; from the mayor's office he was elected to the gubernatorial chair, and in both positions his constituents seemed to be proud of his management of affairs. He has traveled extensively at home and abroad. He is a man of elegant carriage and striking appearance. His dark hair and eyes, thick moustache and heavy chin, give him the appearance of a French nobleman.

CARL SCHURZ,**Editor of the New York "Evening Post."**

THIS journalist, orator and ex-cabinet minister was born at Liblay, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was educated at Cologne and the university of Bonn. In 1848 he joined Gottfried Kinkel in the publication of a liberal newspaper. In 1849 he fled, with his literary associate, to the Palatinate to avoid arrest, entered the revolutionary army as an adjutant, and was engaged in the defense of Rastadt. On the surrender of the fort, he, after many adventures, escaped to Switzerland, secretly returned to Germany, and, at the risk of his own life, secured the freedom of his friend Kinkel, who had been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment. In 1851 he was employed as a Parisian correspondent for German newspapers. Afterward he spent a year as a teacher in London. In 1852 he came to this country, residing three years in Philadelphia, and then settled in Wisconsin. In 1856 he "took the stump," and made speeches in German for the Republican party. In the controversy between Douglas and Lincoln, he made his first public speech in English, in favor of the latter. His next move was to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. President Lincoln, in 1861, appointed him minister to Spain, but he resigned the mission to enter the American army in 1862, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. He was made general in 1863, and at the battle of Chancellorsville commanded a division of General Howard's corps. He was also at the battles of Gettysburg and Chattanooga. In 1865 he was the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. In 1866 he founded the *Detroit Post*, and the year following took charge of a German paper in St. Louis. In 1869 he was chosen United States senator from Missouri. He presided over the convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was appointed a cabinet minister by President Hayes. He is now the editor of the New York *Evening Post*. He is an educated gentleman of refined taste, a vigorous writer and eloquent speaker. He is tall and slender, graceful in his manner, and of winning address, and his face, so often caricatured, is that of a refined scholar of aesthetic taste and culture.

WILLIAM L. MARCY,**Jurist, Statesman and Governor.**

WILLIAM L. MARCY was born at Southbridge, Mass., December 12, 1786, and pursued his studies at Brown university, Providence, R. I., graduating in 1808. Choosing the profession of the law, he began to practice it at Troy, N. Y., but when the United States declared war with England, in 1812, he took the field as a lieutenant of militia and served throughout the conflict. In the fight at St. Regis, N. Y., in October, 1812, with his own hands he captured the first British standard taken during the conflict. Returning to private life, he served as Recorder at Troy from 1816 to 1818, and then assumed the editorship of the *Troy Budget*, a Democratic newspaper. In 1821 he was chosen Adjutant-General of the State militia, and in 1823 was elected Comptroller of the State, which required his removal to Albany, N. Y. In 1829 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme court of the State, and in 1831 was chosen United States senator. In the senate he served as chairman of the judiciary committee; but his term was ended in 1832 by his resigning in order to accept the nomination for Governor of the State. The canvass resulted in his election to that office, in which he continued, by two re-elections, until 1838. From 1839 to 1842 he was one of the commissioners to investigate the claims of Mexico against the United States. In 1845 he was appointed Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Polk, in which position he was brought into intimate relations with the war with Mexico. In 1853 he was invited

into the cabinet of President Pierce as Secretary of State. This office he held until the inauguration of President Buchanan, March 4, 1857. Four months later, while reading in bed at Ballston Spa, N. Y., he suddenly expired, having exceeded the allotted three-score and ten years of human life.

JAMES K. PAULDING,**American Author and Cabinet Officer.**

THE FRIEND and cotemporary of Washington Irving, James Kirke Paulding, a genial writer of miscellaneous literature, was born at a place called "Nine Partners," in Dutchess county, N. Y., August 22, 1779. His educational advantages were confined to a local school, but the lad was studious, and, in a great degree, self-instructed. When about twenty-one years of age he went to New York City to reside with his brother-in-law, William Irving, with whom, and Washington Irving, in 1807, he entered upon a prosperous literary career, in the publication of a series of satirical essays, printed periodically, under the name of *Salmagundi*. This magazine was discontinued after the appearance of its twentieth number. All three of the friends contributed to its pages, which are reprinted entire in the works of Washington Irving. In 1813 he wrote a humorous poem, called "The Lay of a Scotch Fiddle," a parody on Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." In 1814 he became secretary of the Board of Naval commissioners, afterwards receiving the appointment of Navy agent at the port of New York. In 1818 he published his poem of "The Backwoodsman," and in the following year a new series of *Salmagundi* from his own pen. Between that time and 1837 he wrote "A Sketch of Old England by a New England Man," "The Book of St. Nicholas," "Tales of the Good Woman," "The Dutchman's Fireside," and other works. Upon the accession of President Van Buren, in 1837, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, which office he held until 1841. Up to the time of his death, which occurred in his native county, April 6, 1860, he continued to write extensively.

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND,**Prominent Author of Medical Works.**

DR. HAMMOND, the famous physician and author of medical works, was born at Annapolis, Md., August 28, 1828. After the usual course of study he graduated with honor in the medical department of the New York university in 1843. From 1849 to 1850 he was employed as assistant-surgeon in the army. In 1860 he was appointed professor of physiology and anatomy in the university of Maryland. Serving in the army again in 1861 as assistant-surgeon, the next year he was made surgeon-general, but in August, 1864, he was, after a trial, dismissed from the service by the sentence of a court-martial. He then took up his residence in the city of New York, where he has been engaged in various hospitals. He has a large private practice and is the recipient of a handsome revenue. He is a resolute and combative man, and strikes out right and left, hitting whoever and whatever comes within his reach. His reputation rests chiefly on his works, among which may be named "A Treatise on Hygiene," "Physiological Memoirs," "On Wakefulness," "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations," "Sleep and its Derangements," "Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism." He has also edited "Medical and Surgical Essays." He is large and tall, well-formed, and his pleasant, good-natured face does not foreshadow the intellectual-fighting qualities of the man. His portrait shows an agreeable face, a lofty dome of brow, made more conspicuous by incipient baldness; mild, not to say smiling, eyes; nicely-chiseled nostrils, and a full beard, gently touched with white. He looks like a very amiable man, but he can arouse with earnest opposition when his views or his rights are assailed.



Well-Known Men

—OF—

NEW YORK CITY,

Past and Present.

1. Rev. Robert Collyer.
2. Henry Ward Beecher.
3. John Kelly.
4. Samuel J. Tilden.
5. George Law.
6. Russell Sage.
7. Cyrus W. Field.

8. Frank Leslie.
9. Carl Schurz.
10. Horace B. Claflin.
11. Moses Taylor.
12. Whitelaw Reid.
13. Robert Bonner.
14. James G. Bennett.



1. Frederic A. P. Barnard.
2. Rufus Hatch.
3. Charles O'Connor.
4. William A. Hammond.
5. William M. Rvarts.
6. S. S. Packard.
7. William H. Vanderbilt.

Well-Known Men
—OF—
NEW YORK CITY,
Past and Present.

8. William H. Aspinwall.
9. Henry J. Raymond.
10. Samuel R. Wells.
11. Edwin D. Morgan.
12. Rev. Dr. John Hall.
13. Samuel S. Cox.
14. Charles A. Dana.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER,
Eloquent Unitarian Clergyman, New York City.

THE Rev. Robert Collyer was born December 8, 1823, at Keighley, a village in Yorkshire, England. His father was a blacksmith, one of the best in the county. In 1844 his father, while at work, fell dead in his shop. Robert was sent to school in his childhood and remained at his studies four years, and that was all the schooling he had. At his home he read "The Young Man's Companion," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe" and the Bible. At this time he was living in Fewstone Parish, where the children of the poor worked in the linen factories, and from the age of nine to fourteen Robert's life was spent in that way as a little laborer in a factory. He was afterward apprenticed to a blacksmith at Ilkley, where he mastered his trade, and doubtless won the physical strength and robust health which he still enjoys. All the money he could spare at this time was invested in books, which he kept on a shelf in the smithy. On Sundays he attended the Methodist chapels in the neighborhood, and aired his rude eloquence by relating his experience, afterward as an exhorter, then as a local preacher, and in that way he prepared himself for his life-work as a clergyman. In 1850 he concluded to visit America, and landed in this country on the 11th of May, accompanied by his wife. Having provided himself with letters to the Philadelphia conference, he was granted a local preacher's license, and a week later he found employment at Shoemakertown, Pa. There he pounded iron on week-days and expounded the scriptures on Sundays. For ten years he worked at the forge and in the pulpit, winning honest bread by the sweat of his brow. His salary from the conference for ten years' service consisted of an almanac, a few household necessities and ten dollars in money. During the latter part of his career as a blacksmith he became acquainted with Lucretia Mott and the Rev. Dr. Furness; with the latter he exchanged pulpits, and, by so doing, incurred the displeasure of the conference and a renewal of his license was refused. This was in 1859. In February of the same year he was commended by Dr. Furness to the First Unitarian Society of Chicago. There he met with great favor, and under his ministry the church became one of the largest and most flourishing in the West. He was recognized as one of the lions of the city and Unity church, a noted landmark in the great city of the lakes. After twenty years of labor, under the auspices of his progressive church, he reluctantly consented to accept the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah in the city of New York, where he ranks with the highest as a pulpit orator. Mr. Collyer (he does not care much for titles) is stout of build, and his broad chest is surmounted by a large, well-ordered head, covered with a vigorous growth of hair, flecked with silver. His face shows purity, sincerity and sympathetic kindness, lighted with intelligence and culture.

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Prominent Lawyer and Ex-Secretary of State.

PROMINENT in public life and possessing a wide scope of legal lore, Mr. Evarts stands high in the estimation of the people. He first saw light in Boston, February 6, 1818, and early displayed a wealth of inherited literary taste and aptitude for learning. He studied the classics at Yale college, read law at Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841. Union college honored him with the degree of LL. D. in 1857. Yale duplicated the compliment in 1865, and Harvard crowned him with a similar distinction in 1870. During these years he was industriously at work in his office, in the courts, and on the platform, and as a public speaker at lyceums and universities. He has won great renown by his wit and eloquence at the bar and wherever he has spoken. He was the leading counsel in President Andrew Johnson's

trial in the spring of 1868. From July 15 of that year to the close of Johnson's administration he was attorney-general for the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva, and he was Secretary of State during the administration of President Hayes. As chief counsel in the Beecher-Tilton trial, he won great distinction by his legal acumen and skillful management. Mr. Evarts' sentences are remarkable for their great length. His varied reading and marvelous memory have made him, in the language of Lord Bacon, a full man. He is familiar with questions of political economy, the abstract principles of government, the policy of parties, the details of modern history, and the personal biography of leading men. He is tall, thin, erect and wiry, and can perform an astonishing amount of labor in a given time and with apparent ease. His wonderful success is due to habits of persevering industry. Having been endowed by nature with a finely balanced intellect, he availed himself of his opportunities to turn his talents to the best account. The portrait of Mr. Evarts shows a large and evenly-developed brain. The brow is a dome of thought that would distinguish him as a man of mark in any audience. The nose, long and hooked like an eagle's bill, is an unmistakable proof of power, and the closed mouth seems as firm as carved granite, while the eyes penetrate to the thought and emotion of the witnesses and the jury. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1885.

S. S. PACKARD,
Author and Founder of Packard's Commercial College.

MR. S. S. PACKARD, as editor, author and teacher, has made a favorable impression upon a large constituency of men of influence in every State in the Union. Born in Cummington, Mass., April 28, 1826; he was seven years of age when he moved with his parents and four brothers to Ohio. At fourteen he attended a boys' academy at Granville, Ohio, doing "chores" as payment for his board, paying the bill for his tuition in after-days. At that time, and ever since, he excelled in penmanship. When sixteen years of age he opened a writing-school, giving a course of lessons at fifty cents a head, payable in wheat, which he afterward sold for \$4.75, the price for six weeks' work. After ten months' experience as a teacher, at \$7 per month, in the fall of 1845, he went to Kentucky, where he remained three years. While there he became acquainted with Henry Clay, and also heard Cassius M. Clay, pistol in hand, speak against slavery. In January, 1848, he removed to Cincinnati, where he spent two years in the service of Bartlett's commercial college, going next to Adrian, Mich., and subsequently, in 1851, to Lockport, N. Y., where he remained two years, and then halted at Tonawanda to take the editorial charge of a village newspaper called the *Niagara River Pilot*. There he was not only editor, but agent for a land company, village clerk, chorister of a village church, superintendent of a Sabbath-school, and mastered the art of telegraphy and filled the duties of telegraph operator. Being defeated by a man who had more money than he possessed, as a candidate for canal collector, he left the place in disgust, and in the fall of 1856 he joined Messrs. Bryant & Stratton, in their efforts to open a commercial college in every important city in the United States. In 1858 he established in New York the well-known Packard's commercial college, which he has in charge at this writing; and at various times he has prepared for publication three separate works on book-keeping, besides founding, in May, 1868, *Packard's Monthly*, which was a brilliant meteor in the literary firmament while it lived. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, of fine literary taste, ordinary stature, and hair somewhat frosted, with a beardless face of thoughtful cast. As a public speaker he is clear, distinct and effective; as a debater he is ready and brilliant, and as an instructor he is, at this writing, in the very front rank of the commercial educators.

F. A. P. BARNARD,
President of Columbia College, New York.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS PORTER BARNARD, LL.D., President of Columbia college, New York, is well and widely known in both hemispheres as a learned and refined teacher and gentleman. He was born May 5, 1809, in Sheffield, Mass. At the age of fifteen, having passed a rigid examination, he was admitted into Yale college, and four years later he graduated, taking the highest honors. He at once began his life-task in a grammar-school at Hartford. In 1830 he became a tutor at Yale, but withdrew after serving one year, to take charge of a department in the American asylum for deaf mutes. Twelve months later he was called to the deaf and dumb institute in New York, where he remained five years, going afterward to Alabama, to take a professorship in the university at Tuscaloosa. After six years' service there, he took the chair of mathematics, natural philosophy and civil engineering in the University of Mississippi. In 1862-3 he made observations at Santiago, Chili, under the direction of the United States coast survey. In May, 1863, he was elected president of Columbia college, New York, which honorable and important post he still occupies, showing in this position excellent administrative ability. He is the author of several text-books, which are considered of great value in many of our schools and colleges, besides being a copious contributor to the *Journal of Education* and the *American Journal of Science*. In 1867 he was appointed by the President of the United States one of the commissioners to look after American interests at the international exposition at Paris. An active man, he has accomplished a vast amount of intellectual labor.

MOSES TAYLOR,
Eminent Merchant of New York City.

MOSSES TAYLOR was a practical man. His motto was business before amusement. He cared less for art and the culture that comes of the study of science and *belles-lettres* than he did for business. With him the love of trade and commerce dominated the love of money. He came of English stock, but was born in the city of New York, January 11, 1808, and died on the 23d of May, 1882, leaving to his heirs an estate valued at \$40,000,000. After the advantages secured by hard study at school, he obtained a clerkship, first, and for a short time only, in the house of J. D. Brown, then with the firm of the Howlands, where he remained ten years, W. H. Aspinwall being a fellow clerk with him. Mr. Taylor began business on his own account when he was twenty-six years of age, with a capital of \$15,000. At that time the cholera was prevalent in the city of New York, and Mr. Taylor, with his brother merchants, suffered under its shadow, and in 1835, when he was making headway, the disastrous fire of December in that year swept away his store. While the building was in brands at his feet, he bargained for the erection of another upon the same spot of land, and the day following the memorable fire he was found doing business in the basement of his dwelling-house. His new store was one of the first to rise, like the fabled Phoenix, from its ashes. He was prompt, faithful, honest and industrious, and prospered. In 1855 he was elected president of the city bank, and held that office till he died. He was a "war Democrat," and favored loans for the support of the government during the outbreak of the civil war. He never speculated in stocks, but was ever ready to lend a helping hand to aid great schemes for the advancement of the nation, and in such worthy enterprises he found immense wealth for himself and his associates. He was one of the company of five who assumed the responsibility of laying the Atlantic cable. He was interested in the Manhattan Light company, and he was mainly instrumental in developing some of our coal mines. He was a strong man, physically and intellectually. His magnetic countenance beamed with hope and courage.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX,
Lawyer, Editor, Author and Congressman.

THIS gentleman is recognized as an eminent author, scholar and politician. By profession he is a lawyer. He was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824. He is a graduate of Brown university. Later in life he became a lawyer and editor, traveled in Europe, wrote an account of his journeyings, and, in 1855, was appointed secretary of legation to Peru. The next year he was elected to Congress from Ohio, and re-elected in 1858, 1860 and 1862. During the war of the Rebellion he was conspicuous in his opposition to the policy of the administration. In 1866 he took up his abode in New York City, where he found sympathizers who sent him to Congress in 1868, and who re-elected him in 1870. In 1872 he was defeated as candidate-at-large for the State. Was again in Congress, and in 1885 went as minister to Turkey. He is ambitious of leadership, shrewd and witty, and his speeches sparkle with puns and stories, quotations and quaint allusions. He has published "The Buckeye Abroad," "Eight Years in Congress," "Search for Winter Sunbeams," "Why Do We Laugh?" and other readable books. He is of short stature, but well built, quick in his movements, and overflowing with magnetic force. He wears a pleasant face and never forgets (save, perhaps, in the heat of debate) to play the part of a gentleman. Especially is he desirous to seek the welfare of his friends, not ignoring the humblest who ask for his advice and assistance. A glance at his portrait will convince any observant mind that it represents an intellectual man of superior force of brain. The broad and towering forehead, the clear and penetrating eyes, and the indefinable lines of culture in the countenance, show that the prototype of the picture is a man of æsthetic taste and fine discrimination. He has risen into notice because he had the courage to gratify his ambition for distinction, and because he had the application which fitted him for political leadership.

WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
Prominent Merchant and Steam-Boat Owner.

WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL deservedly won an enviable reputation as one of the most enterprising American merchants. The son of a staunch business man, he did honor to his class. Born in New York, Dec. 16, 1807, he began his career as a commercial man in the counting-house of G. & S. Howland, as a clerk, and when he was twenty-five years of age he became a member of the firm. The trade prospered beyond precedent, and in 1850 Mr. Aspinwall retired from an active supervisorship of the business and devoted his skill and energy to the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Steamship companies, and with these vast enterprises his name is honorably associated. At the close of the Mexican war, Congress authorized contracts for the establishment of two lines of steamers, to render California easier of access—one from New York and New Orleans to Chagres; the other from Panama to California. Mr. Aspinwall secured the line on the Pacific side and George Law that on the Atlantic sea-board. In 1849 a contract was made by him for the construction of a road across the isthmus, and the work was completed amid many discouragements. The settlement at the terminus at Navy Bay was named Aspinwall, in honor of the leading spirit of the enterprise that sent the iron horse with mane of smoke and lungs of flame over the iron track. In 1856 Mr. Aspinwall, founder, principal director and president of the company, retired. He was a brave operator and not afraid of the vast ventures that would have intimidated ordinary men. He traveled considerably in foreign lands, and in the administration of his great wealth he did not neglect the duties of charity. Died Jan. 18, 1875. His portrait shows a soul of honesty, earnestness and benevolence, and the high-toned character of the man and merchant-prince that he was.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

CHARLES A. DANA,**Encyclopedist and Editor of New York "Sun."**

LITERATURE and journalism owe much to Charles A. Dana, the noted newspaper writer, who is a native of New Hampshire, he having been born at Hinsdale, in that State, August 8, 1819. He entered Harvard college in 1839, but remained there only two years, owing to a disease of the eyes. In 1842 he became a member of the famous and historical Brook Farm community, in Roxbury, Mass., whose record may be found in Hawthorne's story of "Blythedale." He remained there two years, and then, in partnership with Messrs. Ripley, Dwight and others, edited *The Harbinger*, a weekly sheet devoted to social reform and general literature. During a part of this time he wrote articles for the Boston *Chronotype*, edited by Elizur Wright. In 1847 he became associated with Horace Greeley in the conduct of the New York *Tribune*, as its managing editor, and continued his connection with that paper until 1861. His literary labors were not confined to the *Tribune*, for in 1855 he joined with the well-known critic and scholar, George Ripley, in the project of compiling and publishing the "New American Encyclopedia," which was completed in 1863. In 1858 he published a bulky volume of lyric poetry. From 1862 to 1866 he was in the service of the war department of the government, and a part of the time he was Assistant Secretary of War. In 1866 he became editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Republican*. In 1868 he bought an interest in the New York *Sun*, and became its editor. He has a strong mind and a sound healthy physical organization. His head is large, with a fine development of the intellectual faculties; his forehead is high and broad; his eyes are deeply set and piercing, and his nose is indicative of commanding power.

ROBERT BONNER,**Editor and Proprietor of the New York "Ledger."**

POLITE literature and social journalism have found a popular exponent in Robert Bonner, printer, founder and editor of the New York *Ledger*, who entered life in the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824. When fifteen years of age he came to Hartford, Conn., to visit his uncle, a wide-awake and prosperous farmer in that neighborhood. But our hero, instead of tilling the fields, turned his attention to type-setting, and entered the office of the Hartford *Courant* as an apprentice. There he mastered the "art preservative of all arts," and laid in the solid granite of industry and accuracy the foundation of his fortune. He removed to New York in 1844, and was employed on the *Evening Mirror*, writing occasional letters for the Hartford *Courant*. In 1851 he founded the New York *Ledger*. His skill in the conduct of the paper and his generous outlay in advertising gave it an immense circulation, at times reaching to 400,000 copies. Among his contributors are many writers of national fame. He has the finest stable of trotting horses in this country, which he, under no consideration, will allow to appear as competitors at public races. He is recognized as a millionaire. In person he is stout, compact and of common stature. His head is large, his hair brown, his forehead full and projecting over bright hazel eyes; his face is florid, and he "cultivates" a full beard. He has the exact habits of a careful, punctual business man, and is not disposed to waste words on trivial topics. He is a leading man in Dr. John Hall's church, and gives generously to sustain educational and Christian institutions. He pays the best prices for the contributions he accepts for the *Ledger*. On his list of writers are such names as Dr. John Hall, Bishop Clark and Dr. English. Longfellow received from Mr. Bonner about four dollars per line for writing "The Hanging of the Crane," and he has paid Tennyson higher prices for verse for his favorite *Ledger*.

HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND,**Founder of the New York "Times."**

JOURNALISM in New York was, in his day, brilliantly represented by Henry J. Raymond, who was born January 24, 1820, in Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., and died in the city of New York, June 18, 1869. In his boyhood he worked on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he taught a country school and at twenty graduated at the university of Vermont. This was in 1840, and after studying law for one year, he became associate-editor of the *Tribune*, under the supervision of Horace Greeley, having previously contributed to the columns of the *New Yorker*, edited by the same distinguished journalist. In 1843 he joined the staff of the *Courier and Inquirer*, in which journal he had a discussion with Mr. Greeley on Fourierism. Six years later he was elected by the whigs to a seat in the State legislature, and was re-elected the following year, 1850, when he became speaker of the house. September 18, 1851, he founded the New York *Times*. In the whig national convention at Baltimore (to which he was a delegate), in 1852, he made a speech of great force against slavery, and he did it in the storm of angry opposition. Two years afterward he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of New York. He was also one of the organizers of the Republican party, and wrote its brilliant "Address to the People." During the war of the Rebellion he was an ardent and able supporter of the government, and in 1864 was elected to Congress. While there he sustained the policy of Andrew Johnson. He wrote the "History of the Administration of President Lincoln," and other works. He excelled as a rapid writer, was an eloquent speaker, a model parliamentarian and a natural leader of men. He was a little below the ordinary stature, compact and wiry. His face glowed with emotion when on the rostrum, and his voice rang out like a cornet in his public speech.

WHITELAW REID,**Editor of the New York "Tribune."**

FEW metropolitan editors are better known or carry more influence than Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who was born in Xenia, Ohio, a town settled and, it is thought, named by his father, who was a Cameronian covenant and an elder in the church. The son prepared for college in the town of his birth, and matriculated at Miami university in 1856, with high-class honors. His first literary venture was the editorship of the Xenia *News*, which he owned and conducted with so much skill and vigor that he won golden opinions from many of his contemporaries, and was invited to a place on the staff of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. His letters from Columbus to that paper, bearing the signature of "Agate," were brilliant gems of correspondence. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he joined the staff of General Morris. In the field he witnessed a number of battles, of which he afterward gave vivid descriptions in his two war-books, entitled "After the War" and "Ohio in the War." We next hear of him as the Washington writer for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, where he shone with marked brilliancy as a writer and critic. Leaving the capital, he tried his hand at cotton-planting in Louisiana, on a farm of 2,500 acres. Not succeeding in accordance with his expectations he returned to journalism. In 1868 he went to New York, having been invited by Horace Greeley to take a position on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*, of which he is now chief editor and part proprietor. Few men of his age can point to such a record of usefulness and honor as can Mr. Reid. He is one of the acutest political controversialists of the time. Personally amiable and generous, he commands a caustic pen. He is tall, being fully six feet high, square-shouldered and symmetrical. His face shows refinement and culture. He is fastidiously particular in matters of dress and polite in his address. He married a daughter of D. O. Mills, Esq., the millionaire.

**JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Owner of the New York "Herald."**

THE birthplace of James Gordon Bennett, second, the son and heir of the founder of the New York *Herald*, whose name he bears, was New York City. His birth occurred in 1838. Having received the advantages of education which American and European teachers could give him, he was well fitted for a life of literary labor. His distinguished father, who married rather late in life, published half a column of enthusiastic rhetoric in honor of his son at the time of his birth. Mr. Bennett, though absent most of his time in Europe, is all the time the editor-in-chief of the New York *Herald*, communicating with his subordinates through the telegraph when out of town. In 1869 he sent H. M. Stanley to Africa in search of the missionary, Livingstone. Mr. Stanley found the good man on the 10th of November, 1870. In 1873 Mr. Bennett, in conjunction with the proprietors of the London *Telegraph*, sent Mr. Stanley to Africa on a second expedition. About two years later Mr. Bennett sent out the steam-ship *Jeannette* in search of the North Pole. It proved to be a disastrous failure. The enterprise and liberality of Mr. Bennett cannot be questioned. His *Herald* is a marvel of success as a newspaper. Its correspondence comes from every point of the compass and from every civilized land. No cost is spared in the procurement of the earliest news; no task is too difficult for its editorial and reportorial force to undertake. Locomotives and steam-ships are chartered, if need be, to obtain important facts for the *Herald*. Mr. Bennett is the controlling spirit of the vast concern, and he never drops the lines nor allows another man to drive, whether he be for the time resident in Paris or at his home in the city of New York.

**RUFUS HATCH,
Dealer in Stocks and Steam-Boat Owner.**

RUFUS, or "Uncle Rufus," as he is frequently called by those who know him best, came into the world at Wells, York county, Maine, in 1832. The son of a farmer, he worked on a farm in his boyhood; then in a saw-mill; then at a trade; then as clerk in a store, turning to the best account the little education that he had picked up in a country common school. Being a keen observer he constantly added to his stock of knowledge a good deal of practical wisdom, which has been of vast value to him in his remarkable career. Before Horace Greeley had given his advice to "go west," Mr. Hatch was at work as an employe on the Galena railway, assisting the engineer. We next hear of him at Rockford, Ill., at which place he arrived on a Sunday morning in a destitute condition, looking like a tramp. He strayed into the village church, and the organist being absent he volunteered to preside at that instrument, and played it so well that he won the admiration of the worshippers and found employment forthwith. He had occupied his leisure at home in the study of music, and his passion for sweet sounds even now surpasses the love of the clinking of coins. In a short time he assumed the management of a provision warehouse, and in 1858 he entered into a partnership in the grocery business in Chicago, where he prospered well for a time, but afterward failed. In 1862 he came to New York and began to try his luck with the "bulls" and "bears" in Wall-street. Again he was overtaken with disaster and failed. But the time came when the wheel of fortune turned in his favor, and he paid every dollar of his indebtedness. His operations in stocks and shares, in steam-boat and railroad enterprises, in grain and beef speculations, are immense. His cattle ranches in the far west are the largest and perhaps the most profitable on the continent. His trade in wheat, flour and beef is enormous. In the measurement of values he has no superior, and he has the foresight and vision of a prophet in discovering approaching panics. He is the most formidable fighter that the New York Central rail-

road has had to encounter. While he is a generous friend and a true one, he is a hard hitter in a fight. He is a good-natured and a charitable man, an early riser, and very industrious. There is a vein of humor running through his writings, sayings and speeches, like a seam of gold in granite. His side-splitting burlesques would fill a volume, and he is not afraid to laugh at the railway and money magnates of Gotham. He is a man of taste, and enjoys the contents of his large library. His many millions do not oppress him with a sense of self-importance. He is easy of access, sociable, charitable and humane. In person he is short and stout, and is partially bald; has a full face, lit with a pair of penetrating grayish-blue eyes. He has been twice married, and has three children—two boys in their teens and an infant at this writing. The success of this enterprising man is due to his willingness to work, his integrity, his courage, his hopeful temper, and his inexhaustible stock of good nature and mother-wit. He made himself so useful to his employers they could not get on without him. When fifteen years of age his salary was \$30 per annum. A little after that he received \$14 per month as a clerk in Kennebunk. When twenty years of age, with \$62 in his pocket, he tried his fortune at Rockford, Ill. Afterward, in Chicago, he was one of the originators of the open board of brokers. He failed, as before stated, in 1856; borrowed \$100 on his watch and came to New York, and in less than five years paid all his debts and was a power in the New York stock markets. Soon he became the manager of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship company, the originator of the Iron Steam-boat company, and he is now the owner of an immense ranch in the southwest, stocked with 30,000 head of cattle. He is one of the busiest of busy men.

REV. JOHN HALL,

Distinguished Presbyterian Divine, New York City.

AMERICAN Presbyterian theology has one of its most able representatives and expounders in Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, who was born in Ireland, July 31, 1829. His ancestors removed from Scotland to the North of Ireland many years ago, and settled in the county of Ulster. His father was a man of means and good social standing. When the subject of this sketch was thirteen years of age he was prepared to enter Belfast college, where he won prizes for his attainments in Hebrew. After his graduation he began to study for the ministry, and in June, 1849, he was licensed to preach. Having done missionary work in the West of Ireland, he was called to a church at Armagh, where he was installed in June, 1852. Six years later he was called to the church of Mary's Abbey, now Rutland Square, in Dublin. There he was honored as one of the ablest and best educated of the preachers in that city of schools and churches. From Queen Victoria he received the complimentary appointment of Commissioner of Education for Ireland. In 1867 he was a delegate of the Irish general assembly to the United States. In this country he was cordially received, and his speeches and sermons were noticeable for their logic and simple eloquence. About the time of his visit here the church whose pastorate he holds was seeking a minister. A unanimous and hearty call was presented to him, which he accepted. He was installed November 3, 1867. Dr. Hall is an easy and graceful extemporaneous speaker, and usually preaches from a meagre skeleton of notes. His discourses are clear, concise and philosophical, and his contributions to the press are fine specimens of excellent English. In person he is tall, and of commanding, yet pleasant, presence. His smoothly-shaved face is the index of a charitable and generous nature, and beams with intelligence. It shows that he is an earnest man, endowed with that courteous decision which never falters, and that Christian heroism which is not afraid of responsibilities that may arise in the path of duty.

JOHN KELLY,
Distinguished Tammany Leader, New York.

SELF-MADE men are always held in esteem by public opinion, and in this respect John Kelly, ex-alderman, ex-sheriff, ex-Congressman and popular political leader, has achieved considerable reputation. New York was his birthplace, April 21, 1824. His father came from Ireland, and kept a small store in the fourteenth ward of his son's native city. In his boyhood John attended the parochial school attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was office boy in the *Herald* office when the paper was published in Ann street. Afterward he learned the grate-setting and stone-cutting trade; then started business on his own account, and prospered. He continued to study hard, reading law and political economy, and acquiring a knowledge of French and German. In his young manhood he joined the volunteer fire department, also the Emmet Guards, becoming captain of the latter. Being an authority in politics in his ward, in 1853 he was elected alderman, and the year following he was elected to Congress, defeating Mike Walsh. In 1856 he was re-elected to Congress, where he fought the Know-Nothing sentiment and advocated the homestead laws. Before the close of his second term he was elected sheriff of New York, and at the expiration of the three years after the close of his first term in 1865, he was re-elected sheriff. In 1871 he began his work of reform in Tammany, and became a political giant. In person he was tall, with a powerful frame, and in appearance far superior to the newspaper representations. In public he was a forcible speaker, wielding a marked magnetic influence over his auditors. His habits were unexceptionable, and no one doubted his personal integrity. He died June 1, 1886.

SAMUEL JONES TILDEN,
Prominent Lawyer and Ex-Governor of New York.

WIDELY known by his political and financial operations, Samuel J. Tilden has a prominent place among the notabilities of the American metropolis, and is conspicuous for his ability as a writer and speaker. He was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., February 9, 1814. In the course of his educational training he entered Yale college in 1833, but completed his studies at the New York university. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself as an acute and logical pleader. As a lawyer he was employed in many important cases. Among those most worthy of mention are the Flagg contested election for the comptrollership of New York City, in 1855; the Burdell heirs against Mrs. Cunningham, in 1857; the Cumberland coal case, in 1858, and the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, in 1863. He has been very prominent in politics; was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1846, and of the State Assembly, where he exerted the utmost of his endeavors to shape the canal policy. In 1855 he was a candidate for the office of State Attorney-General, but was defeated. In 1866 he was honored with the chairmanship of the Democratic State committee. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention. In 1870-'71 he was active in ferreting out frauds in the New York City government. In 1872 he was a member of the Assembly, and in 1874 was elected Governor of New York. In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency, but defeated, and retired to private life. A scholarly and cultivated man, polite and pleasant in his address, he combined the discretion of a lawyer with the shrewdness of a politician. He never married. Died Aug. 4, 1886.

RUSSELL SAGE,
Ex-Member of Congress and Financier.

ONE of the best-known men in Wall-street is Russell Sage, the possessor of immense wealth, and one of the few who have remained solvent amid the changes in the money-market. He never fails to honor his contracts, however great the pecuniary sacri-

fice, and he has won the name of "Old Integrity." He was born in Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., August 15, 1816. The child of poor parents, he had only a common education. In early life he determined to earn all he could and spend less than he earned. When fifteen years of age, in 1831, he was employed by his brother Henry, a grocer, in Troy, N. Y. When eighteen he engaged in business with his brother Elisha, also a grocer, in Troy. The firm prospered and the business increased. Mr. Sage dissolved partnership with his brother, and then, a part of the time alone and a part of the time with other firms, he engaged extensively in grain, flour and beef and pork-packing in the west. Some of his ventures were heavy and generally fortunate. He was one of the founders of the commercial bank of Troy; was deeply interested in railroad speculations, and with some of his associates he has fought many railroad battles in the courts. He was an alderman in Troy from 1843 to 1850. In 1846 he was treasurer of the county of Rensselaer and held the office till 1851. He was a Whig, and often a delegate to State and national conventions. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress and was beaten by a small adverse majority. Two years later he was elected and made his mark as a member of the thirty-third Congress. He was re-elected by an increased majority in 1854, and was a member of the committee of ways and means. He was in favor of the expulsion of Brooks for his assault on Charles Sumner. His speech on the Kansas slavery question was considered able and effective. He also spoke on the purchase of Mount Vernon, the deficiency and homestead bills, the military academy bill, the river and harbor bill, etc. In 1860 he plunged into the vortex of Wall-street. He was then worth about \$200,000. He sold no privileges at that time and loaned no money without the best security. He is now worth many millions. He is a close, shrewd, far-seeing calculator; and he has great self-reliance, not to say assurance, and that is not a matter of surprise, since the genial dame Good Fortune seems to have been always on his side to shield him in the time of trial and to crown him with success in all his undertakings.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
Founder of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph.

CYRUS W. FIELD belongs to a distinguished family. One of his brothers is a judge, another stands at the head of the New York bar, and another is the editor and owner of the New York *Evangelist*. Cyrus has linked the old world with the new, and "gathered the nations in a group" with the submarine telegraph. He has won wide celebrity and fortune, and is a millionaire. He was born November 30, 1819, at Stockbridge, Mass., where he was educated and had for his school companions the Sedgwicks and others who became noted in the world of letters and politics. When eighteen years of age, he was employed in New York, in A. T. Stewart's dry-goods store, whence after one year of service he went to Lee, Mass., and engaged as a clerk in the office of his brother, Mathew Field. Eighteen months later he went to Westfield, Mass., and became the junior partner of E. Root & Co's paper firm, which failed a few years afterward and left Mr. Field deeply in debt. His next venture was the opening of a paper commission-house in New York, at which time he was his own porter, clerk, cashier and boss. He was very exact, methodical and prompt. At noon, no matter who was present, he would spread a napkin on his desk, and partake of his lunch from a tin pail. In ten years he built up an immense business, paid his Westfield creditors, principal and interest, bought the homestead on which his father lived as a tenant, and presented it to him. The greatest event of his life, however, was the laying of the Atlantic cable, to construct which he crossed the ocean almost as many times as the weaver-spider passes from point to point when building its bridge of gossamer. Thurlow Weed, when

urging President Pierce to sign "The Field Bill," that had passed Congress, said to the president: "Mr. Field is one of the kindest and best of men, but he is so nervous and so much excited, you will kill him by withholding your signature." The bill was signed at once. Mr. Field is tall and "spare." He has a fine head, a broad, high forehead, full electric eyes, eagle nose, and thin, compressed lips that are partly concealed under a light growth of beard. His face indicates firmness, courage and intellectual superiority.

SAMUEL R. WELLS,

Phrenologist and Publisher, New York City.

SAMUEL R. WELLS was widely known as an authority on the subject of phrenology and as a promoter of all the phases of reform that tend to advance the best interests of humanity. He was born in West Hartford, Conn., April 4, 1820. In his childhood he removed with his parents to Sodus Bay, N. Y. There he spent his early years, working on the farm, boating, hunting, fishing, and in various other occupations and amusements incident to rural life. When he attained to young manhood he learned the tanner's trade, seeking the best instruction, until he became a complete master of the business and commanded its highest wages. Being industrious, temperate and skillful, he easily found plenty of good work to do and good men to work for. After saving a few hundred dollars, he determined to study the medical profession, and he was making considerable progress in that direction when he attended a course of lectures delivered by the Fowlers in the city of Boston. He was deeply impressed with the interesting theme and resolved to investigate it. When a boy, his first ideas of phrenology were obtained from a chart which had been marked by Miss Charlotte Fowler, an accomplished young lady, then in her teens, who afterward became his wife. In 1844 he formed a copartnership with the Fowlers, and entered their office, then in Nassau street, New York. He organized the book business and gave a new spring to the famous *Phrenological Journal*. In 1860 Mr. Wells and Mr. L. N. Fowler made the tour of the United States and the British provinces, and afterward extended their journey to England, Scotland and Ireland. He was the author of "Wedlock, or the Right Relations of the Sexes," and "New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character." He died on the morning of April 13, 1875, aged fifty-five years. He was an amiable and benevolent gentleman, of attractive presence and graceful address, and tall, slender and symmetrical, with a face indicating high intelligence and refinement. A vigorous growth of dark hair covered a finely formed head. His eyes, weakened, probably, by hard study, were helped by the use of spectacles. The contour of his face showed sensitiveness and delicate sympathy, combined with a singular power of analysis and decision of character.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,

Extensive Land-Owner, Public Officer and Scientist.

THIS gentleman, well known as "the patroon," or owner of extensive land-grants rented out to numerous tenants, was a lineal descendant of Kilian Van Rensselaer, the original "patroon" of 1630, and was born in New York City, November 1, 1764. He was educated at Harvard college, graduating in 1782, and in 1783 married a daughter of General Philip Schuyler. He was a member of the State assembly in 1789, and a State senator from 1790 to 1795. In 1795 he became lieutenant-governor of the State, holding the office for six years. In 1801 he was chosen chairman of the State constitutional convention, and was appointed commander of the mounted State militia, with the rank of general. In 1810-11, he was appointed a commissioner to explore the route for a canal to Western New York. During the war of 1812, with his cavalry, he captured Queenstown, Canada, but could not retain it, owing to his men refusing to leave their own State, and on this account he resigned his

command. From 1816 until his death he was one of the Erie canal commissioners, and president of the board for fifteen years. He was again elected to the State legislature in 1816. He was chosen regent of the State university in 1819, and was also its chancellor. In 1820 he was president of the State board of agriculture. In 1821 he was a member of the State constitutional convention. From 1821 to 1823 he superintended geological surveys along the line of the Erie canal and elsewhere. In 1824 he established a scientific school at Troy, N. Y., afterward known as the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute. From 1822 to 1829 he was a member of Congress, and directly instrumental in electing John Quincy Adams President by his vote in the House. In 1825 Yale college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He died at Albany, N. Y., January 26, 1839.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Patriot, Statesman and Financier.

ALLEXANDER HAMILTON was born in the Isle of Nevis (West Indies), January 11, 1757. With his mother he removed to New York, where he was educated at Columbia college. At nineteen he entered the revolutionary army, and, in 1777, was aide to General Washington, with whom he fought at the siege of Yorktown with great bravery. He studied law on the return of peace, began practice in New York, and soon rose to distinction. His election as a member of Congress occurred in 1782. In 1787 he aided in framing the constitution of the United States. He assisted in writing *The Federalist* in 1787 and 1788, and was appointed Secretary of the National Treasury by President Washington in 1789. In this office he established a system of finance that greatly benefited the country. He returned to the practice of his profession in 1795. In 1798, when France threatened to invade the republic, he was chosen second in command of the government forces, subsequently returning to his law practice and achieving new success and eminence. In a duel with Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804, he fell, greatly loved and lamented. His labors and essays are still highly appreciated.

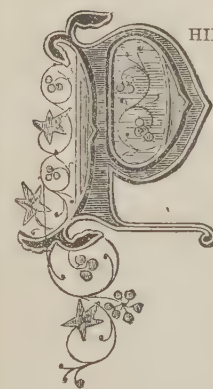
WILLIAM M. TWEED,

Known as the "Boss" of a Disreputable "Ring."

THIS remarkable personage was born in New York City, April 3, 1823, and learned the trade of a chair-maker, but subsequently became a lawyer. From 1852 to 1871 he successively filled the offices of alderman, member of Congress, city supervisor and chairman of the board of supervisors, school commissioner, State senator, and commissioner of the city department of public works. It was in this last position that he, with others, formed a "ring," and converted large sums of public money to their private use, one medium of their ill-gotten gains being the building and furnishing of the new city court-house. In 1871 he was arrested in a civil suit for malfeasance in office, and held for trial in bonds of \$1,000,000; and later in the year he was arrested on a criminal charge of fraud, but was released on bail of \$5,000. Early in 1873 both suits were tried, but the jury disagreed. Toward the close of that year, however, he was convicted of fraud, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, fined \$12,550, and incarcerated on Blackwell's Island, in New York harbor. In 1875 a civil suit to recover \$6,000,000 from him was begun in the supreme court of the State, with several other actions, civil and criminal. Later that year, the court of appeals decided that his imprisonment was illegal, and ordered his discharge; but he was required to furnish bail-bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 in the pending civil suits, and failing to do so, was confined in the Ludlow street jail. On the 4th of December, 1875, he escaped from custody, and fled to Europe; but after an absence of several months he was recaptured in Spain, and again placed in jail, in New York, where he died April 12, 1878.

PHILADELPHIA,
— AND —
SKETCHES OF SOME OF HER PEOPLE,
— * —
Past and Present.

A Few Men who are Widely and Favorably Known.



PHILADELPHIA is one of the oldest and most renowned of American cities, and its origin and history are full of interest. William Penn, having received from Charles II., King of England, a charter for all the land west of the Delaware river, visited the present site of Philadelphia in 1682, and there concluded his celebrated treaty of peace with the Indians, whereby he acquired absolute possession of the territory designated in the royal grant. At this time he founded the city and gave it the name that it now bears. The peaceful relations between the colonists and Indians continued uninterrupted for sixty years, during which the city prospered. While the war of the Revolution still raged, in 1774, the first Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia; it was there, in 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was signed, and it was the established seat of government of the United States from 1790 until 1800, when the city of Washington became the permanent national capital. Philadelphia ranks as the second seaport of the Union in point of size and importance. It has been the theatre of many great and good enterprises in commerce, literature and science, and has produced some of the finest intellects in the world. Among its most eminent citizens have been Franklin, Girard, and the many other brilliant and honored men whose life-sketches are herewith given.

WILLIAM PENN,
Founder of the State of Pennsylvania.

SIR WILLIAM PENN was an admiral in the British navy. His son, the subject of this sketch, was born in London, England, October 14, 1644. His education was commenced in a country school when he was still of very tender age; at twelve, in London, he studied under a private tutor, and at fifteen entered Oxford university. There he was converted to the tenets of the Quakers, and this change in his religious views led to his expulsion from the institution. Retiring to Paris, he remained there two years, engaged in study. Upon his return, having many advantages of a social character, with his mind highly cultivated, and possessing native talent and wit, he stepped aside from the follies and pleasures of his position and tenaciously clung to the sober habits and simple methods of living adopted by the Quakers. This course led, in 1667, to his arrest, and exposed him to public derision; and his continued religious profession afterward caused him to be taken into custody several times. At the age of twenty-four, in 1668, he entered upon the ministry of the gospel, and traveled and preached and wrote in support of the faith to which his life was now devoted. By order of the Bishop of London he was thrown into prison, where he languished for several months. Royal influence, however, was interposed in

his behalf, and he was released. Going to Ireland to look after his father's estate, he remained about a year, and then returned to London. While preaching there he fell under the displeasure of the mayor of London, who had him again imprisoned. Upon his release he traveled in Holland and Germany, and soon afterward was married to the daughter of Sir William Springett. In 1681, King Charles II. gave him a charter for the province of Pennsylvania, in America, as is supposed, to pay a debt owing by his majesty to Admiral Penn. Probably the younger Penn had the province in view as an asylum for his persecuted brethren in the Quaker faith, and as a field for the promotion of civil and religious freedom. And, although he had received the territory by a royal grant, he deemed it his duty to purchase it from the original owners, the Indians. Sailing to America in 1682, he landed at Newcastle, August 24, and proceeded to Chester, where he called an assemblage of the settlers, the result of which was the adoption of mild and satisfactory laws for the government of the province. The same year he concluded his celebrated treaty with the Indians at what is now known as Kensington, in the northern part of Philadelphia. For two years, during which he laid the foundations of the "Quaker City," he devoted himself to the affairs of the province, returning to England in 1684. There trouble, imprisonment and persecution attended him, and fifteen years elapsed before he was permitted to revisit Pennsylvania. This was his last return to his possessions, and after presenting the city of Philadelphia with a charter, he sailed for home in 1701. Soon afterward the province was taken from his control by the government, upon the pretext that he had changed the administration of it from a colonial to a regal character. Lingered in feeble health for several years, he died July 30, 1718.

BENJ. H. BREWSTER,
Eminent Jurist and Attorney-General.

THE legal profession takes just pride in the career of Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, who was born in Salem county, N. J., October 13, 1816. The father of Mr. Brewster ranked high as a member of the Philadelphia bar. When eighteen years of age young Brewster had so assiduously applied himself to study that he graduated at Princeton (N. J.) college. In 1838 he was admitted as a member of the bar at Philadelphia, and at once rose to prominence in his profession. His first appointment as a public officer came from President Polk, who selected him for a commissioner to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States. In 1866 Governor Geary appointed him attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, and on December 16, 1881, President Arthur promoted him to his Cabinet as Attorney-General to the United States. Not only does he rank high as a legal authority, but he is esteemed as a gentleman of rare culture and literary talent, having an enviable reputation as a platform orator and lecturer.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,
Proprietor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

BALTIMORE, Md., was the birthplace of George W. Childs, May 12, 1829. When fourteen years old, a poor lad, he obtained employment in a bookstore as shop-boy. After remaining there four years, he opened a small store on his own account. Subsequently the firm became Childs & Peterson and engaged in the publication of books. The business proved profitable, and on December 3, 1864, he became proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. In this purchase was realized the object of his early ambition to own and control a daily newspaper in some metropolitan city. Success crowned his efforts in this as in his former enterprises. Before the paper came into his hands it had been published at a loss, but he conducted it with such rare tact and discernment as to increase its circulation, within a few years, to more than 90,000 copies daily, and his fame as a publisher, as well as a genial gentleman, is world-wide. A patron of all worthy charities, he gives generously to many needy institutions, and liberally aids every public enterprise for the improvement of his adopted city. In the spirit of genuine hospitality he has, perhaps, entertained more distinguished personages of this and other countries than any other living man, thus producing in the minds of influential strangers the best impressions of America and Philadelphia.

WALT. WHITMAN,
Poet, Lecturer and Public Reader.

ECENTRICITY in verbal expression and a genius of unusual character have made this poet famous. Of English and Holland-Dutch descent, he came upon the stage of action at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819, and his childhood, youth and early manhood were spent upon the Island and in New York City and Brooklyn. The public schools chiefly furnished him with what education he received during his tender years, and with such good effect that from the time he was fifteen until he was twenty he taught school and educated others. After he was twenty he was successively a printer, carpenter, magazine-writer, traveling correspondent for the press, and editor. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he joined the Union army as volunteer nurse on the field and in the hospitals, and this was his occupation for three years. When the war was ended he temporarily resided in the southwest and in Canada, but his home has been for several years at Camden, N. J. Two volumes of his writings have been published—"Specimen Days and Collect," an autobiographical and prose compilation, and "Leaves of Grass," a collection of poems. Latterly he has been engaged in reading his poems and lecturing from the platform. In person Mr. Whitman is tall, erect and stout, and moves about with the aid of a large cane. His white hair, thrown straight back from his brow, and full white beard, give him a striking and patriarchal appearance. His cheeks are fresh and ruddy, his forehead is deeply furrowed with horizontal lines; in conversation his blue-gray eyes seem prone to hide themselves under the falling eyelids, which are presently suddenly lifted as if by a thought. His voice is clear and firm, his manner free from all affectation or eccentricity, and eminently natural and social.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
Educator and President of Girard College.

THE cause of education has seldom been more honorably or efficiently represented than in the person of this venerable man, who entered upon his career on a farm near Augusta, Maine, March 27, 1808. He received his preparatory education at the Maine Wesleyan seminary, afterward entering Bowdoin college, at which he graduated. Later in life he was appointed pro-

fessor of chemistry and natural philosophy, and also of English literature in Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, retaining these chairs for thirteen consecutive years. In 1850 he was chosen president of Girard college, Philadelphia. This position he resigned in 1862, desiring to retire from active duty to the privacy of his farm on the banks of the Delaware river. After a rest of two years he was appointed president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural college. In 1867 he was recalled to the control of Girard college, and remained its president until his death. From 1872 until 1881 he was also president of the American Bible society, performing his duties efficiently until his advanced age compelled him to relinquish them. He was a ripe scholar and a liberal contributor to the leading periodicals of the day. His death occurred August 29, 1882.

FREDERICK FRALEY,
Public-Spirited Capitalist and Financier.

SUCCESS in business, with scientific and philosophical attainments, distinguish the life-work of Frederick Fraley, who entered upon life in Philadelphia, July 28, 1804. In his youth he was liberally educated in private schools, and afterward trained for commercial pursuits. In 1834 he was chosen a member of the city council, and from that time onward he filled many private and public positions of honor. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State senate; in 1840, chief executive officer of the American Fire Insurance company; in 1847, president of the Schuylkill Navigation company; secretary and treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance for the international exhibition of 1876, and, in 1878, president of the Western Savings-Fund society of Philadelphia. In addition to these he has filled the following: Member, secretary, vice-president and president of the American Philosophical society; president of the National Board of Trade; trustee of the university of Pennsylvania for thirty years, receiving from it the degree of Doctor of Laws, and one of the founders of the Franklin institute in 1824. In Jan., 1887, he was re-elected President of the National Board of Trade. But while his life was largely devoted to business, he gave much time to philosophical and scientific studies.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW,
Proficient in Medical and Surgical Science.

THE shooting of President Garfield, by an assassin, in 1881, prominently brought before the people the name of this gentleman, who was the first of the consulting surgeons called to the White House. Dr. Agnew, the son of an eminent physician in Lancaster county, Pa., was born in 1818. Pursuing the study of his father's profession he enjoyed competent educational facilities, graduating at Newark college, N. J., and receiving his medical degree at the university of Pennsylvania. At first he practiced medicine in a country town, but after a few years he removed to Philadelphia, and was chosen lecturer in the Philadelphia School of anatomy. At the same time he established the School of Operative surgery. In 1854 he was elected surgeon of the Philadelphia hospital, and founded the Pathological museum. Nine years later (1863) he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on clinical surgery in the university of Pennsylvania, and also surgeon of Wills' Ophthalmic hospital. In 1865 he was further honored by his election as surgeon of the Pennsylvania hospital and likewise of the Orthopedic hospital. In 1870 he was called to the chair of operative surgery in the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1871 became professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the same institution. While filling the position of professor and lecturer in the university, he is also a distinguished physician and surgeon, with a very large private practice.



Benjamin H. Brewster.



Wayne MacVeagh.



John Wanamaker.



Dr. Joseph Leidy.



Dr. D. Hayes Agnew.



Louis A. Godey.



Walt Whitman.



Henry C. Carey.



William Penn.



Signer Blitz.



William D. Kelley.



Albion W. Tourgee.



Matthew Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church.



Joshua B. Lippincott.

Prominent Citizens

—OF—

PHILADELPHIA,

Past and Present.



John W. Forney.



Alexander K. McClure.



John Welsh.



James L. Claghorn.



Henry Disston.



Charles G. Leland.



Adam Forepaugh.



John F. Hartranft.



Rev. Albert Barnes.



George W. Childs.



Daniel Dougherty.



George H. Boker.



William H. Allen.



Frederick Fraley.

Prominent Citizens

—OF—

PHILADELPHIA,

Past and Present.

HENRY C. CAREY,**Earnest and Intelligent Political Economist.**

STANDING high in the list of intelligent and active political economists is blazoned the name of Henry Charles Carey, a native of Philadelphia, who was born December 15, 1793, and enjoyed the benefit of the educational institutions of that city. At the age of twenty-six he became associated with his father in a publishing house, and at the end of three years, his father retiring, he assumed the business of the firm. The thorough study of political economy had made him proficient in that science, and in 1835 he published his first work, entitled, "Essay on the Rate of Wages, with an Examination of the Differences in the Condition of the Laboring Population throughout the World." From time to time, afterward, he gave to the world other volumes of a similar character, among the most noted of which are the following: "Principles of Political Economy," in three octavo volumes; "The Law of Distribution," and "The Credit System in France, Great Britain and the United States." In his treatment of the tariff question he was distinguished for the zeal with which he advocated the principle of protection of American industry and opposed the doctrines of free trade. His writings retain their influence and are esteemed as authorities in discussion of the topics upon which they treat. His death occurred October 13, 1879.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY.**Lawyer, Lecturer and Political Orator.**

AS a profession, law is an excellent stepping-stone to public reputation, especially when combined with a gift of oratory and political aspirations. This is demonstrated in the life-work of Mr. Daniel Dougherty, who came upon the stage of action in Philadelphia, October 15, 1826. Being a lad dependent upon his own exertions to obtain a livelihood, his early education was of necessity neglected. His desire for knowledge, however, made him anxious to enter upon a course of professional training. This ambition and the early development of his oratorical powers, with his fondness for speaking in public, led him to study law, and his admission to the bar was effected in 1849. His first case was the defense of a man on trial for his life, and he won it. Success and the ability and promise of greatness thus developed at once placed him among the noted members of his profession, and this honor his subsequent career maintained, so that his practice has become extensive and valuable. Although mingling but little in political contests, his fame as an orator on the platform, especially during the war of the Rebellion, is wide-spread. In 1880 he attended the national democratic convention at Cincinnati, and there, with much eloquence, he nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for the Presidency. As a lecturer on general topics he is also much esteemed, and complimented with the title of "the silver-tongued orator."

MATTHEW SIMPSON,**Eloquent Prelate of the Methodist Episcopal Church.**

CADIZ, Ohio, gave the eloquent Bishop Simpson to the world, June 21, 1811. At twenty-one he graduated at Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa. A course of medical studies was then pursued for about a year, and in 1833 he started in business as a physician. Soon, however, he found himself strongly influenced to abandon medicine and enter the pulpit, and the same year obtained license to preach in Methodist churches. In 1837 he was elected vice-president and professor of natural sciences in Alleghany college; in 1839, became president of the Asbury university, in Indiana; in 1848, was appointed editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1852 was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. At death he was senior bishop, and was regarded as one of the finest pulpit orators and erudite

divines in his denomination. As an author he has prepared several books—"A Hundred Years of Methodism," in 1876, and "Lectures on Preaching," and was principal editor of "The Cyclopædia of Methodism." He died at his home in Philadelphia, June 18, 1884.

ALBION W. TOURGEE,**Soldier, Lawyer, Reconstructionist, Editor and Novelist.**

DESCENDANT of the French Huguenots, Mr. Tourgee was born at Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 2, 1838, and acquired his preparatory tuition at the village academy. When twenty years old, in 1858, he enlarged his field of study by entering Rochester (N. Y.) university; but at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, he withdrew from the college and enlisted as a private soldier. Unfortunately he was so seriously wounded in the service that he had to be discharged soon after reaching the front. In 1862 he was admitted to the practice of the law in Ohio; but, instead of following his profession, he re-entered the army and remained with it until the war ended. Taking up his residence in North Carolina, he began to practice law, and was called to assist in the work of federal reconstruction. He next established the *Union Register*, a weekly newspaper, at Greensboro, N. C., and devoted his pen mainly to the advocacy of the equality of political rights. In 1866 he was a delegate to the convention of Southern loyalists which met in June at Philadelphia. There, as the principal champion of negro-suffrage, he met with violent opposition from the border States. His popularity in North Carolina, however, led to his election as judge of the superior court of that State in April, 1868. In 1875 he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law. Not long after this he began his literary career. He had already printed a novel, issued in 1874, and since republished under the title of "A Royal Gentleman." In 1877 appeared a legal compilation entitled "The Code, and Decisions in 1876." His most popular work, "A Fool's Errand," challenged the admiration of the public in 1879, followed by "Figs and Thistles;" in 1880 came "Bricks Without Straw." Within three years the sales of his novels reached 500,000 copies. In 1881 he began the publication, at Philadelphia, of *Our Continent*, a weekly magazine, of which he was editor and proprietor. For a few years only it proved successful. One of his recent publications in book-form is styled "Some Other Fools." He has also become a platform lecturer of considerable celebrity.

CHARLES G. LELAND,**Journalist and Genial and Versatile Author.**

MISCELLANEOUS literature in the United States owes much to the genius of Charles Godfrey Leland, who was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1824. Most of his early tuition was received in the school of the "Concord philosopher," Bronson A. Alcott, who was then teaching in the "Quaker City." At sixteen the lad entered Princeton (N. J.) college, at which he graduated in 1844. Going to Europe, he pursued special studies in the universities of Heidelberg (Germany), Munich (Bavaria) and Paris. Returning to Philadelphia, he began to study law, and after two years was admitted to the bar; but preferring literary labor, he relinquished the practice of his profession and became a writer for the press. In this pursuit he soon became well-known as a contributor to the journals and serials of the day. In 1848 he was engaged as foreign editor of the *International Magazine*; from 1853 to 1855 he edited the New York *Illustrated News*, and in May, 1866, he became managing editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, and established the *Weekly Press*. His fame, however, rests principally upon his books, in which his genial humor and erudition have found appreciative admirers. Among his most esteemed published writings are the "Hans Breitman Ballads," "Egyptian Sketch-Book," "Minor Arts" and "Red Indians." His home is in his native city.

JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
Successful Bookseller and Publisher.

MOST of the publishing-houses in Philadelphia appear to have been successfully managed, and the long-established and widely-known firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co. is an example of what combined energy and intelligence can effect in an honorable business. The senior partner, Joshua B. Lippincott, was a native of Burlington County, N. J., where he was born in 1816. At an early age he went to Philadelphia and obtained a situation in a small bookstore. At eighteen years old he found himself in sole charge of a considerable book business, which he conducted to the entire satisfaction of his employers. In 1836 he founded the business of which he became the honored head. At first the publishing of books, and that in a limited manner, engrossed his attention, but he soon branched out and increased his stock with a greater variety, including periodicals, stationery and miscellaneous goods. His prosperity continuing, in 1850 he determined to enlarge his business, and at the outset he purchased the stock-in-trade and good-will of Grigg & Elliot, then the most extensive book-publishers in Philadelphia. This purchase placed Mr. Lippincott and his partner in a position to enter the field successfully as booksellers, and their next step was to enlarge their sphere as publishers. The immense success that they have achieved in this direction is indicated by the departments of literature covered by their publications, which embrace history, biography, religion, fiction, poetry, medicine, science, law and miscellany, numbering about 3,000 different titles, and increasing from year to year. The building in which their business was carried on was erected in 1862, and their growing trade also demanded the construction of another great edifice in order to meet their requirements as book manufacturers. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world, and its business connections extend to all parts of the globe. Its founder was esteemed for his powers of discrimination, perseverance and enterprise. He died January 5, 1886.

WAYNE MacVEAGH,

Ex-Minister to Turkey and Formerly Attorney-General.

STATESMANSHIP flourishes in Pennsylvania, and there meets with reward, as illustrated in the life of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, who honored Chester county by his coming into the world at Phoenixville, April 19, 1833. Twenty years afterward he graduated at Yale college, and in 1856, having been admitted to the bar of the State, he began a professional and political career of great brilliancy. In 1868 he was chairman of the State Republican committee; in April, 1870, he was appointed Minister to Turkey, resigning that office in September, 1871; was appointed one of the commission to allay the local political excitement in Louisiana, the result being the confirmation of the Nichols dynasty, and in March, 1881, President Garfield called him to his cabinet as Attorney-General of the United States. Upon the accession of President Arthur, he determined to leave the cabinet, and resigned his office November 12, 1881. He then resumed the practice of law, in which he has exceedingly prospered, frequently being employed by large corporations as counsel. To his legal attainments and influence as a statesman he adds high literary and social culture, and enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Merchant and Active Philanthropist.

AMONG the self-made men of Philadelphia is numbered John Wanamaker, who was born in that city in July, 1837. His father was a brickmaker in moderate circumstances. The son derived his education only from the public schools, and was first employed in a lawyer's office. Afterward he was engaged

in a clothing-store as clerk. But his native energy, ability and ambition prevented his remaining for any great length of time in a subordinate position. In April, 1861, he started in the clothing business in a small way, on his own account, at Sixth and Market streets, under the firm-name of Wanamaker & Brown. The business prospered and increased, until, to-day, he is at the head of the largest clothing and dry-goods house in his native city. The Chestnut street store was opened in 1869; in March, 1876, the Grand Depot at Thirteenth street was occupied as a clothing-store. From time to time afterward other merchandise, such as is usually kept at large retail establishments, was added, especially in the line of hats, caps and dry-goods. The result was a necessity for the erection of adjoining structures until the store covered an entire block, fronting on Chestnut and Market streets. This one store employs 2,500 persons, and his two other establishments about 3,500 more—an army of 6,000 whom he controls. For six years Mr. Wanamaker was corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian association, and since 1871 he has been its president. With his large and increasing wealth he is public-spirited, materially aiding churches, Sunday-schools and benevolent enterprises with a liberal hand, and doing much to improve the moral and physical character of the people. He was the founder and principal contributor of the Bethany Presbyterian church, and is the popular superintendent of its Sunday-school, the largest in the city. He has built in its vicinity about four hundred houses in order to elevate the moral and social status of the people in that neighborhood. In 1886 he established a branch of his business in Chicago.

HENRY DISSTON,

The Great Saw Manufacturer of the United States.

AMERICA affords a fine field for inventive genius and skillful artisans. Such was the experience of the late Henry Disston, who died, a citizen of Philadelphia, March 16, 1878. His father was a manufacturer of lace-making machines in England, and Henry was born at Tewksbury, in that country, in 1819. At fourteen, accompanied by his father, he came to Philadelphia; but three days after reaching there the lad was deprived of his father by death, and found himself a stranger in a strange land. Being only a poor boy, his first step was to apprentice himself to a saw-maker, learning the business with such rapidity that at eighteen years of age he became foreman of the shop. When he was twenty-one, and his own master, his employer owed him \$125, which amount the young mechanic arranged to receive in shop-tools. With these he started in business on his own account, having his shop in a cellar. After struggling for several years to overcome the great prejudice that existed against American-made saws, he rented a room, in 1846 (where the business in 1883 was still carried on), introduced steam-power to aid him, and thus set up the first factory in this country for the production of hand-saws. His little workshop of only twenty feet square gradually grew under the success of his business until it now embraces a score of mammoth structures, covering hundreds of acres of land, in which sixteen hundred men are employed, and in which sixteen engines, with more than the power of two thousand horses, are required to run the several immense factories that comprise the works. Here are manufactured saws, files, and other steel tools of various kinds. Two hundred and fifty houses, three churches, two school-houses and a hospital have been erected for the workmen of this establishment and their families—a population of 3,000 souls. The company now consists of Mr. Disston's four sons, who ship their goods to all the principal ports of commerce in the world. The founder enjoyed the reputation of having been a popular employer and a philanthropist, giving liberally to benevolent and religious institutions.

LOUIS A. GODEY,**Forty-Seven Years Publisher of "The Lady's Book."**

IN THE birth of Louis Antoine Godey, in the city of New York, June 6, 1804, the progress of light literature in the United States reached a new era. The aim of his early instruction was to fit him for the profession of journalism, and his studies were pursued and finished in his native metropolis. In 1830 he removed to Philadelphia, and then and there established *Godey's Lady's Book*, which he continued to publish until 1877. This was the first periodical produced in this country specially for ladies. Mr. Godey was a careful and generous publisher, and his conduct of his magazine, with its brilliant array of writers, tended to make it extremely popular, so that in 1864 it numbered one hundred and fifty thousand subscribers. In 1877 he disposed of it to a stock company, and retired to private life with a fortune exceeding a million of dollars, the result of his one great enterprise. In his profession he was conservative, energetic, honorable, and watchful in the extreme as to the purity of his publication. By these qualities he secured the confidence of his patrons. Frequent acts of charity in behalf of the unfortunate, the poor and the aged, distinguished his prosperous career. He did not long survive his retirement from active life, for he died at his home in Philadelphia, November 29, 1878.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,**Successful Soldier and Governor of Pennsylvania.**

ILLUSTRIOUS among the sons of Pennsylvania stands John Frederick Hartranft, who was born in Montgomery county, in that State, December 16, 1830. The facilities afforded for his education were so ample that in 1853 he graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y. At first he engaged in business as a civil engineer; but after a time he abandoned this occupation, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the State in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, in 1861, he entered the Union army as the colonel of a volunteer regiment. After considerable service he was, in the spring of 1864, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in March, 1865, to that of brevet major-general. The war closed soon afterward and he retired from military service. The same year he was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania, receiving a re-election to that office in 1868. His popularity increasing, he was elected Governor of the State in 1872, and again in 1875. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him postmaster at Philadelphia, and in 1880 he was transferred to the collectorship of that port. Both as a soldier and a civilian, the honors and emoluments which he has received appear to have been justly bestowed.

GEORGE H. BOKER,**Poet, and President of the Union League.**

MINSTRELS and minstrelsy have ever possessed an interest in the minds of the people. "Tell me," said a notable authority, "who writes the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their laws." And there is, indeed, an intimate relation between lyric verse and patriotism that gives a charm to both. In the case of George H. Boker, who was born in 1824, in Philadelphia, the patriotic and poetic principles are conspicuously combined. Educated at Princeton (N. J.) college, he graduated in 1847, and in the following year he first appeared before the public as an author, bringing out a volume of poems entitled "The Lesson of Life." His second volume, "The Podesta's Daughter, and Other Poems"—which had the honor of being translated into German and reprinted in an American anthology—was issued in 1851. Prominent among his writings are several fine tragedies, including "Calaynos," "Anne Boleyn," and "All the World a Mask," which have attained

great popularity. During the war of the Rebellion he wrote numerous patriotic lyrics which intensified the loyalty of the people and encouraged their hearts. These were collected and printed, in 1864, in a volume—"Poems of War." In 1869 was issued "Konigsmarke, the Legend of the Hound, and Other Poems." Since then he has not published any other volume of poetry. In 1871 President Grant tendered him the office of Minister to the Turkish empire, and in 1875 he was appointed United States envoy to St. Petersburg, Russia. He was also one of the founders of the celebrated "Union League," and is now (1883) its honored president. As one of the sterling patriots of his times he deserves a place in the hearts and history of his countrymen.

JOHN WELSH,**Merchant and Ex-Minister to England.**

PHILADELPHIA had the honor of being his birth-place, November 9, 1805. His educational training was received in his native city, where, early in life, he entered upon a business career that continued successful and placed him among the prosperous and prominent merchants of the "Quaker City." In addition to this success, his public spirit has caused him to be identified with most of the institutions of the city, such as its parks, university, hospital, libraries and other charities. In great movements his fellow-citizens have often appealed to him to lead them, and his capacity and good judgment were signally manifested in the brilliant triumph of the great sanitary fair in 1864, and the centennial exhibition in 1876, of whose finance committee he was president. For many years Mr. Welsh has been president of the Philadelphia Board of Trade and other commercial institutions. In politics he was a Whig, but promptly took his place with the Republican party on its organization. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him minister to England, a position that he held two years, when, because of family bereavements, he tendered his resignation, which the president accepted with expressions of strong reluctance and warm personal sympathy. From that time he declined to re-enter public life, but engaged in very extensive business until his death, April 10, 1886. His writings were chiefly on economic subjects.

JOHN W. FORNEY,**A Brilliant and Prosperous Newspaper Editor.**

OF humble parentage, beginning life at Lancaster, Pa., September 30, 1817, and left an orphan in his infancy, John Wein Forney early displayed the sterling qualities that distinguished his after-life. Having an opportunity he learned the printing business in all its branches. At sixteen he was engaged as special contributor to the *Lancaster Journal*, and four years later he became its editor. In 1845 he was appointed deputy-surveyor of the port at Philadelphia, and at the same time was also chosen for editor of *The Pennsylvanian*, the leading State organ of the Democratic party, in which position he secured a national reputation. In December, 1851, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives in Congress, serving during two terms. On the first day of August, 1857, he founded the *Philadelphia Press*, which in his hands gained a wide influence. In 1861 he was elected Secretary of the United States senate. In November, 1871, he was appointed collector of customs at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was chosen commissioner to represent the centennial exposition in foreign countries. In 1878 he established *The Progress*, a weekly paper, carefully conducted, which achieved a fine reputation. Unfortunately he died while only in his sixty-fifth year, December 9, 1881, after having filled, for more than forty years, a high position in the journalism and politics of his country.

ALBERT BARNES,**Presbyterian Divine and Biblical Commentator.**

CLOSELY linked with the name of Albert Barnes are some of the most popular theological treatises that America has produced. A farmer's son, he began his earthly career near Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., December 1, 1798. Whatever his early educational advantages may have been in those primitive days of the republic it is certain that in 1820 he graduated at Hamilton college, at Clinton, N. Y.; three years afterwards he also graduated at the Princeton (N. J.) Theological seminary, and the same year was licensed to preach the gospel. He did not, however, assume the duties of his profession until in 1825, when he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Morristown, N. J. In 1830 he was transferred to Philadelphia, taking pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian church in that city. This office he filled without change for about thirty-seven years, when, his health failing, he resigned his active participation in church work, but maintained his connection with his flock until his death, which occurred December 24, 1870. As a preacher and theological expounder he was very popular, and as a writer upon religious topics his fame is world-wide. His most cherished work, probably, is his "Notes, Critical, Explanatory and Practical," on all the books of the New Testament, the prophecies of Isaiah and Daniel, the book of Job and the Psalms of David, in the Old Testament. These have been extensively circulated, not only in this country, but also in other lands by translation into the French, German and Welsh languages and some of the eastern dialects. It is stated that before his death more than a million copies of his commentaries had been sold and circulated in all parts of the world, and are, since then, selling more rapidly than before. Between 1857 and the time of his death, he also published "Church and Slavery," "The Way of Salvation," "The Atonement," "The Claims of Episcopacy Refuted," "The Church Manual," "Prayers for Family Worship," several volumes of his sermons, and a course of "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century," delivered before the students of Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1866. Upon the division of the Presbyterian church, in 1837, he became a supporter of the New School branch, and one of its leading divines. His career is another indication of what one man can accomplish by systematic habits, resolution and untiring energy.

"SIGNOR BLITZ,"**Expert Magician and Ventriloquist.**

IN HIS day few showmen were greater favorites with the public, young and old, than the prestidigitator whom everybody knew as "Signor Blitz," and very few were aware that he had any other name. He was born at Deal, in the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England, June 21, 1810, his father being a merchant in fair circumstances. At the inn in his native town young Blitz frequently exhibited numerous tricks of magic, which he had learned from time to time of wandering gypsies, and there laid the foundation of his after-career by astonishing the towns-people. Such was his adroitness that he soon gained a diabolical reputation for bewitching animate and inanimate things in the village. Very little of his youth was devoted to obtaining a school education, for the advantages offered for his tuition were decidedly poor. When nearly thirteen years of age he was taken from school by his father, who, in September, 1823, sent him, with an attendant, to Hamburg, Germany, to exhibit his magical powers in public. On the stage he soon became a wonder and a favorite with the high and middle classes, who kindly received and petted him while he remained there. From Hamburg he went to all the principal cities of Northern Europe, creating in each as much excite-

ment and attention as in the German metropolis; and after two years of successful exhibition he returned home in time to receive his mother's dying blessing. In the autumn of the year 1826 he visited England, performing first in provincial towns, and, in 1828, at the Coburg theatre in London. After a number of adventures in that city he visited Ireland and Scotland, and was well received. At Glasgow he first met his wife and married her. Remaining in Great Britain until 1833, and meeting with continuous success in business, he sailed in September of that year for New York, where, after a few weeks' visit he made his first appearance at Niblo's garden in a varied magical and musical performance. Then began his professional tour of the United States, taking in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Southern cities and British America, acquiring fame and fortune by his skill and pleasantry. Thence he journeyed to Antigua, Jamaica and Cuba, meeting with his usual success. Upon his return he permanently resided in Philadelphia, occasionally giving exhibitions at other places. During the war of the Rebellion he performed at 132 entertainments for the benefit and amusement of the 63,000 soldiers who attended them. Died January 28, 1877.

ADAM FOREPAUGH,**Dealer in Horses and Cattle, and Successful Showman.**

THE acquisition of wealth is not confined to any one class of industry, but attends almost any occupation that is carefully and persistently followed. This is the experience of thousands, and some of the results from engaging in untried business under such circumstances are indeed startling. Accident made the subject of this sketch a showman, but by his energy and perseverance he now stands at the head of his profession. Beginning life at Philadelphia, February 28, 1831, in humble circumstances, and with but little opportunity for obtaining an education, Adam Forepaugh commenced his active career as a butcher-boy. Tiring of home when sixteen years old, he ran away, and obtained employment at Cincinnati in a butcher's shop. His stay there was prolonged for several years, and then he returned to Philadelphia, where he opened a meat-shop on his own account. This business he continued until 1848, when he changed his vocation and embarked in running stage-coaches. The buying and selling of horses and cattle also occupied his attention, and within a year he bought and sold ten thousand horses. John O'Brien, the proprietor of a wagon-show, having become indebted to Mr. Forepaugh for horses furnished, to the amount of \$9,000, in 1861 admitted him as partner in the concern, and so Adam first became a showman, but without the intention of permanently making it his business. But the idea of forming a grand combination of amusements came into his mind, and he bought Mable's menagerie, which formed the nucleus of the present immense Forepaugh show that makes a sensation wherever it exhibits. For eight years the earnings of the combined circus and menagerie were devoted to its enlargement. Up to 1876 the "Aggregation" had moved from place to place in wagons; but he then constructed his own railroad trains—sleeping-coach, flat, box and stock cars—with which he has since transported his show throughout the country over iron tracks. With these facilities and the spirit of enterprise which distinguishes him, it is not incredible that, as he says, he "owns, controls and exhibits more *wild* animals, and individually possesses more show property, than any other single person or firm in the world." Among his accumulations are large real-estate purchases in Brooklyn, N. Y., Chicago and Philadelphia. In the latter city, where he resides, he owns nearly one hundred houses, worth half a million dollars. His is only another example of how a poor boy, working for \$4 a month, may by industry and perseverance overcome poverty and count his fortune by hundreds of thousands before he is past the prime of life.

JOSEPH LEIDY,
Physician, Naturalist and Doctor of Laws.

FOR copious and esteemed additions to medical and scientific literature the whole world is indebted to the subject of this notice, whose birth occurred in Philadelphia, September 9, 1823. His education was completed at the university of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1844. Then began his successful career as a physician and surgeon, professions so assiduously followed that, in 1853, he was called to the chair of anatomy in the institution where he received his degrees. Seven years previous to this promotion, however, he had been elected chairman of the curators of the Academy of Natural sciences. The value and scope of his scientific researches have resulted in giving him a world-wide celebrity. The Royal Society of London (England) has compiled a list of one hundred and twenty-five of his published contributions to his favorite sciences, and these are regarded by men of learning as invaluable, embracing, as they do, a wide range of subjects—anatomy, physiology, paleontology, entomology, helminthology, etc. All the learned societies of note, at home and abroad, have honored him with memberships, and fame concedes to him the highest place in the list of American naturalists.

ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE,
Journalist, State Officer and Eloquent Speaker.

DIVERSIFIED talent as a means to success in life is exemplified in Alexander Kelly McClure, editor of *The Times*, in Philadelphia, who came into existence in Perry county, Pa., January 9, 1828. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a tanner. When eighteen, in 1846, he established a country newspaper and made himself familiar with the printing business. Six years later he became the owner and publisher of the *Franklin Repository*, printed at Chambersburg, Pa., then one of the leading country newspapers in the State. In 1857 he was elected member of the legislature. In 1858 he was appointed superintendent of public printing and admitted to the practice of law. In 1859 he was elected to the State senate. In 1862 he was appointed assistant-adjutant-general of the United States army. In 1864 he was re-elected member of the legislature. In 1872, after years of legal experience, he became one of the leaders of "independent reform" in Philadelphia, and was re-elected to a seat in the State senate. In 1875 he was a candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. And in 1878 he, at the head of a company, founded *The Times*, an independent, influential daily newspaper in Philadelphia, of which he is still (in 1887) the editor. His reputation as a journalist is very extensive, but he also possesses acknowledged merit as a public speaker.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
Merchant, Banker and Patron of Fine Arts.

THE love of fine art is not always incompatible with the pursuit of wealth or the details of business. This is quite clearly demonstrated in the life of James Lawrence Claghorn, the well-known banker, who was born in Philadelphia, July 5, 1817. In childhood he received a common-school training, and at fourteen years of age he entered upon a mercantile career in his father's store, a large commission-house in the city. In 1840 he became a member of the firm, continuing in the business until the last day of December 1861, when he retired. During the war of the Rebellion he was a strong supporter of the Union cause. In 1867 he was elected president of the Commercial National bank of Philadelphia, of which he had been for many years a director. Previous to that time he had been a zealous member and patron of the Academy of Fine Arts, and he was the same year chosen to preside over its operations. In this position, by personal effort and liberality, he was largely instrumental

in securing for the society the commodious and elegant building that it now occupies. Of him it is said that no one has given a greater impetus to the cultivation of fine art in his native city, and in his own home, it is believed, he has the finest collection of steel-engravings in the world. For this branch of art he seems to have a decided partiality, and has purchased the works of the most eminent engravers in Europe and America.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
The Veteran Jurist, Statesman and Protectionist.

NOT many of the nation's counselors can show so fair and continuous a record of public duties performed as can William Darrah Kelley, whose birth occurred in Philadelphia, April 1, 1814. Having been deprived of a father's care at an early age, he was left to struggle with adverse circumstances, and completed his studies in the local school when eleven years old. There were three other children to support besides himself, and it was his ambition to labor for the sake of his poor mother and lighten her cares. At thirteen he was engaged as an errand-boy, and afterward apprenticed himself to a jewelry-house. At twenty he had mastered the trade, and in 1835 worked as a journeyman at Boston, Mass. Later, in Philadelphia, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar April 17, 1841. His talents soon attracted attention, and he rose to the office of prosecutor in the court of common pleas for Philadelphia. March 23, 1847, Governor Shunk appointed him a judge of the court of common pleas, court of oyer and terminer, and court of quarter sessions, which office he held for ten years. In 1860 he was elected to Congress, and has since then been continuously re-elected, now (in 1888) serving his sixteenth term in the councils of the nation. Not only does he rank as the leading advocate of the protection of American products as against free trade, but is distinguished as a forcible speaker and debater.

JAY COOKE,
Enterprising Financier With Varied Fortunes.

FRANCIS COOKE, ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pilgrim fathers who landed at Plymouth, Mass., from the Mayflower, in 1620. Jay was born at Portland, Ohio, August 10, 1817, and was chiefly educated at home by his parents. At thirteen he obtained employment in a store at Sandusky, Ohio, and at seventeen entered the banking-house of E. W. Clarke & Co., in Philadelphia, as a clerk. There he received the training for his future career, and at twenty-five he was admitted as a partner in the firm. This was in 1842, and the connection continued unbroken until 1858. Early in 1861 he formed a partnership with W. G. Moorhead, and established a new banking-house under the name of Jay Cooke & Co.; and when, a few months later, the government issued the first of its war-loans, this house, despite the great financial and commercial depression then existing throughout the country, succeeded in placing a large part of the par-loan of Pennsylvania. Afterward, when the exigencies of the war required the issue of other heavy loans by authority of Congress, from time to time, Jay Cooke & Co. were influential in disposing of the bonds, and gained much prominence in the history of those times as energetic and patriotic financiers. At the organization of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, the house of Jay Cooke & Co. became the bankers and fiscal agents of that corporation, and made heavy advances upon its operations, hoping to be re-imbursed by the sale of its bonds; but a financial storm which the firm could not withstand swept over the land and compelled the bankers to close their doors September 18, 1873. Their creditors then forced them into legal bankruptcy. The settlement of the estate, however, was so shrewdly managed that the principal and interest of the claims against the estate were liquidated in full, and Mr. Cooke has accumulated another fortune.



Biographical Sketches, Giving Leading Incidents in Their Lives.



WILLIAM H. WELLS was born at Tolland, Conn., February 27, 1812, and worked upon the farm summers and attended district school winters until seventeen years old, when he entered Vernon academy, studying and teaching alternately. Weakness of the eyes prevented his going to college, but he prepared for the profession of teaching at the Teachers' academy, at Andover, Mass., where he remained as a student for eight months. Within two years after leaving he returned to the academy

as a teacher, retaining that position for eleven years. In 1845 he was created a master of arts by Dartmouth college, and in 1846 he published his popular "School Grammar." In 1847 he was elected principal of the Putnam free school, at Newburyport, Mass., laboring there for six years with great success, delivering scientific and educational lectures, holding teachers' institutes, organizing teachers' associations, and editing the *Massachusetts Teacher*. In 1854 he became principal of the Westfield, Mass., State normal school, maintaining his usual success. In 1856 he was appointed superintendent of schools in Chicago, and during the next eight years he labored successfully for the cause of education in Illinois, as a member of the State board of education, a member of the State teachers' association, a lecturer at institutes and a writer for the press. In 1856 he organized the first Chicago high school, and the excellent "graded course" of study in the Chicago schools owes its origin to him. In 1863 he was chosen president of the national teachers' association, and at another period the effective president of Chicago board of education. During his last years he lived in comparative retirement, and died January 22, 1885.

JOSEPH MEDILL,

Ex-Mayor and Editor "Chicago Tribune."

THIS successful journalist was born April 6, 1823, near the northern boundary of Maine, the family removing, in 1832, to a farm in Stark county, Ohio. He attended public schools for several years; at sixteen received private tuition at Canton, Ohio; taught school occasionally, and studied the higher branches at the Massillon (Ohio) academy. At twenty-one he began to study law, and was ad-

mitted to the Ohio bar in 1846, subsequently, in 1847, opening a law office at New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1849. In the fall of that year he established the *Coshocton Republican*, a "free-soil" paper, and published it for about two years, followed, in 1852, by removal to Cleveland, where he founded the *Daily Forest City*, supporting General Scott for president. In 1853 he consolidated his paper with another, and thus founded the well-known *Cleveland Leader*. In the winter of 1853-4 he was influential in organizing the republican party in Ohio. A year later he sold his newspaper interest in Cleveland and removed to Chicago, and, with others, purchased the *Chicago Tribune*, then quite an inferior journal. Ten years he was its managing editor, and much of its subsequent prosperity and influence resulted from his tact, talent and energy in its editorial and business departments. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Illinois State constitutional convention; in 1871 he was appointed a member of the national civil-service commission, and elected mayor of Chicago, proving himself an efficient municipal officer on the occasion of the great Chicago fire. In 1873-4 he visited Europe, and on his return became editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, in which he had purchased a large interest, and he still retains it.

JONATHAN Y. SCAMMON,

Attorney and Banker, of Chicago.

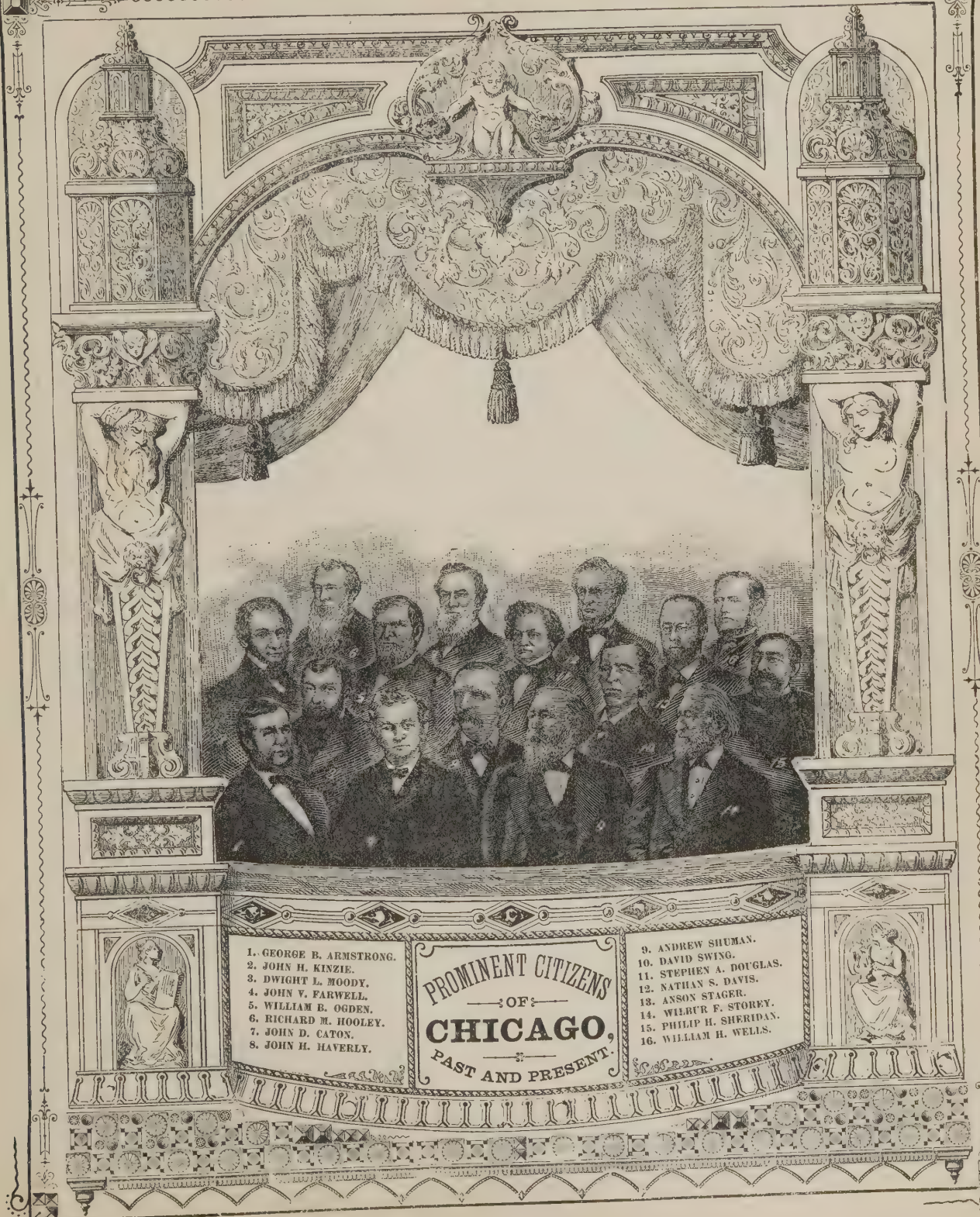
THE subject of this sketch was born at Whitefield, Me., in 1812. He was educated in local institutions, including Waterville college; studied law, and after having been admitted to practice, began traveling. Landing at Chicago in 1835, he was soon afterward appointed deputy clerk of the local courts. In 1836 he formed a law partnership with B. S. Morris, but most of his time was devoted to his interests in the Chicago & Galena Union railroad. In 1837 he was appointed attorney of the State bank of Illinois, and in 1839 reporter of the Illinois supreme court; also a chief promoter of Chicago's excellent public-school system, of which, in 1839, he became an inspector. In 1845 he was elected alderman of his ward; was defeated as a candidate for member of Congress, in 1848, and in 1849 was chosen president of the Chicago Marine and Fire insurance company, which subsequently failed through defalcations. Twice he was elected member of the State legislature. Beginning as a private banker, he became, in time, president of the Mechanics' National bank, and also of the Marine Company's bank. At an early date he was one of the organizers of the Swedenborgian church in Chicago, and afterwards one of the founders of the Chicago academy of science, and of the Chicago Astronomical society. In honor of his wife he erected Dearborn observatory at the Chicago university.



1. WILLIAM BROSS.
2. EMORY A. STORRS.
3. GEORGE C. LORIMER.
4. JOHN WENTWORTH.
5. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
6. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.
7. POTTER PALMER.
8. HIRAM W. THOMAS.

PROMINENT CITIZENS
— OF —
CHICAGO,
— PAST AND PRESENT.

9. JOHN A. LOGAN.
10. MARSHALL FIELD.
11. CHARLES B. FARWELL.
12. JAMES H. McVICKER.
13. JOSEPH MEDILL.
14. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.
15. CARTER H. HARRISON.
16. ELIHU B. WASHBURN.



1. GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG.
2. JOHN H. KINZIE.
3. DWIGHT L. MOODY.
4. JOHN V. FARWELL.
5. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
6. RICHARD M. HOOLEY.
7. JOHN D. CATON.
8. JOHN H. HAVERLY.

PROMINENT CITIZENS
— OF —
CHICAGO,
— — —
PAST AND PRESENT.

9. ANDREW SHUMAN.
10. DAVID SWING.
11. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
12. NATHAN S. DAVIS.
13. ANSON STAGER.
14. WILBUR F. STOREY.
15. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.
16. WILLIAM H. WELLS.

CARTER H. HARRISON,
Ex-Member of Congress and Mayor of Chicago.

CARTER H. HARRISON was born near Lexington, Ky., February 15, 1825. In his infancy his father died, and the care of the future mayor of Chicago devolved on his mother until he reached manhood, receiving his education at her knee and in the common schools. Entering Yale college, he graduated in 1845, and immediately began to study law. In 1851 he traveled in Europe, Egypt, Syria and Turkey in Asia. In 1855 he became a resident and land owner in Chicago, and here the real estate business soon superseded his law practice. In 1860 he supported Douglas for president, and has since then voted with the Democrats. Being elected a commissioner of Cook county, he held the office about three years. In 1872 he ran for member of Congress and was defeated; but in 1874 he was chosen to represent his district at Washington. After serving one term as a representative, he was elected mayor of Chicago, and was re-elected to that office in 1880. In 1874-5 he and his family traveled in Europe, where, in 1873, he had sent his wife and children to study foreign languages. One of his daughters was born in Germany. He is himself noted as a linguist, and an orator in good demand on public occasions. His first wife having died, he was remarried to a Chicago lady in 1882. She also died, in 1887.

JAMES H. McVICKER,
Proprietor and Manager McVicker's Theater.

THE city of New York, February 14, 1822, was the birthplace of James H. McVicker. His father died the same year, leaving the family in straitened circumstances, and James' education was confined to common schools. At ten years old he worked in a printing office, subsequently removing to Haverstraw, N. Y., and laboring in wire and calico factories. In 1837 he went to St. Louis, where he worked in a printing office for three years, devoting his leisure hours to the culture of his mind. Going to New Orleans, he began his career as an actor, studying hard in his profession, performing in various parts of the United States and making some reputation. In 1848 he came to Chicago, and was engaged as principal comedian at Rice's theater, then the only one in the city. In 1851, with the humorous plays formerly owned by Dan Marble, he made a successful starring tour of the Union, increasing his wealth and reputation during the four years in which he thus performed. Succeeding this he went to London, playing his Yankee characters in that city with great success. In 1856 he ably managed the People's theater, in St. Louis, Mo. In 1857 he returned to Chicago and began the building of a theater, but his finances failed, temporarily hindering the enterprise, but the theater was completed and opened in November of the same year, he holding the property by lease only until 1861, when he repurchased it and prospered. In 1871 the theater was remodeled at great cost, but was destroyed in the fire of that year. Nothing was left but the land; the insurance was worthless, and it required energy to replace the theater, but he was competent to overcome all obstacles, and in August, 1872, the new house was opened to the public. Since then his fortunes have prospered, and his career as a successful business man has been firmly established.

MARSHALL FIELD,
Capitalist and Well-Known Merchant.

CONWAY, Mass., was the birthplace of this eminent Chicago merchant, who was born in August, 1835, his childhood being spent in that village, where he received his education at the local schools of the town. When seventeen years old he began his successful mercantile career as clerk in a retail dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained for three years. In January,

1856, he removed to Chicago, entering, as an employee, the wholesale dry-goods store of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. South Water street was then the center of the wholesale trade of the city, the house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. being the largest on the street, transacting business amounting to about \$500,000 annually. In January, 1860, Mr. Cooley retiring, the firm became Farwell, Field & Co., and five years later, by another change, it was reconstructed as Field, Palmer & Leiter. In January, 1867, Mr. Palmer retired from the house, his partners purchasing his interest in it in order to obtain control of his prosperous retail business. The firm was then, and for many years afterward, widely known as Field, Leiter & Co., and controlled an immense trade. Mr. Leiter retired from the firm in January, 1881, and since then the house has done business as Marshall Field & Co. Its transactions in Chicago, and through its branches in New York City, Paris, France, and Manchester, Eng., amount, at this writing, to over \$30,000,000 annually.

JOHN H. KINZIE,
Early and Prominent Settler of Chicago.

THIS early resident of Chicago was born at Sandwich, Canada West, July 7, 1803, although his parents were citizens of the United States. While in his infancy the family removed to what is now known as Bartram, on the St. Joseph river, in Michigan. On the journey thither the child was severely burned by an accident, the marks of which he carried to the grave. The following year the family settled at the mouth of the Chicago river, where the father did business as an Indian trader. Here Mr. Kinzie passed his childhood, enjoying none but the most limited facilities for receiving an education. At the time of the massacre of the soldiers and citizens at Fort Dearborn, he was only nine years old, and, with his mother and his brothers and sisters, was conveyed by boat to a place of safety by friendly Indians. Soon afterward they were removed to Detroit as prisoners of war, in charge of the British commander. The father was, however, detained as a prisoner in Canada for several months. At this period the parents were in circumstances unpropitious for educating the children. In 1816 they returned to Chicago to reside, and two years later the lad was indentured for five years to the American fur company, at Mackinac, and during those years he remained on the island, laboring as a clerk and porter in the company's service, and learning the art of trapping game in his leisure moments. In 1824 he was transferred to Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, on the banks of the Mississippi river, having already coasted the western shore of Lake Michigan in a small boat. While at Prairie du Chien he compiled an Indian grammar. Soon afterward he became private secretary to Governor Cass, of the Territory of Michigan; in 1826 escorted a party of Winnebago Indians to Washington, and participated freely in the stirring events of that period of western history. In the meantime he compiled another grammar in the Wyandot language. In 1829 he was appointed government agent for a portion of the Winnebago tribe. In 1830 he married his esteemed wife, Mrs. Juliette H. Kinzie. In 1833 he returned to Chicago and renewed his claim to the land pre-empted by his father thirty years before, and, with his brother-in-law, laid out that part of Chicago village, known as "Kinzie's addition," and the following year the family took up their residence here. He was chosen the first president of the village, and appointed collector of canal tolls when the Illinois and Michigan canal was completed, in 1837. In 1841 President Harrison made him registrar of public lands, and in 1849 President Taylor appointed him receiver of public moneys and depositary at Chicago. In 1861 he became a paymaster in the Union army, serving four years, losing his health, and dying in a railway car while on his way to the east for the recuperation of his wasted energies. This was in 1865. His widow, two sons and a daughter survived him.

RICHARD M. HOOLEY,**Proprietor and Manager Hooley's Theater.**

THIS well-known theatrical manager was born in Ireland, in 1826. His father was a merchant, who removed to England when Richard was about three months old. The youth received his education at the Hyde academy, near Manchester, England, and when eighteen years of age, in 1844, emigrated to New York City, and followed the profession of a musician, both in that city and in many States of the Union. His first great success as a theatrical manager was in California, and afterwards he established theatrical enterprises in Brooklyn and New York. Later he came west and remodeled and successfully operated a theater at Madison, Wis. Coming to Chicago, his usual success attended him, and his present theater is one of the finest in the city. Altogether he has probably built and remodeled more theaters in the United States than any other man in either hemisphere. Among these were one in San Francisco, one in Brooklyn, one in Philadelphia, one in Williamsburgh, N. Y., two in New York City, and two in Chicago. Mr. Hooley eminently maintains the dignity of the theatrical profession, both in the selection and presentation of dramas, and also in the employment of a high order of mimetic talent.

HIRAM W. THOMAS,**Former Methodist Divine, Latterly an Independent.**

HAMPSHIRE county, Va., April 29, 1832, was the birthplace of the Rev. Dr. Thomas. His early years were passed at home on a farm, country schools affording him a limited education. Later he left home, laboring for his board, in order to attend a better class of schools. At eighteen his religious feelings prompted him to preach, and he began to prepare for the Methodist pulpit, under a private tutor, with whom he studied two years, occasionally holding religious meetings and speaking in public. Subsequently he studied at two local seminaries, and preached on Methodist circuits in Pennsylvania. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, sometimes preaching, and one year afterwards united with the Iowa Methodist conference, continuing his studies in private, and preaching at various places in that State for ten or twelve years. He then became pastor of the Park Avenue church, Chicago, for three years; then of the First church, on Clark street; then of the Centenary church, serving his itinerant term in each; then went to Aurora, Ill., preaching there and writing a "liberal" theological work, which subsequently, with other "liberal" discourses, led, in 1881, to his expulsion from the pulpits and communion of the Methodist church. Since then he has been preaching to an independent religious organization called the People's church, at Chicago with great popularity.

CHARLES B. FARWELL,**Ex-Member of Congress and Prominent Merchant.**

THE subject of this sketch was born July 1, 1823, at Painted Post, N. Y. He received his education at the Elmira (N. Y.) academy, but removed to Illinois at the age of fifteen, working on a farm and assisting in the survey of the public lands. Coming to Chicago, in 1844, he embarked in banking and real estate transactions. He was elected county clerk of Cook county, in 1853, and again in 1857. He next engaged in the mercantile business. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the Illinois State board for the equalization of taxes; in 1868 was chairman of board of supervisors of Cook county; in 1869 was appointed a national bank examiner; in 1870 he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected in 1872. In Congress he occupied places on the committees of public buildings and grounds, banking and currency, and was chairman of the committee on manufactures. He is at this writing a member of the well-known wholesale dry-goods house of John V. Farwell & Co., in Chicago. In 1886 he was elected United States Senator, to succeed John A. Logan, deceased.

JOHN V. FARWELL,**Capitalist and Successful Merchant.**

A VERY prominent merchant in Chicago has been, for years, John V. Farwell, who was born on a farm in Steuben county, New York, July 20, 1825, where he remained, working summers and attending the district school until twelve years old. In 1838 he removed with his parents to Ogle county, Illinois, and resumed farm-life on the prairie. At fourteen he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and at sixteen he entered Mount Morris (Ill.) seminary, devoting himself to earnest study. In 1845 he came to Chicago with a capital of \$3.25, and was first employed in the city clerk's office, at a salary of \$12 a month, reporting the proceedings of the common council at \$2 a session. Giving offense to the dignity of the councillors by his humorous descriptions, he was ousted and became book-keeper in a dry-goods store, at \$8 a month; then into another store at \$250 a year, and then into a third at \$600 a year. Half of his first year's salary he gave to the church to which he belonged. In 1851 he became a partner in the dry-goods store of Wadsworth & Phelps, and began to be a leader in that trade, with gratifying prosperity. A wholesale house was built on Wabash avenue, and wealth accumulated. In 1865 the firm became John V. Farwell & Co., and kept a leading position. Mr. Farwell used his wealth in Christian benevolence, in establishing missions which prospered and effected good in various portions of the city, aiding materially in establishing the Chicago Young Men's Christian association, and in building the old and new Farwell halls. The great fire destroyed his buildings, but his energy and benevolence suffered no diminution, and he soon erected new structures that surpassed the old. Mr. Farwell is not yet old, and is still engaged in transacting a large and prosperous business.

WILLIAM BROSS,**Journalist and Ex-Lieut.-Governor of Illinois.**

WILLIAM BROSS was born November 4, 1813, near Port Jervis, N. J. In 1822 he removed to Milford, Pa., his father becoming a lumberman. He was educated at Milford academy and Williams college, graduating from the latter in 1838. Passed ten years in teaching school in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and removed to Chicago in 1848, engaging in the book business. Fifteen months afterward he retired from the book trade, and, with Rev. J. A. Wight, published the *Prairie Herald*, a religious newspaper, for two years. In 1852, with John L. Scripps, he established the *Chicago Democratic Press*, a daily newspaper, and discussed politics vigorously. Becoming noted as a political orator, he canvassed Illinois, in 1856, in favor of Fremont for president. He is said to have printed in the *Press* the first financial article ever written for a Chicago newspaper. In 1858 the paper was merged in the *Chicago Tribune*, with Mr. Bross as financial editor. In the war of the rebellion he was an active patriot, and in 1864 was popularly elected lieutenant-governor of the State. For several years he has lived in retirement, but retaining an interest in the *Tribune*.

EMORY A. STORRS,**Eminent and Eloquent Lawyer.**

EMORY A. STORRS, who achieved an enviable reputation by his legal acumen and stirring oratory, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1834. In his youth he turned his attention to the study of the law; was admitted to the bar, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855, and for four years practiced in the city of New York. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he became eminent by his skill in various important lawsuits. His oratorical freedom, mental power, legal knowledge and literary attainments made him a favorite on public occasions, when his eloquence was brilliant with sarcasm, ridicule and good sense. He died at Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 12, 1885.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
United States Senator from Illinois.

JACKSON county, Ill., February 9, 1826, was the birthplace of John A. Logan, United States Senator and military commander.

His early education was derived from home teaching, such local schools as those pioneer days provided, and a course of study at the Louisville (Ky.) university. When the war with Mexico began, in 1845, he enlisted in the 1st Ill. Vol. Inf., serving acceptably as a private, lieutenant, quartermaster and adjutant. Returning home he studied law, in 1848, and a year later was elected county clerk of Jackson county. In 1852, still pursuing his studies, he was chosen prosecuting attorney in the third district, and the same year was elected a member of the legislature. To this latter position he was three times successively re-elected. In 1856 he was chosen presidential elector, and the following year he entered upon the practice of law with A. M. Jenkins, his uncle. In 1858 he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1860 he was re-elected. In July, 1861, he joined the Union army, and fought at the battle of Bull Run. Later in that year he became colonel of the 31st Reg. Ill. Inf., fought at Belmont, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, being temporarily disabled in the latter fight. Returning to duty, he joined General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and in 1862 was appointed a brigadier-general. While holding this command in the seventeenth army corps, he distinguished himself at Corinth, Miss., and other points, and within a few months was promoted to major-general. In the subsequent progress of the war, he achieved new distinction at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hill, and participated in Grant's siege of Vicksburg. At the latter place his troops were the first to enter the surrendered city, and he was chosen its military governor. In 1863 he succeeded General Sherman in the command of the fifteenth army corps, leading the advance at Resaca, and prominently serving at Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. In this last contest General McPherson fell, and General Logan found himself in command of the great army of the Tennessee. All through the subsequent struggles of the war he maintained his high military fame by his skill and gallantry. In 1865 he declined an appointment as minister to Mexico, but was elected a member of the fortieth Congress, and also re-elected to the forty-first and forty-second. In 1871 he succeeded Governor Yates as United States senator, a position that he continued to retain until his death. In the session of 1881-82 he became prominent by introducing a measure to devote the revenue derived by the government from the tax on ardent spirits to the support of the educational institutions of the country. Nominated for Vice-President, June 6, 1884. Died at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886.

ANSON STAGER,
Superintendent of Telegraph Lines.

THIS able representative and promoter of electric telegraphy was born in Ontario county, N. Y., April 20, 1825. The father was a manufacturer of edge tools, at Rochester, in that State. Little is known of the lad's earliest life and educational facilities, but when sixteen years old he embarked in the printing business. Three years later he was employed as a telegraph operator in Philadelphia, removing after short intervals to Lancaster and Pittsburgh, Pa., being the first operator to work in the last-named city. In 1848 he became the chief operator of the system of national lines, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1862 superintendent of the Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph company, his supervision of which soon extended over the entire State. When, by a consolidation of electric lines, the Western Union Telegraph company became a powerful organization, Mr. Stager was chosen its general superintendent, and still retains that position. During the War of the Rebellion, when the State governments of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana pressed the telegraph lines of those States into the military service, Mr. Stager was selected to control their work. In Virginia he established a system of field

telegraphs, and later organized the general military telegraph consolidation, which did much efficient labor for the government during the war. Of this he was appointed chief, with the military titles of captain and assistant quartermaster, and afterward colonel and aide-de-camp, having charge of the cypher correspondence of the army, in the office of the Secretary of War, at Washington. Until peace came he remained in charge of this service, and received the title of brevet brigadier-general for valuable and meritorious benefits conferred during his administration. When the war ended he was selected for general superintendent of the re-organized Western Union Telegraph company, but declined to serve, preferring to retain his connection with the western interests of the enterprise. He was then made superintendent of the central division, with his office at Cleveland, Ohio. Four years later, the increase of business on his lines required him to transfer his office to Chicago. Under his supervision the corporation increased immensely in enterprise, extent and influence, and much of his prosperity was due to his very superior executive ability. His talents were not confined, however, to the Western Union Telegraph company. He was president of two important electrical companies, vice-president of the Babcock manufacturing company, and bank director. Died March 26, 1885.

GEORGE BUCHANAN ARMSTRONG,
Founder of the Railway Mail Service.

GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG, founder of the railway mail service, was born in Armagh, Ireland, October 27, 1822, of Scotch parents, who, soon after his birth, came to this country, settling in Baltimore, Md., where young Armstrong's youth was passed. In 1854 he identified himself with the west, locating in Chicago and engaging for some years in mercantile pursuits. At the breaking out of the war he was called to the position of assistant postmaster, and thus commenced the germ of the railway mail service. Mr. Armstrong, being a splendid organizer and disciplinarian, was called, in 1862, by President Lincoln, to go to Cairo and devise a manner to forward a vast accumulation of war mail matter, amounting to hundreds of tons. This was accomplished in an incredibly short space of time, and his work and services were publicly acknowledged. On his return to Chicago, Governor Oglesby, on behalf of the soldiers of the United States in general, and of Illinois in particular, for his usefulness in providing facilities for communication between the front and home, appointed him colonel of infantry of Illinois volunteers. While at Cairo Colonel Armstrong conceived the idea that a letter should travel with the same speed as an individual, and the clew having been taken it was followed up with assiduity. For two years he revolved the scheme in his mind before venturing to put it to a practical test. In 1864 he obtained permission from the government to equip a car and try the experiment, but as no appropriation was made by Congress, nor by the government, to defray the cost, rather than abandon his project Colonel Armstrong fitted up and equipped a car at his own expense. The service proved successful, and from this small beginning the system has grown to be of vast magnitude, extending from ocean to ocean, covering all lines of railway running north and south, east and west, embracing 120,000 miles of service, employing 3,800 postal clerks, who distribute daily thousands of tons of mail matter, in cars running twenty to forty miles an hour, night and day, securing to all mail matter the same rapidity of transit that can be attained by the individual; and all this vast improvement over the old slow, tedious system of distributing post offices was the work of an unceasing, tireless mind. Colonel Armstrong lived long enough to see the realization of his fondest dream. He died May 5, 1871, of overwork in his too close application to the wants of the public, and the service which was his foremost thought and the personal pride of his useful life. In May, 1881, the postal clerks erected to his memory a bronze bust in the custom house square in Chicago.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
Ex-Member of Congress and Historian.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD was born at Hartwich, Otsego county, N. Y., November 30, 1815. At fifteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and for nearly five years pursued general studies, taught school and read law, in his native county. At twenty he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State of New York, and won success as a criminal lawyer. Removing to Chicago in 1836, he, with Mahlon D. Ogden, practiced law. A year later he was city clerk, but soon resumed his profession, in which he prospered. In 1842 he was elected a member of the legislature. Eight years later he took an active part in the presidential campaign, for the free soil ticket, and also pursued the practice of law. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1855, and in 1860 was elected a member of Congress. In 1865 President Johnson appointed him an auditor of the post office department at Washington, an office that he soon resigned. Returning to Chicago, he afterward followed his profession and wrote a history of Abraham Lincoln and a biography of Aaron Burr. In the meantime he was for many years president of the Chicago Historical society, which office he retained until his death, April 24, 1884.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
Railroad Capitalist and First Mayor of Chicago.

ONE OF the early prominent residents of Chicago was William B. Ogden, who was born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805. At that period his father was a pioneer in the wilderness of the "Upper Delaware country," and it was amid these rude surroundings that the boy was reared, thus laying the foundation of a vigorous manhood. Choosing the profession of the law, at sixteen years of age he began a course of preparatory study, which was interrupted by the death of his father, and he was called home to manage family affairs. It was while thus employed that he distinguished himself by his business talents. In 1834, in the interest of the proposed Erie railroad, he was elected a member of the New York State legislature. A year later, turning his attention toward the growing west, he came to Chicago, which was then beginning to attract the attention of many young men. Before leaving New York he had been inspector general of the State militia, and postmaster in his native town. In the western metropolis he became the head of a large real estate house, which eventually amassed fortunes. In 1837 he was elected first mayor of Chicago, and between that time and 1866 held the following offices: president of Rush Medical college; president of the Chicago & Galena Union railroad, and of several other railroad corporations in the west; president of the National Pacific railroad convention of 1850; president of the Chicago branch of the State bank of Illinois; first president of the Union Pacific railroad; director of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad; president of the Chicago board of sewerage commissioners; principal in the Peshtigo, Wis., lumber company, and organizer of the Brady's Bend (Pa.) iron company. About 1866 he left Chicago, and until his death resided on his homestead in Westchester county, N. Y., having large investments in eastern real estate. Died Aug. 3, 1877.

POTTER PALMER,
Merchant and Builder of the Palmer House.

VERY widely known is the Palmer house at Chicago. Its owner, Potter Palmer, was born in Albany county, New York, where he worked about home and attended the local schools during his youth. At eighteen he became clerk in Platt Adams' store and banking office, at Durham, N. Y., of which, within three years, he became manager. On arriving at manhood he opened a store at Oneida, N. Y., but remained there less than three years, thence going to Lockport, N. Y., where he continued in business a year.

Coming to Chicago about 1852, he entered upon a prosperous, and at that time an extensive dry goods trade, in which he became popular and wealthy. In 1865 he retired from business, having in thirteen years accumulated an immense fortune. During the war of the rebellion he materially assisted the government at Washington by heavy loans of money. After his retirement from business he invested largely in Chicago real estate, erecting a hotel of considerable magnitude on State street, which, with several large business blocks owned by him, was burned in the great fire. The present Palmer house had been begun previous to the fire, and to the construction and ornamentation of this noble hotel, after that event, he devoted most of his means, and successfully finished it without failure financially. The widening of State street was also a favorite measure of his, and to him, mainly, is the city indebted for this as well as many other extensive improvements.

JOHN H. HAVERLY,
Enterprising and Successful Amusement Manager.

HUNDREDS of thousands of play-goers in various parts of the country have been indebted to J. H. Haverly for amusement and superior entertainment in the past few years, a feature of Mr. Haverly's efforts being that his work was not confined to one locality, but extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Naturally the reader is desirous of knowing the career of one who can conduct so many enterprises, and that, too, so successfully. John H. Haverly was born at Ourtin's Furnace, Boggs Township, in Center County, Pa., in 1841. He received a very limited training in the ordinary branches of schooling, but, early thrown upon his own resources, he developed that readiness and decision of purpose which has been a distinguishing characteristic in his later years. In his youth he was apprenticed to William McClellan, a tailor at Belfonte, Pa., which employment not suiting his youthful aspirations, he severed his engagement with his employer and entered upon the work of news-selling on the railway trains. Settling in Toledo, Ohio, with a little money saved, he invested in a horse and cart, and, for a time, supplied the people with fresh fish. Leaving others, however, to furnish brain food to the Toledoans, he soon afterward became the assistant manager of a music hall in Toledo, known as the Adelphi. This place of amusement did not stand very high in the esteem of the better class of people, neither was the conductor very successful financially; but these were the first steps in paving the way for greater work beyond. Ultimately he secured a position with the Cal. Wagner Minstrels, and in due time he became the sole manager of that troupe, which finally became known as Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, "Forty—Count 'em," and proved a most marked and signal success. With the financial prosperity of this show he launched forth into greater enterprises, having already established the Adelphi theater, in Chicago, some two years previously, where now stands the first National bank. He secured a theater in Brooklyn, N. Y. In New York he controlled the 14th Street theater, Niblo's, and the Fifth avenue. He leased a theater in Philadelphia, and controlled the California theater in San Francisco. He owned half a dozen troupes on the road—minstrel, comic, opera, spectacular, and, indeed, nearly every form of amusement. In addition to these several and varied enterprises, which, to make them a success, was enough to employ the mind and skill of a dozen managers, he engaged largely in mining in Colorado. During an absence in Europe, in 1882, he materially reduced the number of his shows, and subsequently became financially embarrassed. But he was too shrewd a manager to remain inactive or unsuccessful for any length of time, and soon recuperated. Endowed with clear perceptive talent and remarkable executive power and ability to manage varied enterprises, located widely apart from each other, he is one of the most marked and famous men of the age.

JOHN WENTWORTH,**Journalist and Ex-Member of Congress.**

A VERY prominent character for many years in the public affairs of Chicago has been John Wentworth, who was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815. From 1827 to 1832 he was educated in local institutions, and taught school. He then entered Dartmouth college, from which he graduated in 1836. In the meantime he wrote for the newspapers quite frequently. Soon after graduating he started, with moderate means, for the west. Stopping briefly in Michigan, he reached Chicago October 25, 1836, and soon afterward he became the manager of the *Weekly Chicago Democrat*, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In July, 1837, he became proprietor of the paper by purchase, issued daily, as soon as circumstances warranted, made it successful as the organ of the Democratic party, and profitable to himself, retaining control of it until 1861. At the time of his retirement he owned a farm, near Chicago, of 2,500 acres, which he has made a source of wealth. While he was controlling the *Democrat* he was sent to Congress five terms, and twice (in 1857 and 1860) was elected mayor of Chicago, and his record as an efficient mayor has seldom been disputed. In 1861 he was elected a member of the convention to revise the State constitution of Illinois, and in 1863 was appointed one of the board of police commissioners, in which office he did good service in breaking up the famous conspiracy at Camp Douglas. Since his retirement from public life he has distinguished himself as an agriculturist and stock raiser.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,**United States Senator and Eminent Statesman.**

ON April 23, 1813, at Brandon, Vt., was born Stephen A. Douglas. Losing his father in his infancy, he worked alternately on a farm and in a cabinet shop, attending school nearly four months in each year. About 1831 the family removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he attended the academy for two years. In 1833 he removed to Illinois, where he taught school and studied law. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, opened an office at Jacksonville, and manifested so much legal ability that in 1835 he was elected attorney-general of the State. Soon afterward he resigned his office and was elected a member of the legislature, resuming his law practice at the close of his term. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him registrar of the public land office, at Springfield, Ill. He held this position for two years. In 1840 he was elected Secretary of State, and in 1841 the legislature made him a judge of the supreme court. Some two years later he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1845 he was re-elected to the same office. In 1847 he was chosen United States senator for six years, was re-elected in 1853 and again in 1859, holding the position until his death, June 3, 1861. He was candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1852, 1856 and 1860. In his last illness he displayed the wisdom and patriotism that have rendered his sayings as immortal as the marble cenotaph which covers his remains. He died at the Tremont house in Chicago.

DAVID SWING,**Latin and Greek Professor and Independent Clergyman.**

DAVID SWING was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 18, 1830. His father dying in 1832, his mother married again and removed to Readsburg, Ohio, when David was seven years old, and three years later to a farm near Williamsburg, Ohio. Eight years were passed on this farm in rural occupations, his education being derived from the district school. When eighteen he entered Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, graduating in 1852. He then began the study of theology, at Cincinnati, and within a year was appointed a professor of Greek and Latin at the Miami university. In this chair

he remained thirteen years, occasionally preaching, until, in 1866, he was called as pastor to the New School Westminster church of Chicago, which prospered and soon united with another (old school) Presbyterian church, retaining him as its popular pastor. The great fire of 1871 destroyed the church and the homes of its members, with his own possessions. Until the church was rebuilt he preached in McVicker's theater. In 1873 and 1874 Professor Patton strongly objected to Mr. Swing's theology, and had him arraigned before the Chicago Presbytery for heresy. After a long trial, during which the case went to a higher church tribunal, Mr. Swing withdrew from the Presbyterian church, and as an independent Christian, with many admirers, betook himself to McVicker's theater, in which he held religious services until the completion of Central music hall, where the society over which he presides now worship.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN,**Lawyer and United States Secretary of War.**

THE eldest son of President Abraham Lincoln, Robert T. Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Ill., in 1844, and is a graduate of Harvard (Mass.) university. During the latter years of the war of the rebellion he served as a member of General Grant's military staff. Two years after the war closed he was admitted to the profession of the law, beginning its practice in Chicago. In 1868 he was united in marriage to the daughter of Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior of the United States. As a lawyer his business was successfully but quietly pursued. Politically his record was distinguished by his efforts, triumphantly crowned, to break up the machinations of a corrupt organization in one of the towns embraced in the city, who were plundering the tax-payers. As a town supervisor he and his fellow officers succeeded in effecting a radical reform in the affairs entrusted to them. In 1880 he was chosen a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket, and when President Garfield assumed the duties of his office he bestowed upon Mr. Lincoln a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of War, which he ably filled. In 1885 he resumed the practice of his profession at Chicago. Mr. Lincoln was the youngest cabinet officer ever appointed by this government, but ever maintains the reputation achieved by his father for wisdom and executive ability.

DWIGHT L. MOODY,**Sunday School Organizer and Noted Revivalist.**

THIS noted Evangelist was born at Northfield, Mass., February 5, 1837. His education was extremely limited. At eighteen he went to Boston as an employee in the business establishment of an uncle. While there he was religiously converted, and began that enthusiastic Christian career that still distinguishes him. In 1856 he came to Chicago, engaged in the shoe business, and became an active Sunday-school worker. For six years he carried on the North Market Hall Mission, afterward holding his religious meetings in a saloon. When the Young Men's Christian association was organized in 1858-9, he was a working member, and his religious enterprises greatly prospered, so that he gave up secular business to attend to them, preaching, visiting, exhorting, and praying like a true evangelist. In 1865 he was President of the Young Men's Christian association. The great fire of 1871 destroyed his church and home. But a temporary chapel soon rose upon the ashes of the burned church, and then began the enterprise which resulted in constructing the present beautiful church edifice at the corner of Chicago avenue and La Salle street. With Mr. Sankey he went to England and began those evangelical labors with which the world is familiar, and which have extended throughout Great Britain and America. His home is at Northfield, Mass. whither he repairs at times to recuperate his energies.

JOHN D. CATON,**Supreme Court Judge, Author and Traveler.**

PUBLIC estimation accords a high place to Hon. John D. Caton, of Chicago, for his many and varied accomplishments. Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., had the honor of his birth, March 19, 1812. The father, once a soldier of the Revolution, and afterward a preacher in the society of Friends, died when Judge Caton was but three years old, and soon afterward the mother with her growing family removed to Paris, Oneida county, N. Y. When five years old he began to attend the district school, and at nine he was working on a farm during the warm seasons, and pursuing his studies during the winter. Entering the Utica academy at sixteen, remaining there one year, we find him, at seventeen, teaching school. In 1831 he entered the high school at Rome, N. Y., studiously increasing his knowledge, especially in the art of surveying land. He emigrated, in 1833, through Michigan to Chicago, which, at that time was a mere hamlet, with a population of perhaps two hundred persons. Here, in a very primitive manner, he began to practice law, being the second lawyer to bring suit in a Cook county court. To perfect his legal standing, he made a desolate and tedious journey of three hundred miles on horseback to Mt. Vernon, Ill., which resulted in a long and severe sickness. In 1835 he returned to New York, and married; and in 1836, at Chicago, formed a law partnership with Hon. Norman B. Judd, whom he had known in youth. His health beginning to fail, Judge Caton retired from his business in Chicago in 1839, removing to a fine farm of fifteen hundred acres, near Plainfield, Ill., where he remained for several years engaged in farming and practicing law. In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Carlin one of the justices of the supreme court of the State, to fill a brief vacancy; but as he was then only thirty years old, he failed in the subsequent election to retain his seat on the supreme bench. Soon after his defeat, however, Governor Ford re-appointed him a justice of that court to fill another vacancy. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected to the same honorable office. In 1849, under the new State constitution, he was again chosen a judge of the supreme court, and held that position until 1864, having presided over its deliberations as chief-justice for more than six years. Turning his attention, about 1866, to the science of telegraphy, he constructed the Illinois and Mississippi lines. He was also chosen president of the Ottawa (Ill.) Starch Manufacturing company, and at one time had an interest in a glass factory at the same place. At Ottawa he possesses a beautiful deer park, well stocked, and at Plainfield, Ill., he still retains his farm, giving it his personal supervision. Judge Caton has been an extensive traveler in Cuba, the Sandwich Islands and elsewhere, and has found time to write several entertaining books relating to the "Origin of the Prairies," "The Last of the Illinois Indians," and "American Deer," besides political newspaper articles of a vigorous character.

NATHAN S. DAVIS.**Expert Physician and Scientific Medical Essayist.**

ONE of Chicago's most eminent medical representatives, Dr. Nathan S. Davis, first saw light January 9, 1817, on a farm in Chenango county, New York. His early years were passed at the parental home, doing a boy's work on the farm and receiving such an education, from time to time, as the district school afforded. Naturally studious in his habits, he entered the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., at the age of sixteen. During his stay there, about six months, he attained considerable insight into chemistry, natural philosophy, mathematics and Latin, and these studies were followed with a view to adopting the profession of medicine. In 1834 he began his medical career by studying with a physician at Smithville Flats, in his native county, working for his board. In the fall of the same year he became a student in a medical and surgical college at

Fairfield, N. Y. Following the first course of lectures at that institution he associated himself as a student with the leading physician in Binghamton, N. Y., and with him he remained, when not in the college, until he graduated in 1837. An original thinker and careful student of his favorite science, he began, before he became of age, to distinguish himself as a writer upon professional topics. Soon after leaving the college he commenced the practice of medicine, as the assistant of a prominent doctor at Vienna, N. Y., but ere long he opened an office on his own account at Binghamton. Prosperity attended his practice. Industry and study served to develop his latent talent, and he soon became efficient in both surgery and medicine, practicing and lecturing, and writing for the press upon subjects relating to the profession, and winning numerous prizes for his contributions to professional literature from medical associations. Of several of these societies he was an active member, and frequently an efficient officer. About 1848 he removed to Chicago and began one of the most enviable careers ever enjoyed by a physician. Besides building up a large practice, he filled important positions as professor in Rush Medical college for about ten years; was largely instrumental in organizing the Illinois State medical society in 1850, and the Chicago Medical society in 1851; was twelve years secretary, and one year president, of the State society; contributed extensively to medical journals; was one of the projectors of the first public hospital in the city; was an early member of the Chicago Historical society; aided in founding the Northwestern university, the Chicago academy of sciences, and the Washingtonian Home for inebriates, and has participated in several other less important institutions and reformatory measures in the interests of medical science and progress. The great fire of 1871 destroyed most of his property, but his skill, energy and popularity paved the way for the restoration of his estate. His home is at Evanston, Ill.

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN,**Successful United States Military Commander.**

THE Lieutenant-General of the United States, a distinguished example of the brave, energetic and intelligent American soldier, was born at Somerset, Perry county, in Ohio (then a new Western State), March 6, 1831. In 1849, entering on a four years' course of study and drill at the West Point (N. Y.) National Military academy, he graduated with honor in 1853. He was a subordinate officer in Texas in 1854 and 1855, and afterward on the Pacific coast. About a month after the surrender of Fort Sumter, in the spring of 1861, he returned to Missouri, joined the Thirteenth United States Infantry as a captain, became chief quartermaster of the army in Southwestern Missouri, and about a year later was appointed quartermaster of General Halleck's division in the Mississippi campaign. In the spring of 1862 he was colonel of the 2d Mich. Vol. Cav. In July of that year he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. After arduous duty in the Army of the Cumberland, he was promoted to a major-generalship, in September, 1863. In August, 1864, he took command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and defeated General Early in the next month, at which time, September 19th, through his dashing horseback ride to Winchester to the seat of engagement, his presence turned defeat into victory which is graphically described in T. Buchanan Read's Poem of "Sheridan's Ride." In the following June he was assigned to the command of the military division of the southwest, afterward to the department of the Gulf of Mexico, and in March, 1867, to the district of Louisiana and Texas, and within a few months was transferred to the department of the Missouri. In March, 1869, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the United States, and assumed command of western and southwestern military divisions, having his headquarters at Chicago. In 1883 he became commander-in-chief, and removed to Washington.

GEORGE C. LORIMER,**Polished Orator and Eminent Baptist Clergyman.**

Among the eminent clergymen of Chicago, the Rev. George C. Lorimer stands conspicuously prominent. He was born June 4, 1837, was reared in Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1855. He received both an A. M. and a D. D. in Kentucky, in which State he attended college, being afterward ordained to the ministry at Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1859. He subsequently served as pastor of the Walnut street Baptist church in Louisville, Ky., and projected the present Broadway Baptist church, and the orphanage in that city. His fame as an eminent religious worker and brilliant speaker extended eastward, and resulted in his receiving a call, which he accepted, to become the pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, and to that city he removed in 1868, where he retained his pastorate for nearly seven years. In 1879 he accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the First Baptist church of Chicago, and, with the consent and co-operation of this society, to rescue a church property jeopardized by debt and to build up a society in the center of the city, in 1881 he founded and erected what is known as the Immanuel Baptist church, on Michigan avenue, Chicago, which at this writing, under his ministration, has a membership of over five hundred communicants and a very large congregation.

WILBUR F. STOREY,**Merchant, Editor and Publisher "Chicago Times."**

This well-known newspaper manager first saw light at Salisbury, Vt., December 19, 1819. When eleven years old he began work in a printing office, at Middlebury, Vt. Until his seventeenth year he attended school only one winter. With \$27 he left home, at that age, to seek his fortune. In New York City he set type in the *Journal of Commerce* office for eighteen months, and laid by \$250. Going to Laporte, Ind., in 1838, he connected himself as foreman with a local Democratic paper, soon becoming its proprietor. A year later he sold the paper, bought a drug-store, and failed in business. He then went to Mishawaka, Ind., and edited the *Democratic Tocsin*. Eighteen months afterward he removed to Jackson, Mich., where he started the *Patriot* newspaper. Leisure time had been previously, and was then, spent in studying law. President Polk appointed him postmaster at Jackson. President Taylor removed him. In the meantime, he had sold his paper, and in 1848 he was proprietor of a drug, grocery and book-store, combined. In 1853 was elected delegate to the Michigan State constitutional convention, became a State prison inspector, and afterward bought an interest in the *Detroit Free Press*. In 1853 he gave up store-keeping, removed to Detroit, and devoted his time to his paper, which he made a conspicuous success. In 1861 he purchased the *Chicago Times*, making it popular and profitable. He died at Chicago, Oct. 27, 1884.

ANDREW SHUMAN,**Ex-Lieut.-Gov. and Editor "Evening Journal."**

NEAR Lancaster, Pa., November 8, 1830, Andrew Shuman was born and educated until fourteen years of age, attending in the meantime the district schools of that locality. When about fourteen he entered a newspaper office at Lancaster. In 1846 he worked as a printer on the Auburn (N. Y.) *Daily Advertiser*, and at eighteen he started a weekly newspaper, the *Auburnian*, which he mostly edited and printed himself, but which failed within a year. He then became a partner in the *Cayuga Chief*. at Auburn, (Thurlow

Weed Brown's temperance paper), but soon afterward withdrew. In 1851 he entered Hamilton college, at Clinton, N. Y., earning his tuition by working at his trade during the vacations. Twice he won the first prizes for English literary composition. Three and a half years he edited the Syracuse, N. Y., *Daily Journal*. In 1856 he became assistant editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, and in 1861 he succeeded to the managing editorship of that paper, of which, in 1887, he was chosen editor-in-chief. In 1864 he was appointed one of the Illinois State prison commissioners, filling that office for five years. In 1874 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Illinois, which office he very acceptably filled. Mr. Shuman has attained considerable reputation as an essayist and public speaker.

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE,**Ex-Member of Congress and Minister Abroad.**

This eminent statesman was born at Livermore, Me., September 23, 1816. In early life he learned the printers' trade, as an apprentice, subsequently studying law in Harvard university. In 1840 he settled at Galena, Ill., where he practiced law successfully. In 1852 he was elected a member of Congress, from the first district, by the Whigs, and was re-elected to every subsequent Congress until 1869, acting influentially with the Republicans on all questions of national policy, and serving on numerous important committees. In 1864-6 he was defeated in the canvass for United States senator, by Governor Yates. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Secretary of State, but, owing to ill-health, he soon resigned that position, and was then appointed minister to France, where, during the German-French war, he distinguished himself by his persistent fidelity to his official duties and his personal influence in aiding the afflicted in Paris. In 1877 he resigned and returned to the United States, making Chicago his home. He devoted himself to literary work until his death, October 22, 1887.

IRA D. SANKEY,**The Well-Known Singer and Evangelist.**

CLOSELY associated with the name and labors of Dwight L. Moody in evangelical christian work, are those of Ira D. Sankey, the popular singer of religious melodies. The birth of Mr Sankey occurred at Edinburgh, Penn., in 1840, and at an early age he was religiously trained, developing a love of music, a fine capacity for teaching it, and leading the choir-singing in the church. He was also chosen the superintendent of a Sunday-school, a position that afforded him further opportunity for musical advancement. His talent for singing likewise led him to attend many musical conventions and public religious meetings, where he made a good impression upon the people. Mr. Moody, the evangelist, first heard Mr Sankey sing at a national convention of young men's christian associations at Indianapolis, Ind., and the acquaintance thus begun soon ripened into friendship and harmonious co-operation in religious meetings. For two or three years they worked together in Chicago, visiting other American cities also, and in their gatherings Mr. Moody's plain preaching and Mr. Sankey's excellent singing wrought gratifying results. With his family, Mr Sankey accompanied his co-laborer to Great Britain, and there, by their efforts to evangelize the people, they both won enviable distinction. They were abroad for many months, and then returned to the United States and made a very successful and prolonged gospel tour among the principal cities of the Union. Two more voyages and seasons of religious labor in Great Britain and part of Europe for two or three years were productive of the best results.

ARTISTS,

MERCHANTS,

JOURNALISTS.

A FEW MEN OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Past and Present.

AUTHORS,

POLITICIANS,

FINANCIERS.

Californians who, Through Fortunate Investment or Industry, Have Become Well-Known.



SAN FRANCISCO, the principal city of California, was first founded by Franciscan monks, October 8, 1776, but never attained to any especial degree of reputation or importance until the discovery of gold in California, in 1847, gave a great impetus to immigration. Since then the dull, native element has given place to the intellect, refinement and luxury of nearly all nations on the globe, and from a Mexican hamlet it has risen to a large and magnificent American city, having, in 1880, a population of 233,956 souls, with elegant edifices, fine business facilities and commercial relations of a high order and great extent. It is here that many active men have developed their energies, exhibiting wonderful enterprise in the development of the resources of the

State and nation, amassing fortunes and building up lasting reputations. In the following sketches the history of several of these successful careers is carefully related.

JAMES T. FARLEY,

Lawyer and United States Senator.

ENERGY and enterprise, self-reliance and trustworthiness, thrift and sagacity, distinguishing characteristics of the Scottish people, are illustrated in the career of Hon. James T. Farley, United States senator from California, who was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1829, his father being a worthy man of Scotch parentage and his grandfather one of the Revolutionary heroes. Receiving a common-school education, James began the business of life as clerk in his uncle's dry-goods store, in West Virginia; but he had aspirations for a higher life than measuring calico and selling pins, and his ambition soon pointed the way to the legal profession, and he commenced to study law in the leisure moments of his mercantile duties. He made the most of his opportunities until the year 1845, when he removed to Missouri, still continuing his law-studies. In 1850 he caught the "gold fever," and joined the stampede to California, arriving in that State in the latter part of the same year. He, of course, like his companions, began gold-mining, but soon found that his forte was not in "scratching gravel" for a living, but in more intellectual pursuits. He therefore commenced the practice of law in 1852, locating in Amador county, Cal. Quickly acquiring a large practice, he also became the leading politician in the old Whig party. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and served until 1856, when he retired from political life to devote himself to his profession. He then located himself permanently at Jackson, Amador county, where he built up a large and lucrative

practice. When the "Know-Nothing" or "American" party was instituted, he took an active part in its organization, but soon left it and joined the Democratic party, which gladly received him. His peculiar fitness as a political manager, and his personal magnetism, which gave him unusual control over party conventions, would not allow him to remain long out of active politics, and he again entered the arena as a Democratic candidate. In 1869 he was elected State senator, and in 1873 he was candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Governor Booth. In 1877 his popularity had so increased, and his political ability was so generally recognized by his party that he was elected United States senator and took his seat in 1879 for the six years' term. Mr. Farley was a fearless, independent politician, and his political course was one of unusual success, and in some respects remarkable. He died at his home in Jackson, Cal., January 22, 1886.

ALBERT L. BANCROFT,

Extensive Bookseller and Publisher.

CANVILLE, Ohio, May 15, 1841, was the place and date of birth of Albert L. Bancroft. His parents were from Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. At an early age he manifested those qualities upon which, in later years, his business success was based. His father, in pursuit of fortune, made several changes of location—from Ohio to Missouri, and then to Illinois. The boy Albert was the one depended upon for assistance in these movements, and his practical common-sense and business talents, manifested at that early age, were usefully employed in promoting the general welfare of the family. His brother, H. H. Bancroft, founded the mercantile house in San Francisco of which A. L. Bancroft is now the head, in 1856, locating at 151 Montgomery street. In 1858 A. L. Bancroft, upon his brother's invitation, entered the establishment at the age of seventeen. He was at once installed as book-keeper, and from the first exhibited those traits which, in connection with the executive ability of the founder of the house, have carried this establishment up to its present greatness and prospective immensity as a mercantile and manufacturing institution. Two years after his entrance into the business, a branch store, with its specialty in blank-books and commercial stationery, was opened in the same city, and with Mr. Bancroft as its manager, he then being only nineteen years old, under the firm-name of A. L. Bancroft & Co. In 1861 the two stores were consolidated under the firm-name of H. H. Bancroft & Co., which was continued until 1870, when H. H. Bancroft withdrew from the active management to engage in the great literary work to which he has devoted his life and fortune. The firm then became known under its present appellation of A. L. Bancroft & Co., and its business began to expand by rapid growth to its present extensive proportions.

ALBAN NELSON TOWNE,**Railway Superintendent and General Manager of the
Central Pacific.**

THE enormous extension of the railway systems of the United States, with ramifications in every direction throughout the continent from ocean to ocean, necessitating new methods of business, novel machinery, and wondrous engineering, has developed a class of men of rare energy, indomitable perseverance and extraordinary administrative ability, with peculiar adaptation of these faculties to their special work of keeping in perfect running order the thousand-and-one details of the daily transactions necessary for the economic, profitable and safe transportation of freight and passengers over thousands of miles of railways. Prominent among this useful class of men—the railway superintendents of the United States—and one of the most able railroad managers in the country, is Mr. Alban Nelson Towne, who was born in Worcester county, Mass., May 25, 1829, and singular enough is the fact that on the very day of his birth there arrived in New York the first locomotive-engine used in the United States. This was the locomotive—"The Stourbridge Lion"—which was constructed in England, to be used on the railway of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company for the purpose of carrying coal from their collieries to Honesdale, Penn. There was certainly a striking fitness in the coincidence of the birth on the same day of one who was to be so prominently connected with the future use of the new power and the introduction of the locomotive itself upon this continent. Mr. Towne's father died when Alban was quite young, leaving a large family of small children, to whose support the boy contributed a large share of his earnings. At seventeen he entered the service of his uncle in the house and sign-painting business. Three years later he engaged in merchandising in Danvers, Mass., where he remained only about eighteen months, and removed to Galesburg, Ill. There he had two brothers employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, into whose service he at once entered in the capacity of brakeman. The marked ability he exhibited in railway matters, and the faithfulness with which he filled his humble, although responsible, position, soon promoted him to the situation of train-master at the main depot in Chicago. The next step was assistant-superintendent. The Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad company, appreciating his talent, gave him the position of general-superintendent. A year was spent in their service, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company, finding that his services to them were too valuable to be dispensed with, called him back into their employ as assistant-general-superintendent. He remained in that capacity until 1869, when the Central Pacific Railway company, having completed their great road, desired just such a competent man, and made him their general-superintendent, with the liberal but well-deserved salary of \$15,000 a year. He continued in this important office until 1882, when he was made general-manager of the Central Pacific and its leased lines, comprising nearly 5,000 miles of railway. He now (1883) enjoys this office with a salary of \$25,000 annually, and this position places him at the head of railway managers in the United States. The honor is well deserved, for his ability is not surpassed by any, and his modesty and gentlemanly bearing in all his business relations render him a general favorite. He resides with his family at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and has his business head-quarters at the general offices of the railroad company.

JOHN FRANKLIN MILLER,**Lawyer, Soldier and United States Senator.**

THIS gentleman, famous as one of the bravest generals in the Union army, and an illustrious senator of the United States, was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1831. The General was a man of mark, a born soldier and statesman, and his life, from

his youth, was ever one of success in every field of human effort in which he has labored. His entrance into public life was as a lawyer in 1852, in Indiana, at the age of twenty-one. The year following he removed to California and practiced in Napa county. In 1855 he returned to Indiana, and in 1856 entered the field of politics as an effective stump-speaker in the then newly formed Republican party, and was elected to the State senate of Indiana in the same year. At the firing of the first gun of the Rebellion he was called to the staff of Governor Morton, with the rank of colonel. February, 1862, found Colonel Miller in command of a brigade of Union troops, intrusted with the defense of Nashville, Tenn. Only a remnant of General Buell's army had been left at Nashville, while two full divisions of cavalry, under the rebel Generals Morgan and Forrest, completely surrounded the city, preparing for an attack upon its handful of defenders. Colonel Miller fully realized the exigencies of the situation and the immediate necessity of fortifications, but not a man of his forces could be detailed for that purpose. Thousands of slaves, however, were within call, available and efficient laborers. At once he issued a notice to holders of slaves requiring from each so many men—about one-third of the number of his male negroes—they to report at a specified time, and if not on hand a squad of soldiers was sent after them. These negroes were entered on the pay-roll of the army, not as slaves, but in their own proper names, and an account was kept of their time. Thus Colonel Miller took the first great step toward crushing the Rebellion, by taking away its corner-stone (slave labor) and using it in the service of the Union. And to him undoubtedly belongs the honor of practically inaugurating those "war measures" regarding the treatment of slaves which eventuated in the Emancipation Proclamation. Both Generals Hunter and Fremont had previously favored the plan of enlisting slaves in the Union armies, and thereby freeing them. General Butler had also declined to deliver up slaves escaping into the Union lines, upon the ground of their being property, and therefore contraband of war; but Colonel Miller was the first government officer to boldly demonstrate the theory that slaves were not property, but men, and needing men for government service he took them from their masters; and when once enlisted by him in the Union service they were never returned to slavery. In May, 1865, General Miller was breveted as major-general. At the end of the war he resigned his commission, returned with his family to San Francisco, and was appointed collector of that port by President Johnson. In 1870 he resigned his position to take the management of one of the largest and most profitable commercial enterprises in the country, in which his executive talent was of the utmost value to the company. In January, 1881, he was elected United States senator from California for the term of six years, and during the early part of his term introduced and secured the passage of the famous "Chinese bill." General Miller realized an ample fortune from his commercial pursuits, and was long actively engaged in business with the Alaska Fur company. He resided in California, on a beautiful rancho in Napa county. His death occurred at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1886.

BENJAMIN BARNARD REDDING,**General Land-Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad.**

AMONG the early pioneers of California ("The Forty-niners" as they are called) none was better known and more universally esteemed for all the good qualities of the citizen than B. B. Redding, land-agent of the Central Pacific Railroad company. He was of New England stock, although born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in January, 1824. His ancestor, Joseph Redding, came from England to Massachusetts in 1630, with the fleet that brought Governor John Winthrop. Mr. Redding received a first-rate education at the Yarmouth academy, and when sixteen years old went to Boston, and commenced his business-life in a wholesale drug-store. After a few

years' experience, he opened the ship-chandlery business in Boston with some good partners. In 1849 he, with others, organized a company for a voyage to California. Purchasing the brig Mary Jane, and loading her with lumber, they started for the new "El Dorado," via Cape Horn. The company were the crew, with no idlers among them. Arriving at San Francisco in May, 1850, all the party left at once for the mines, excepting Mr. Redding, who remained in San Francisco to sell the cargo and vessel, which he did to the benefit and satisfaction of all concerned. He then tried mining, and after a year or two of non-success in that direction he began to realize that his sphere in life was not in "digging dirt," and he connected himself with the newspaper press—first as editor, and then as proprietor of the *State Journal*. In 1855 he was chosen State printer. Up to 1861 Mr. Redding had been a Democrat, acting with the Northern wing of the Democracy; but the first gun fired at Fort Sumter landed him in the ranks of the Republican party, by whom he was, in 1861, elected Secretary of State of California. In 1868 he was appointed general land-agent of the Central Pacific Railroad company, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the company and to purchasers in the management of this responsible trust. He was also an active and influential member of the California Academy of sciences, and his scientific papers were always read with great interest and profit; also California State fish commissioner, to which office he gave a great deal of time and profitable attention, with much benefit to the State. He died quite suddenly in San Francisco in 1882, greatly lamented by his fellow-citizens, for few men on "the coast" have won such a full measure of respect for real virtues as that accorded to B. B. Redding for his blameless life and spotless integrity.

DAVID C. BRODERICK,

Prominent Politician and United States Senator.

AT THE period of the admission of California as a State into the American Union, the political contest between the "Free-Soil" advocates and Pro-slavery adherents in both the great dominant parties of the day raged fiercely; and the bitterness which so disgraced the arena of politics in the Eastern States was also exhibited on the Pacific coast, and resulted in the same violent action and bloodshed, although in a minor degree. David C. Broderick, as a "Free-Soil" Democrat of the Stephen A. Douglas school, was an active participant in these contests, and ultimately received his death-wound in a duel between himself and a representative of the Pro-slavery or so-called "Chivalry" faction of the Democracy. He was born in the city of Washington in December, 1818, and at an early age removed to New York City, where, upon arriving at manhood, he opened an ale-house, which soon became a resort of the firemen and ward politicians. Naturally shrewd, and a born intriguer, he entered the field as a Democrat, and soon learned the art of acquiring popularity among his class and of manipulating the votes of his district. Aspiring to a seat in Congress, he gained his nomination through his influence with the "fire-boys," who at that time controlled the primaries; but at the election he was badly defeated by a heavy majority against him, in a district largely Democratic. This defeat so disgusted him with New York politics that he determined to try a new field, and went to California in 1849. Arriving in San Francisco, he at once entered the political arena through the same gateway—the fire-department. He had the shrewdness to see that his opportunity was in the espousal of the "Free-Soil" faction of his party (Democratic), and therefore bent all his energies to gaining the control of his party through that means. Being successful in his political manipulations, he thereby

gained the bitter enmity of the Pro-slavery wing or "Chivalry" faction. Mr. Broderick, although not an orator or a statesman, was a man of mental strength and much personal magnetism; and being unscrupulous in the use of his means to obtain power, he held his party followers subject to his will and dictation. His political ambition was for a seat in the United States senate, and after a long and bitterly contested struggle for this honor, for which he worked persistently for seven years, commencing in 1851, he triumphed over his opponents and was elected senator from California by the Democratic legislature in January, 1857. After serving two years in the Senate, his enemies succeeded in inducing him to accept a challenge to a duel with pistols, at ten yards, from David S. Terry, then the chief justice of the supreme court of California, and one of the prominent leaders of the Pro-slavery party, who resigned his high office for the declared purpose of killing Senator Broderick, which he did. The duel was fought in San Mateo county, September 13, 1859, when Broderick was mortally wounded, and died five days afterward. After his death, he was converted into a hero; and in the city wherein during his life-time he was generally regarded as an unscrupulous politician, when dead he was praised as one of the greatest of her citizens. His splendid monument in Lone Mountain cemetery was built by public and private contributions, and the demonstration at his funeral was the most imposing ever seen in San Francisco. It was not, however, to the man that the homage was paid, but to the principles of Republican liberty and opposition to the extension of slavery which he, as a legislator, represented.

LOYD TEVIS,

Lawyer, Business-Man and Millionaire.

PROMINENT among those who, in modern times, have been the most successful in the exhibition of great business talent is Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco, who was born in Shelbyville, Ky., in 1824, his father being an able lawyer of that place. He received a good education at Shelby college, and at eighteen entered his father's office to read law. Four years after, desiring a more active life, he took a position as salesman in a large dry-goods house in Louisville, Ky., but finding that his forte lay in "figures," he was promoted to the counting-room, where he at once displayed that extraordinary facility for mastering accounts and managing money transactions which has so signally characterized his whole business-life. Removing afterward to St. Louis, in May, 1849, he joined a party crossing the plains to the gold-fields of California, and arrived at the "diggings" in El Dorado county the same year. After a few months' experience as a miner, he went to Sacramento, and, in 1850, formed the well-known partnership with James B. Haggin for the purpose of operating in real estate and loaning money. His own quota of cash capital was only \$250; but he had more than his share of extraordinary business talent, and for over thirty years the celebrated firm of Haggin & Tevis has been growing in wealth and influence, until at present it is the foremost private business association on the Pacific coast. In 1853 this firm removed to San Francisco, and since that time Mr. Tevis has been forming business connections in all directions, and has been at the head of some of the most important enterprises in the city and State, including transportation, telegraph, railroad, express, public markets, gas, water, insurance and mining companies, and is also owner of immense quantities of real estate. For some years past he has been the president of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express and Banking corporation, and under his wise management the business has been very greatly extended. His enterprises are all remarkably successful. He resides in San Francisco, actively engaged in business, and his fortune is many millions.



William M. Stewart.



Frank M. Pixley.



E. J. Baldwin.



John W. Mackey.



Leland Stanford.



George Davidson



Loyd Tevis.



Alban N. Towne.



John P. Jones.



Albert L. Bancroft.

EMINENT MEN
—OF—
SAN FRANCISCO,
Past and Present.



Hubert H. Bancroft.



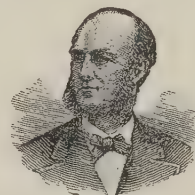
Collis P. Huntington.



John F. Miller.



Benjamin B. Redding.



Darius O. Mills.



Thomas Hill.



Claus Spreckles.



James T. Farley.



William T. Coleman.



Charles Crocker.

EMINENT MEN
—OF—
SAN FRANCISCO,
Past and Present.

HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT,

Merchant, Author and Historian

THE record of this eminent gentleman's life is interesting, instructive and elevating. Born in Granville, Ohio, in 1832, we find him at the age of fifteen starting out in his business career with all the energy and vim of maturity, selling books and notions in his native State. Successful in his first ventures, he then accepted a position in the book-store of his brother-in-law, George H. Derby, in Buffalo, N. Y. Giving evidence of talent, integrity and industry, his employer sent him, in 1852, with a stock of books and stationery to the then newly found El Dorado of the Pacific coast. Arriving in San Francisco, he satisfactorily fulfilled his trust, and upon the death of his brother-in-law, his sister, Mrs. Derby, loaned Mr. Bancroft the amount realized by the California transaction to establish the book and stationery house of H. H. Bancroft & Co., which was opened, in 1856, at 151 Montgomery street in that city. By the exercise of his eminent business ability he rose rapidly to the position of the heaviest bookseller and publisher west of the Ohio river. In the very height of his prosperity and financial success, in 1870, he took a step upward, the contemplation of which gives pleasure to all good men who have faith in their kind, and who also believe that in this age of reckless, rushing, ruthless racing after gold there are some men among us who, while they may be immersed in the whirl and rush of American business-life, may yet have their souls filled with the aspirations which raise the man above the sordid strivings of the mere trader into the higher life of intellectual inspiration and literary ambition for the creation of works of usefulness to their fellows. At the time above mentioned, when his commercial prospects were the brightest, Mr. Bancroft retired from the active management of his large establishment, giving the charge and title of the house to his brother, A. L. Bancroft, and devoted his life and fortune to the creation of a literary production, which, considering its extent, cost and historical importance, is one of the greatest of the age. This great work of Mr. Bancroft's consists of a complete history of the countries and States bordering the Pacific coast of North America from the Isthmus of Darien to Alaska, and with the collateral volumes incidental to the subject is comprised, in thirty-nine octavo volumes, a series of histories of the Pacific States from the time of the aboriginal races of the various countries down through the European domination and colonization to the present time. Seven volumes at this date (in 1883) have been published, five of which are entitled "The Native Races of the Pacific Coast," the first volume of the history of Central America, and the first volume of a history of Mexico. The remaining volumes are ready for the printer, and some are already in press. As a history it is exhaustive, reliable and scholarly. In his manner of writing history, Mr. Bancroft combines the genius of the author with the mentally economic and systematized methods of the business-man. This gigantic literary undertaking would be beyond the power of one man to accomplish in his life-time without some system by which the tedious and laborious collection and collation of facts could be laid before the author's mental gaze and intellectual scrutiny preparatory to his elaborate writing of the history itself. He has, therefore, devised a model system by which, with the aid of twenty able secretaries, he has been able to perform in ten years the literary labor equivalent to one man's work for 200 years. Such work, however, is costly, Mr. Bancroft having expended a fortune of from \$300,000 to \$400,000 upon the mere preparation and writing of these histories, it being a work of literary love, and written without any reference to its commercial value. Mr. Bancroft resides in San Francisco with his family, and has erected a fine, large fire-proof building to contain his library of books, pamphlets and papers upon subjects relating solely to the Pacific Coast, the number in the library being now about 38,000. To persons of culture visiting San

Francisco, the Bancroft Library is an object of great interest and resort. The publications of Mr. Bancroft, in thirty-nine volumes octavo, with maps and illustrations, are as follow: "The Native Races of the Pacific States," "History of Central America," "History of Mexico," "History of the North Mexican States," "History of New Mexico and Arizona," "History of California," "History of Nevada," "History of Utah," "History of the Northwest Coast," "History of Oregon," "History of Washington, Idaho and Montana," "History of British Columbia," "History of Alaska," "California Pastoral," "California Inter Pocola," "Popular Tribunals," "Essays and Miscellany" and "Literary Industries."

THOMAS HILL,

The Californian Landscape-Painter.

PROMINENT among the artists of the United States is Thomas Hill, of San Francisco, Cal., who was born in Birmingham, England, in September, 1829. He came to America with his father's family in 1842, making their home in Taunton, Mass. Mr. Hill's ancestors are notable, one of them being the Rowland Hill of penny-postage fame, and an uncle, William Hill, the celebrated artist in wood-carving. On his mother's side, the family are the silversmiths of Birmingham, noted for the artistic beauty and superior workmanship of their wares. Thomas Hill has the genius of a born-artist, and the fact is more apparent when it is realized that while he has no superior in the United States in the requisite coloring and delicate shadings of his landscapes, and in the truthfulness and anatomical accuracy of his figures, he has never had an hour's instruction from a master in the art of drawing or coloring, not even having been taught how to hold a brush. All his skill has been derived from the intuitive promptings of genius. After receiving only a common-school education, at the age of fifteen he took up the business of decorative painting in Boston, Mass., and, although without teacher or experience, he at once gained the first rank, receiving medals and prizes in competitive work. In 1849 he married and went to Philadelphia, pursuing the same business, and also painting fruits and flowers, in which he excels. He was made a member of the old "Graphic Association" of that city. In 1853 he gained the first medal in Baltimore for fruit and flowers. Removing to San Francisco, in 1861, owing to his health having failed and a milder climate being necessary for his recovery, he began as a portrait and figure painter, in which he achieved success. His first large painting, from *The Merchant of Venice*, was purchased by the Art Union for its first prize. Making wonderful progress, his friends advised him to go to Europe to take lessons in his art. Arriving in Paris in 1866, he entered the studio of Paul Meyerheim, a celebrated figure-painter. The California sketches of Mr. Hill so pleased Meyerheim that he not only procured him a sale for all his works at Hill's own price, but, instead of teaching him, at once advised him to become a landscape-painter, recognizing the extraordinary ability of Mr. Hill as a colorist. He then returned to Boston, where the great picture of the "Yosemite" was painted. This made him a national reputation, it having been exhibited in the principal cities. It was soon followed by more great pictures: "White Mountain Notch," "Great Canon of the Sierras," and others. The latest large work from his pencil is the celebrated so-called "Spike Picture," painted for Governor Leland Stanford, representing the driving of the last spike in the completion of the Union Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads at Ogden, Utah. This, undoubtedly, is the greatest of Mr. Hill's efforts, and a wonderful production. It was completed in 1881, is 12 by 18 feet broad, and contains 300 figures, 75 of which are portraits from life; the price paid was \$25,000. Mr. Hill returned to California in 1871, and now resides in Oakland with his family, having a studio in San Francisco.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,**Merchant, Financier and "Railway King."**

THE building of the Central Pacific railroad over the Sierra Nevada mountains was a marvel in the triumph of human skill over natural obstacles. The great financier of this enterprise was Collis P. Huntington, who performed the labors of a financial Titan at Washington and New York among legislators, bankers and capitalists, in inspiring confidence at the money-centers of the world by which government aid was secured, bonds sold, and the cash procured to supply with working material the busy hands of road-builders at the front. The unparalleled success of this great railway corporation, in its legislative and financial operations, is undoubtedly due to the extraordinary ability displayed by Mr. Huntington as a financier and controller of legislative opinions and measures. He was indefatigable in promoting the interests of his company among those who held the money-purses of the great centers, and when work was once commenced in the construction of the road it never ceased until the locomotive ran from ocean to ocean and one of the great engineering and commercial events of the nineteenth century was accomplished. Born at Harwinton, Conn., in October, 1821, as a boy and youth Mr. Huntington exercised the same quick perception of business opportunities and sagacity in availing himself of their practical value that has since so distinguished him as a railway magnate in the management of the several corporations with which he is connected. At fourteen he began his business-life as a trader in small wares in his native State; at twenty-four he was a partner with his brother in successful merchandising at Oneonta, N. Y.; at twenty-eight he was one of the wide-awake, thriving merchants in the new country of golden opportunities, California; and at the age of thirty-five, in 1856, we find the rich firm of Huntington & Hopkins, hardware merchants, of Sacramento City, Cal., holding meetings in their counting-room with their immediate friends and business neighbors, consulting as to the feasibility of a railroad over the mountains to the Missouri river. When Mr. Huntington was crossing the Isthmus of Panama on his first trip to California, he, with many hundred other passengers, was detained from ten to twelve weeks by waiting for the steamers on the Pacific side. The other passengers spent their time in idly grumbling and swearing at their "ill-luck" and bad treatment by the steam-ship company. Not so, however, with our wide-awake New Englander, who saw a business opportunity and took it. There was a lack of transportation facility for baggage and passengers across the Isthmus; he organized a "donkey-train"—first one donkey, then a dozen or more—and while his companions were, waiting under heavy expense, consuming their substance, he was making money rapidly and went into San Francisco with a handsome fund with which he could embrace the next business chance. This energetic promptness, sagacity and industry is the secret of his wonderful success as a railroad business manager, and of the enterprises which he controls. His wealth is immense, counting up towards fifty million dollars, with a prospect of a large addition before he retires from active business life. He has his family residence in New York City, but generally spends his winters in Washington, overlooking the interests of the several corporations with the control of which he is still associated—the Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,**Pioneer and Successful Merchant.**

ADAPTABILITY to overcome difficulties and to act promptly and wisely in an emergency is a distinguishing feature in the character of the average American business-man; and this admirable trait is signally illustrated in the life of William T. Coleman, one of the foremost merchants of San Francisco. His birth

occurred in Kentucky, in February, 1824. At the age of fifteen years he began an active business career as a civil engineer, in which capacity he then proved to be quite proficient. A few years later he entered the St. Louis university and pursued a course of commercial and classical study. His health failing, he gave up his college course and went overland to California, in 1849, and recommenced business as a merchant in the mining town of Placerville. From that place he went to San Francisco, where, as a shipping and commission merchant, he has been remarkably successful and has accumulated a large fortune, the income of which he spends generously and freely. His name is also well-known throughout the United States as having been honorably connected with the famous "Citizens' Protective Committee," otherwise called the "Vigilantes," or "Citizens' Vigilance Committee of San Francisco," which, in the years 1851 and 1856, performed prodigious work in the aid of good government by freeing San Francisco from a horde of roughs and criminals who terrified the peaceful citizens, and who defied all the power of the municipal officers to suppress them. The city government was at that time in the hands of corrupt politicians, who were too much engaged in their own schemes of plundering the treasury to relieve the citizens from the evils which oppressed them. As the legally constituted authorities were incompetent to bring thieves and murderers to justice, an association of the best men of the city was organized under the above name, to mete out the proper punishment to the criminals who, with impunity, were robbing and murdering the inhabitants. Mr. Coleman, being well-known as a merchant who possessed the highest qualities of honesty, integrity and courage, and also a judicial ability of rare order, was chosen as chief executive officer. Under his wise counsel, assisted by his associates, the committee soon purified the municipality, banished the rogues, and restored to the city the blessings of peace and personal safety. They then set the world an example for all time by quietly disbanding their organization, without the least attempt on the part of any officer or member to use their great power for any personal or selfish ends. This remarkable fact was undoubtedly due to the wisdom, patriotism, and purity of purpose of Mr. Coleman and his associate officers, who, having earnestly undertaken the duty of restoring good government to the city, when that object was accomplished, would not permit any selfish aims to mar the purity of their intentions. Mr. Coleman is still at the head of the large and prosperous mercantile establishment of William T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco, and enjoys the esteem and honor of his fellow-citizens. The highest gift in the commonwealth of California is within his reach; but he has always, with characteristic modesty, refused all civic honors, which have been repeatedly offered to him. He has a beautiful home on the shores of the bay, a few miles from San Francisco, where, with his family and chosen friends, he enjoys the reward of an honorable life.

CLAUS SPRECKLES,**Proprietor of Great Sugar Refineries.**

SUGAR-REFINING houses in San Francisco are, in size and appointment, and in the quantity and quality of their products, not excelled in the world. The founder and principal factor in building up this important business is Mr. Claus Spreckles, whose success in this enterprise has been so marked that his name is favorably known throughout all countries wherever sugar is dealt in as an article of commerce. He was born in Lamstedt, Kingdom of Hanover, in July, 1828, and came to America in 1848, arriving at Charleston, S. C., where he began business as clerk in a grocery-store. His executive ability was so great that within two years he had become owner of the establishment, paying for it from the profits, and he so increased the trade that he became a large importer. In 1855 he removed to New York City, purchasing a wholesale grocery-store at the corner of West Broadway and Anthony streets. Here

his success was even greater than in Charleston. His brother Bernard having already established a grocery business in San Francisco, Cal., and being willing to sell, Claus sold out his New York house and purchased that of his brother, and, arriving in California in 1856, he at once started on a career of great prosperity. In 1857 he opened the Albany Brewery of San Francisco, which was so successful that he soon disposed of his grocery business and enlarged the brewery. In 1863, desiring a still larger field of business, he sold his brewery, and, with others, founded the "Bay Sugar Refinery" at the corner of Battery and Union streets. In order to acquire a complete knowledge of the sugar business in all its details, he went to Europe to master the process of manufacturing beet-root sugar, and for this purpose actually entered the great refinery at Magdeburg as a workman. Returning to San Francisco with enlarged ideas and increased energy, he built another and still larger refinery at Eighth and Brannan streets, and, in 1867, organized the present great corporation of the "California Sugar Refinery," of which he is president and principal owner. The success of this company was so great that they were compelled to enlarge their capacity four times successively, and, in 1880, erected an enormous building at a cost of \$1,000,000, which is one of the largest and most complete sugar refineries in the world, and has a capacity for the refining of nearly 80,000,000 pounds annually. At present they employ 300 men and refine 50,000,000 pounds of sugar every year. Mr. Spreckles is also extensively engaged in sugar-planting in the Sandwich Islands. Having obtained a grant of 40,000 acres of cane land, he organized a company for the purpose of cultivating the sugar-cane on an enormous scale. They have already expended some seven hundred thousand dollars for machinery and irrigating ditches, and the annual production from their sugar crop is expected to reach the enormous amount of fifty thousand tons or one hundred million pounds of sugar, and when in full operation they will employ thirty-five hundred workmen. California sugar now supplies the whole Western slope of the continent, and threatens the trade of the Eastern refineries. Mr. Spreckles' fortune is up among the millions, and is increasing rapidly through legitimate and successful trade. He resides at San Francisco, and is highly esteemed as a merchant and manufacturer.

GEORGE DAVIDSON,

An Eminent American Scientist.

PROF GEORGE DAVIDSON, A.M., P.D., assistant in the United States coast and geodetic survey, and one of the first of American scientists, has been a resident upon the Pacific coast during the greater part of twenty-eight years. In pursuance of his official duties he has been intimately connected with almost every material development of the Pacific slope. He was born in Nottingham, England, in May, 1825, and with his father's entire family came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. Entering the excellent public schools of that city at the age of eight years, at sixteen he commenced the high-school course, and graduated in 1845 with all the honors that the faculty could confer. During this last four years of study he also worked four or five hours daily, assisting Professor Bache, who at that time was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the university of Pennsylvania, in the preparation of his lectures, computing the tables and making the necessary drawings for illustrating the subject under consideration. During the last three years of his student-life he did not obtain more than three hours' sleep in the twenty-four, and yet was absent from duty only three days on account of illness or fatigue. This is a fair measure of the persistent energy and conscientious-faithfulness with which he has ever performed every duty entrusted to him. His capacity for work is remarkable, and seems exhaustless; upon an emergency in his official duties he has directed special labor for ten consecutive days and nights with less than one hour's sleep or rest in each twenty-four. He entered the service of the United States in

the coast survey in 1845, since which time he has been in continual active scientific service of every grade connected with the responsible office as first assistant of the United States coast survey. He has been employed in all the important astronomical, geodetic and engineering duties connected with the United States government on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, from Maine to Alaska. His services have been particularly valuable in developing the resources of the Pacific coast, and his opinion is always sought for upon any question of physics or engineering affecting the Pacific slope. It would be impossible to enumerate the many notable works which this remarkable man has accomplished, and everything which he has personally undertaken has been carried to completion without sign of failure. He has made improvements of the utmost importance in all instruments connected with geodetic works; and in everything connected with the coast survey service he is a thorough master. He resides with his family in San Francisco. He is president of the California Academy of sciences, and a member of the various scientific societies of the United States.

DARIUS OGDEN MILLS,

Founder of the Bank of California.

NUMBERED among the clear-headed, shrewd and sagacious business-men who have given San Francisco a financial reputation, none are more distinguished for sound monetary views and practical business sense than the well-known banker and founder of the California bank, D. O. Mills, who was born in Westchester county, N. Y., in September, 1825. Mr. Mills' father was a prosperous business-man, and gave his sons a first-rate education. At eighteen Darius went to New York City and began his business career. His talent for money-making was so marked that at twenty-one he was cashier and part owner of the Merchants' Bank of Buffalo. At twenty-three he went to California to "look around," and with that sound discrimination that has ever characterized him, he soon saw his opportunity. In 1849 he located in Sacramento and opened trade with the mines. He rapidly accumulated money, and his next step was to remove to San Francisco, where, after a few years of successful merchandising, he organized the Bank of California, with a capital of two million dollars, of which he was one-tenth owner and president. So well did he conduct its affairs that in a short time its capital was increased to five million dollars, and it became the largest bank of the country and a great power in the financial world. He retained his position of president for nine years. During all this period his fortune steadily increased and grew into the millions; but his private estate became so large that it demanded his entire attention, and he withdrew from the presidency of the bank in 1873. In 1875, through unfortunate speculations of one of the chief officers, the bank failed. Mr. Mills being the only man who could restore confidence, the stockholders called upon him to resume the control of its affairs. Consenting, he soon brought the business up to its former safe condition, and, after serving three years as president, again retired to manage his own fortune, which had now increased enormously. Mr. Mills' particular talent is that of a financier, to make money with money, and he can probably do this with greater safety, larger profit and less loss than any of his contemporary capitalists. In 1880 he turned his attention to New York City and eastern investments, and began operating in New York City property. He purchased a handsome residence in that city, and his business block "down town," ten stories high, is one of the finest of the neighborhood. Mr. Mills, however, still retains his interest in his old California home, and resides a part of the year with his family at his beautiful country-seat at Millbrae, in San Mateo county, about twenty miles from San Francisco. He is largely interested in railroads in the State of Nevada, and also in other States. His wealth is very great, being variously estimated at from ten to twenty millions.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART,**Lawyer and United States Senator.**

AMONG the many able men which the peculiarly active, social and industrial elements of the Pacific coast have developed into State and national prominence, William M. Stewart stands in the front rank. He was born in Wayne county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1827. At the age of six years, his parents removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and the boy's early education was limited by the meagre facilities afforded at that early date in that remote locality. At the age of thirteen, aspiring to a better education, he left home and found employment upon various farms until he had earned enough money to enable him to enter the Trumbull Academy, where he spent three years in diligent and successful study. Revisiting his old home in Wayne county, N. Y., he engaged as a teacher for several years, and thus acquired means to pay his way into Yale college, which he entered in 1848. After a two-years' course of profitable study he was attracted to California, where he arrived in April, 1850, and engaged in gold-mining in Nevada county. Accumulating from eight to ten thousand dollars, he began the study of law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar of Nevada city, where his marked ability was at once recognized, and he was elected district-attorney. Removing to San Francisco in 1854, he successfully practiced law there for some years, and then returned to Nevada City, and from there to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1860. Mr. Stewart now entered upon that career of professional and legislative usefulness to the mining interests of the Pacific slope which has rendered his name familiar to the people of the United States, and honored by the citizens of the Pacific coast States; to him they owe, more than to any other person, the liberal and wise local laws which promote the mining industry in all its branches. Mr. Stewart had devoted his professional attention to mining law and mining interests; consequently, when Nevada came to be admitted as a State, his ability, knowledge and experience were of the utmost value to the new State. He was instrumental in framing her constitution, and in gaining her admission into the Union in 1863, and, in 1864, Nevada showed her appreciation of his talent and eminent services by electing him as her first United States senator. He was re-elected and served from 1864 to 1875, with honor to himself and advantage to his constituents. His life in the Senate was one of constant and intense activity, and no senator during that period has left a larger personal impress of practical usefulness upon the proceedings and legislation of Congress. From the time of his arrival in California to the present time Mr. Stewart has been largely engaged in mining, and, while he still very successfully practices law, holds large interests in mines. He married, in 1855, a daughter of ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, and resides with his family in San Francisco, having a very lucrative patronage in his profession.

FRANK MORRISON PIXLEY,**Journalist and Political Writer.**

AMONG the most able journalists and political writers on the Pacific coast is Frank M. Pixley, proprietor and editor of *The Argonaut*, of San Francisco, Cal., who was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in January, 1825. Receiving a good education at select schools and under a private tutor, he studied law in Rochester, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1848, and in 1849 started overland on muleback to California, arriving in the mining regions of that State the same year. After some experience in mining he went to San Francisco in 1851, where his eloquence and ability soon placed him in the front rank of political speakers and legislators. Soon after his arrival he was elected city attorney, and filled the post with honor to himself and advantage to the city. In 1858 he was elected to the California legislature, in 1861 was made

attorney-general, and since that time has been an active, independent politician, speaker and writer; acting with the Republican or national party generally, but governed by his own convictions of what is right rather than by any party edicts or prejudices. Mr. Pixley is one of the most fluent writers and sharpest political critics in the United States. He is too intense and emotional in his feelings and in the independent expression of them to be considered or ranked as a statesman, for he is always with the "under-dog in the fight" in partisan conflicts. Nevertheless his political utterances are often full of wisdom and worthy the most professed thinkers of the age. It is generally understood in the political circles of the Pacific coast that Mr. Pixley has made more speeches, given more brain work, and spent more money in politics, and had less party advantage or reward in proportion to his work, than any man in the Republican party. He still resides in San Francisco and devotes himself to the able direction of his paper, which becomes more popular with every issue.

CHARLES CROCKER,**Merchant, Railroad-BUILDER and Millionaire.**

AMAN of rare energy, perseverance and determination is one of the four great railway-builders and financiers who amazed engineers and astounded capitalists by constructing the Central Pacific railway over the Sierra Nevada mountains. Born in Albany, N. Y., September 16, 1822, he began his business career at the age of nine years, selling newspapers in the streets of Albany; at twelve years he had a news-agency in the city of Troy; at nineteen he was an efficient workman in an iron forge in Indiana, making bar-iron. At thirty years we find him a successful merchant in Sacramento City, Cal.; at forty he relinquished merchandizing and joined his energies, experience and fortune with four others of equal sagacity and business sense, and stated on the fulfillment of the engineer's dream of building a railroad over the Sierra Nevada mountains and across the American continent. A charter was obtained in February, 1863, and Mr. Crocker was made superintendent of construction. Amid the lowering storm of civil war, with national finances and credit at the lowest ebb, and private capital unusually timid, cautious and distrustful, these men of wonderful energy and unparalleled daring pushed the road to completion, and on May 10, 1869, the last tie was laid, the last spike driven, and the great iron highway of the nations across the continent was an accomplished fact. During the construction of the road he governed a force of ten thousand laborers, teamsters, carpenters and engineers. For six years he remained at the front with his men; sleeping sometimes in the sand, sometimes in the snow; shrinking from no hardship; shirking no duty as the commander-in-chief of the railway army. A day's delay in receiving material would have caused immense loss to his company, yet such were his forethought and his power of calculation that the supplies always came at the proper time, and the great work never stopped. Though self-educated, Mr. Crocker is not unlearned; he enjoys a thorough knowledge of our best authors, and is well-informed on all the important topics and issues of the day. It is Mr. Crocker's pardonable pride that he is a self-made man, and truly may he be proud of his remarkable record as a man of wondrous energy, inflexible determination and unflinching courage. Mr. Crocker is still engaged (1883), together with his old associates, in the management of the great railroad corporations which he and they have organized. His latest enterprise is the building of the Southern Pacific railroad through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, with branches into Mexico. He resides with his family in San Francisco, in a magnificent mansion which is filled with art-treasures gathered from Europe and America, and enjoys the reward of his active and industrious life.

MEN ENRICHED
—BY—
SILVER MINING
—AND—
SPECULATION.

COLORADOANS.

INCIDENTS
IN THE
PERSONAL HISTORY
—OF—
DENVER.

Sketches of Successful Men in Rocky Mountain Region.



DENVER, the principal city and State capital of Colorado, elevated 5,267 feet above the level of the sea, fifteen miles east of the chain of Rocky Mountains, is situated on the banks of the South Platte river. Its first house, a mere cabin, was erected in 1858, and its growth from that time onward, under the impetus of important discoveries of gold in Pike's Peak mountain and other points in that immediate vicinity, has been gradual and permanent, so that in 1870 it had a population of 4,759, which, in 1880, had increased to 35,630.

The city is distinguished for its substantial brick structures, its immense railroad facilities for the transportation of freights to the far-west, its assaying of precious ores and the accumulation and shipment of other products of the surrounding country, and for its educational, hygienic and social advantages, which make it a pleasant resort for invalids from other States. The enterprise and struggles of the men who built up the State and city form an interesting chapter in American history and are recorded in the following sketches.

JOHN W. ILIFF,

Known as "The Cattle-King of the Plains."

AS A GRAZING field for cattle, Colorado has developed herself grandly, and highest among her most successful cattle-raisers for many years was John W. Iliff, who was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, December 18, 1831. His parents, prosperous, Christian people, attended to his early education, which was completed at Delaware college. A promise from his father to purchase a farm for the young man at a cost of \$7,500, if he would agree to remain upon it, was rejected, with the exclamation, "No, give me the \$500 and let me go West!" His first removal was to Kansas, where he engaged in enterprises that offered themselves within his means, and when, in 1859, the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak was announced he was one of the earliest seekers for it in that vicinity. But not as a digger for it. Supplies of food were in demand by the miners, and Mr. Iliff invested his capital in a stock of groceries and provisions at Denver. A few months later he turned his assets into a small herd of cattle, and with this he began the career that made him immensely wealthy. Almost all his attention was given to the promotion of his business, and the result was what might have been expected. His cattle trade extended to the eastern cities of the Union and his cattle-ranges from Montana to Texas, numbering 50,000 head. His negotiations also included contracts with the government, and his sales averaged about 13,000 cattle every year. For a brief period he was engaged in banking in Wyoming Territory, but aside from this his life and energies were devoted to his livestock interests. He died February 9, 1878, leaving a large fortune

and a widow with four children. This lady, since her husband's death, has successfully continued his business in her own name.

JEROME B. CHAFFEE,

Energetic Miner and United States Senator.

INTIMATELY connected with the history and prosperity of Colorado stands the name of this gentleman, who was born in Niagara county, N. Y., April 17, 1825. In his childhood he enjoyed the advantages of an academic education, but while still very young became a resident of Michigan. From that State he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in the banking business. In 1857 he was the organizer of the Elmwood Town company, in Kansas, of which he became the secretary and manager. His advent into Colorado occurred in 1860, and his first enterprise was the development of some gold lodes in what is now Gilpin county. With Mr. Eben Smith, he also erected a stamp-mill, and these energetic operations did much to encourage the mining industries in that region. From 1863 to 1869 he worked, with others, the celebrated "Bob-Tail Lode." In the latter year the various interests in this lode were consolidated, and he became the heaviest stockholder in this corporation, which owned the best-paying mine, the most extensive tunnels and a most complete stamp-mill. The annual production ranged from \$300,000 to \$500,000. At a recent date it was estimated that Mr. Chaffee had larger investments in the mining interests of Colorado than any other man, owning about a hundred gold and silver lodes. In 1865 he established the First National Bank of Denver, of which he was elected president, holding that office until January, 1890. Aside from his financial enterprises, Mr. Chaffee found time to enter the political arena of Colorado, and was elected to several important public offices. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Territorial legislature from Gilpin county, and there exercised considerable influence. After his re-election to that body, in 1863, he was chosen speaker of the lower house. In 1865 he was elected United States senator and distinguished himself at the capital by his persistent efforts to overcome the opposition of President Andrew Johnson to the admission of Colorado into the Union—Johnson having twice vetoed bills passed by Congress for that purpose. Before the question of admission was settled, Mr. Chaffee's term as senator expired, but in 1870 he was sent by his constituents as Territorial delegate to Congress. In this position he strenuously labored for the admission of the Territory as a State until success crowned his efforts in August, 1876. Other measures of considerable importance to the country also received his careful attention and influence while he remained in Congress. Upon the entrance of Colorado into the Union he was re-elected United States senator for the short term (about three years), and declined a re-election when it ended. After that he did not again aspire to political preferment, although he was a

delegate in every presidential nominating convention, as an abolitionist and Republican, after 1844. His vast wealth and energies were largely employed in developing the resources and promoting the interests of the State. He died March 9, 1886.

**WILLIAM GILPIN,
Explorer and First Governor of Colorado.**

HIS TALENTED gentleman was born on the Brandywine battle-field, several miles from Wilmington, Delaware, October 4, 1818, the scion of an ancient Quaker family. At ten years of age he was sent to England and there educated for three years, and upon his return passed two years at the university of Pennsylvania. Soon after his graduation at this institution he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military academy, at West Point, N. Y., graduating from it in 1836. He was then commissioned a lieutenant in the second regiment of United States cavalry, and ordered to St. Louis under General Harney. With this command he went to Florida, remaining there and participating in the Seminole Indian war as an escort to General Jessup. When the war ended he resigned his commission in the army and located in St. Louis, in 1839, preparing for a proposed exploring expedition across the continent to the Pacific coast. In 1841 he removed to Independence, Mo., and served two years as secretary to the general assembly of the State. He had previously found time to study law, and made that profession a source of livelihood until 1843, when he set out upon his overland journey to Oregon. The expedition had for its object an examination of the character and resources of the country—then almost unknown—through which he traveled. The route included the Kansas river, the Republican fork, the present vicinity of Denver, Col., etc., to the mouth of the Columbia river. In 1844 he assisted, influentially, in organizing the Territorial government of Oregon, and was the founder of the city of Portland in that region. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the Missouri volunteer soldiery, and at the head of 1,200 fighting men, in 1847, he set out to subdue the nine tribes of savage Indians who were allies of the Mexican government, and were powerful enemies to the Americans. That winter he encamped at Pike's Peak, and before the war ended had subjugated, most effectually, the warlike hordes whom he encountered. From 1848 to 1861 he lived retired at his home, in Missouri, writing and lecturing upon the resources and mineral wealth of the territory that accrued to the United States as the result of the Mexican war. He was, also, a strong advocate of the proposed Pacific railroad, and strove to stimulate the growth and development of the great West. In 1861, when the Territory of Colorado was organized, President Lincoln appointed him the first Territorial governor, with his residence at Denver. His administration, however, was harassed by the rebellious sentiments and acts of the Texans and other southern people in his vicinity, and, raising a force of volunteer soldiers, he took the field against the marauders in New Mexico, and did excellent service, completely driving them from the Territory. His energy and watchful patriotism, however, led to his removal from office after holding it about a year. When the first bill admitting Colorado to the Union was passed in Congress, Mr. Gilpin was chosen by the people to be its first governor, but President Johnson vetoed the bill, and the governor remained in private life. He still resides in Denver and is deservedly popular.

**NATHANIEL P. HILL,
Chemist, Mining Expert and Senator.**

MINING SCIENCE owes much to Nathaniel P. Hill, a native of New York, who was born in Orange county, Feb. 18, 1832. His father, a representative at one time in the New York general assembly, and for several years county judge,

owned a large farm on which the son was reared, evincing, at an early age, a natural taste for the study of chemistry and the natural sciences. Was professor of chemistry in Brown university, at Providence, R. I., from 1860 to 1864. Knowing his ability as a scientist, he was selected by a company in Providence and Boston to examine the mines in Gilpin county, Colorado. The visit to the State revealed the fact that this mining region was without the means of properly extracting metal from ores. To acquire a knowledge of smelting he went to Swansea, Wales, in 1865, to study the methods of reduction, and afterward took over some seventy tons of Colorado ore for experimental treatment. Following this he organized the Boston and Colorado Smelting company, now located at Argo, near Denver, which has been a great success from the first, principally owing to his energy and scientific achievements. A highly-cultured gentleman, rich and influential, the people of Colorado deemed him a fit person to represent the interests of the State in the United States senate, and to that position he was chosen in 1879.

**THOMAS B. BRYAN,
Enterprising Miner at Idaho Springs.**

IRGONIA gave birth to Thomas B. Bryan, who was born in 1828, his father being an advocate of the abolition of slavery, in the senate of that State, as far back as 1833. The subject of this sketch studied law and graduated at Harvard law school, and while yet young removed to Cincinnati, where, with Judge Hart, in that city, he became a partner. Later he removed to Chicago, where for twenty-five years he was very prominently known, among his other work being the establishment of the Fidelity Safety Deposit Vaults, in that city, that brought millions of dollars safely through the great fire. During the war he was the president of the Illinois Soldiers' Home, and subsequently was one of the commissioners in the government of the District of Columbia, a position similar to the governor of a Territory. In 1873 Mr Bryan moved to Colorado, and settled at Idaho Springs, where, in the care of his own and the mining interests of others, he was for some years successfully engaged. He returned to Chicago in 1883.

**HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior Department, at Washington.**

HE Secretary of the Interior Department under President Arthur, Henry M. Teller, a gentleman who ranks high in the political and social circles of Colorado, was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., May 23, 1830. In search of an education he alternately studied and taught in the Rushford academy and Alfred university, in his native State. After a season of teaching exclusively for a brief term, he began to study law at Angelica, N. Y., in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. Removing to Whiteside county, Ill., he opened a law office. In the spring of 1861 he was induced to emigrate to Colorado, and there began to practice his profession at Central City. From 1863 to 1865, by the appointment of Governor Evans, he served as major-general of the State militia, and then, the war of the Rebellion ending, he resigned. His next step was to organize the Colorado Central Railroad company, in 1865, draw up its charter and become its president, which position he held for the next five years. This office did not, however, occupy all his time and attention, for he also engaged in other enterprises, including more or less operations in Colorado mines. In November, 1876, he was chosen United States senator for six years, and during his term he performed active duties on several important committees, and left behind him a creditable record. With his brother, Willard, who has been his partner for years, he has built up a lucrative law business in the city of Denver. Upon the accession of President Arthur, Mr. Teller was appointed to a cabinet position as Secretary of the Interior Department.

JOHN EVANS,**ExGovernor of Colorado Territory.**

THE FOUNDER of Evanston, Cook county, Ill., and ex-governor of Colorado, John Evans, has a history which cannot be compressed into this small sketch. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 9, 1814, graduated at the Cincinnati Medical college, as a physician, in 1838. Located in practice near Ottawa, Ill., and afterward practiced six years in Attica, Ind., where he advocated the measure which resulted in the State erecting an asylum and caring for the insane. Was elected to a chair in Rush Medical college, and delivered his first medical lectures in that institution in the winter of 1845-6. Was afterward for several years editor of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, and was for eleven years connected with Rush college. While in the Chicago city council, was active as chairman of the committee on schools, appointing, through ordinance, the first school superintendent, and erecting the high school. Donated \$25,000 for the founding of the Northwestern university, at Evanston, which town was named in his honor, and to that place he removed his family in 1855, and there lived until he came to Colorado in 1862, having been appointed Territorial governor of the State by President Lincoln. Did much after his arrival in furnishing troops from the Territory during the war, and was largely instrumental in securing peaceful relations with the Indians. Was selected by the legislature of Colorado as United States senator, in 1865, Colorado having been admitted as a State by Congress, but vetoed by President Johnson. Was a member of the national convention which nominated Grant to the presidency, and in 1868 was chosen president of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph company, and, during the session of Congress in 1869, he procured the passage of the Denver Pacific land-grant bill, and secured the completion of a railway from Cheyenne to Denver, a matter of great consequence to Denver. Organized, with others, the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad company, of which he was made president, and more recently labored in the construction of a railway to Texas and New Orleans which assisted greatly in the development of the State. Was rich in Chicago, through the rise of real estate in that city considerable of which he yet holds, and has added immensely to his fortune by his enterprises farther west. He has done, and is yet doing, grand work for the pecuniary, educational and moral benefit of Colorado.

JAMES M. BELFORD,**Congressman and Supreme Court Judge.**

CENTRAL CITY, as well as the entire State of Colorado, has been ably represented in Congress by James M. Belford, who was elected to that body when the Territory became a State, in 1876. He was born in Lewistown, Pa., September 29, 1837, and subsequently graduated at Dickinson college. Came to Colorado early, and was one of the Colorado supreme court judges from 1870 to 1875.

MARK M. POMEROY,**Prominent Journalist and Colorado Miner.**

A CONSPICUOUS individuality attaches to the well-known journalist and politician, Mark M. Pomeroy, in the Rocky Mountain region, through his mining enterprises and his out-and-out, plain-spoken paper, *The Great West*. For the information of those who may wish an outline sketch of his history, it may be said that he was born in Lawrenceville, Pa., December 25, 1833, and reared upon a farm until the age of sixteen, when he entered the office of the *Corning (N. Y.) Journal*, and in 1854 he edited his first paper, the *Corning Sun*. His next enterprise was the publication of the *Gazette*, at Athens, Pa., in 1855, following which he established

the *Argus*, at Horicon, Wis. It was during his stay there that he published a burlesque article on an editor at Beaver Dam, Wis., which went the rounds and was copied into the *Louisville Journal* by Prentice, who prefaced the article with some laudatory remarks, in which he pronounced the author a perfect BRICK. Hence the name "Brick" Pomeroy. He was United States marshal in Wisconsin, under President Buchanan, and became city editor of the *Milwaukee Daily News*, in 1858. In 1860 he established, at LaCrosse, Wis., the *LaCrosse Democrat*, which attained a very large circulation during the war, mainly through its peculiar and outspoken abuse of the administration. In 1868, seeking a wider field for his enterprise, he started *Pomeroy's Democrat*, in New York, which he removed to Chicago, where it was published until his removal to Denver, Col., in 1880. At Denver he engaged in various mining enterprises, the last being the building of the Atlantic and Pacific tunnel into the sides of Kelso mountain, about eight miles from Georgetown. Among his various side-issues has been, at one time, the espousal of the greenback cause, courses of lectures upon various topics, and, more recently, the publication of *Pomeroy's Great West*, which has attained a large circulation. Mr. Pomeroy has seen nearly every vicissitude of life; has been wealthy and poor by turns; has had his office mobbed, and in turn had his efforts eulogized. He has been three times married, has recently built a fine house in the suburbs of Denver; is in the prime of life, and is a tireless worker with a large brain. That he will always make his "Mark" is certain, and that his future will be eventful there is not the least shadow of doubt.

HORACE A. W. TABOR,**Capitalist and United States Senator.**

FROM THE rugged hills of Vermont came Horace A. W. Tabor, whose birth occurred in Orleans county, November 26, 1830. He came to Kansas in 1855; engaged in farming during the stirring days prior to the war; did active and efficient service in the Free-Soil party, which he represented in the Kansas legislature, in 1857. He went to Colorado in 1859, then to Clear Creek county, and thence back to Denver; following which he located, in the spring of 1860, in California Gulch, in the vicinity of Leadville, and continued there in mining during the succeeding five years; after which he turned his attention to merchandizing, followed that vocation, in connection with mining, for the next eleven years, and up to 1878 he had accumulated a capital of about \$37,000. It was in May, 1878, when George F. Hook and August Rische, whom he had furnished provisions while they prospected, discovered the mine since known as the Little Pittsburgh, and in which, by agreement, he held a third interest. Hook soon sold to his partners, and Rische subsequently parted with his interest to J. B. Chaffee and D. H. Moffatt. With a capital stock of \$20,000,000 the Little Pittsburgh consolidated, a mining stock company was organized, and within two weeks afterward a quarter-interest was sold in New York, by Mr. Chaffee, for \$1,000,000. In 1879 Mr. Tabor sold his interest in the mine to Messrs. Chaffee and Moffatt, for \$1,000,000, purchased a half-interest in the First National Bank at Denver, bought the Matchless mine, at Leadville, and subsequently became a quarter-owner of the mining property of Borden, Tabor & Co., comprising five or six mines, with a capacity of yielding a dividend of \$100,000 per month. He afterward became interested in the Alaska, Adelphi, Acapulco and Victory mines, in San Juan county, besides having sole ownership of the Red Rogers and the Saxon. While operating mines extensively, he is interested in many other enterprises, much of his wealth, latterly, being expended in real estate for the benefit of Leadville and Denver. He established the Leadville Bank, in 1878, of which he became president, and in which has been required eight clerks. He has been county treasurer of Lake county, was the first mayor of Lead-

ville, president of the Leadville Improvement company; was first president of the Leadville State exchange, and of the Leadville Gas company, organized in 1879: Besides owning yet a large real estate interest in Leadville, on which he has erected an opera house costing \$35,000, he has more recently invested heavily in Denver. His buildings there include an elegant residence, occupying an entire square, the Tabor block, costing about \$200,000, and the Opera House block, representing an expenditure of about \$600,000. In all, with business interests at the East, he is conceded to be the richest man in the State, his wealth being up among the millions, the exact amount of which he himself is probably not aware. He was, in 1882, lieutenant-governor of the State; was president of the Colorado Industrial exposition of 1882; and, all in all, is one of the most public-spirited, active and valuable men in that young and growing State. Mr. Tabor is yet in the prime of life, with, in all probability, a most useful future before him.

THOMAS M. BOWEN,

Soldier, Judge and United States Senator.

ONE OF THE most influential citizens of Colorado, Thomas M. Bowen, was born at Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 26, 1835; was admitted to the bar at eighteen, and was a member of the Iowa legislature at the age of twenty-one. Removing to Kansas, in 1858, he practiced law there until the opening of the war. He went into the Union service at that time, as captain of a Kansas company; was made a colonel upon the organization of the regiment, and came out a brigadier-general at the close of the war. Settling, then, at Little Rock, Ark., he became a member and president of the constitutional convention upon the reconstruction of Arkansas, in 1867, and was, a year afterward, elected by the Republicans to the supreme court of that State. He served on the bench four years, and retired to accept the governorship of Idaho Territory, to which he was appointed by President Grant. Judge Bowen came to Denver, Col., and entered upon the practice of the law in February, 1875, but soon afterward removed to Del Norte, Col. In 1876, upon the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit, which position he resigned after a few years' service, to give attention to his mining interests, which are very extended in San Juan county. He was elected to the United States senate in the fall of 1882.

WILLIAM A. H. LOVELAND,

Prominent Builder of Colorado Railways.

INTO Colorado, in an early day, came William A. H. Loveland, who was born in Barnstable, Mass., May 30, 1826. He spent a good portion of his youth in Illinois, whither his parents emigrated in his childhood. Among the incidents of his eventful career was the serving through the Mexican war, during which he was severely wounded at Chapultepec. Afterward he sojourned five years in California. Returning to Illinois, he engaged in mercantile employment until 1859, when he went to Colorado, settling at Golden, where he was soon recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful merchants in the West. But it is in railroad building through the deep defiles, over yawning chasms and up to the great elevations, that Mr. L. has proved himself of the greatest service to the State. The beginning of his work was the completion, in 1867, of a railway up Clear Creek canon, a project, the beginning of which was regarded a most difficult undertaking. That railroad has been followed by others until Colorado, many portions of which, originally almost inaccessible, is now very abundantly supplied with railway communications; a result largely due to Mr. Loveland, who, in the construction of railways among the Rockies, has immensely aided in developing the mineral resources of the Rocky Mountain

region. He was for years a member of the Territorial council; more recently became the proprietor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, is the principal owner of the Fanny Barrett mine, one of the richest in the State; and, all in all, as soldier, California pioneer, merchant, railroad builder, legislator, editor and mining capitalist, can be regarded as one of the most successful men of the time.

FREDERICK W. PITKIN,

Mining Capitalist and Ex-Governor.

GENUINE New England stock is perpetuated in Frederick W. Pitkin, who was born at Manchester, Conn., August 31, 1837. He graduated at Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn., in 1858, and from the law-school at Albany, N. Y., a year later. Going westward he located as an attorney at Milwaukee, Wis. Failing in health, he went to Colorado, and while seeking restoration he traveled extensively over the State, investigating its mining resources, and, while camping out, secured the friendship of the miners, an acquisition which resulted in making him the Republican governor, by a strong majority, in 1878. He resided at Ouray, where he had mining interests, and died at Pueblo, Col., December 18, 1886.

JOHN L. ROUTT,

Soldier, United States Marshal and Governor.

THE FIRST governor of the State of Colorado was Colonel John L. Routt, who was born in Kentucky, in 1826, and made his mark first in politics at Bloomington, Ill., where he was elected county sheriff in 1856. He entered the army as captain of an Illinois company, and did good service, and afterward as a colonel and quartermaster. Upon his return to McLean county, he was elected county treasurer, and soon afterward was appointed United States marshal, and subsequently second-assistant postmaster-general. In 1875 he was appointed by Grant, who never forgot the gallant service he rendered, as a colonel, in the taking of Vicksburg, to the Territorial governorship of Colorado. A year afterward, when Colorado was admitted as a State, he was nominated by the Republicans for governor, and elected. Since the close of his official term he has been a resident of Denver, and has devoted his attention to mining interests, which have made him very wealthy.

DAVID J. COOK,

Superintendent Rocky Mountain Detective Association.

A PROMINENT character in the Rocky Mountain region for many years has been David J. Cook, well known from his connection with detective work. He was born in Laporte county, Ind., August 12, 1840, and spent his youth, until nineteen years old, upon the farm. In 1859 the wave of emigration drifting toward Pike's Peak bore him into Colorado, where he located in what is now known as Gilpin county. Here he spent two years, but afterward returned to Kansas and purchased a farm, but left it, in 1861, to run a supply train at the opening of the civil war. Subsequently he was transferred to the ordnance department of the army of the frontier, and in 1863 came again to Colorado and formed the Rocky Mountain Detective association, which, since that time, has been a terror to the criminal classes. He was government detective in Colorado from 1864 to 1865, and during the next three years served the city of Denver as city marshal, being subsequently elected sheriff of Arapahoe county, to which position he was three times re-elected. Since retirement from that office he has devoted his time to detective work, and the duties pertaining to the position of deputy United States marshal for the district of Colorado.



Thos. B. Bryan.



Nathan P. Hill.



William Gilpin.



Fred. W. Pitkin.



Henry M. Teller.



Horace A. W. Tabor.



Thos. M. Bowen.



Jerome B. Chaffee.



John L. Sanett.



John W. Hill.



Mark M. Pomeroy.



James M. Belford.



John Evans.

Business and Professional
MEN OF COLORADO,
 Past and Present.



Murat Halstead.



Richard Smith.



Tyler Davidson.



Peter Gibson.



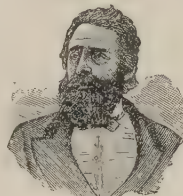
Jacob Burnet.



Samuel N. Fisk.



Charles W. West.



Henry Probasco.



George H. Pendleton.



John E. McLean.



Joseph L. Hall.



Reuben R. Springer.



George W. Nichols.

Business and Professional
MEN OF CINCINNATI,
Past and Present.

CINCINNATI, AND SOME OF HER WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Men Distinguished in Various Departments of Human Action.

CINCINNATI, the principal city of Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Ohio river. The site is a plain, surrounded by high hills, from whose summits the scenery is very delightful. Added to these natural advantages, wealth and culture have centered there in great abundance and with gratifying results, so that the title, "Queen City," is by no means misplaced when applied to Cincinnati. Commerce and various business enterprises have added greatly to its growth and renown; and although not a century old it has attained a high rank in the list of American cities. One of its most remarkable features is the number of its wealthy citizens, who have lavished their means to cultivate public taste and sentiment, erecting costly edifices for the advancement of music and other fine arts, and perpetuating their own memory by useful and enduring monuments. In the following personal sketches will be found mention of some history of the benevolent and liberal enterprises that have enriched and adorned the city.

MURAT HALSTEAD,

Editor and Manager of the Cincinnati "Commercial."

A WRITER in *Scribner's Monthly*, not long ago, mentioned the Cincinnati *Commercial* as a paper of such character that from it a young man might learn to be an accomplished journalist without going to New York City. The man who has brought the *Commercial* up to such a standard of excellence is Murat Halstead, its editor-in-chief and principal stock-owner, who began life in Butler county, Ohio, September 2, 1829. From his mother, formerly Miss Clara Willits, he derived his earliest instruction and inherited largely the intellectual power which distinguishes him, while he owes to his father his stalwart physical organization and manly presence. Thus his large and active body and great brain represent the superiority of his parentage. He has blue-gray eyes, a gray moustache, and hair on which the snow-line early descended, with a complexion as clear as that of a boy. Until twenty-one years old he worked on a farm. In 1851 he graduated at Farmers college; taught a term or two of school, and studied law, but abandoned it for journalism. All kinds of newspaper work are familiar to him. As a correspondent he is unequalled, and his brilliant descriptive powers were displayed in the letters relating his famous voyage to and through Iceland. He enjoys to the utmost setting the world by the ears through the newspapers. A friend remarks: "When Halstead raises the d—l in the newspapers he is satisfied." He is uncompromising in defending the side he considers just; is a rapid composer, and has a peculiar vein of fun which gives great zest to his editorials. As an after-dinner speaker he is perhaps unexcelled. In his sanctum he often assumes a thorny manner, it is surmised, as

a hedge against bores. His real nature is full of kindness. To women he is always courteous, and is willing to recognize their abilities. Quite a number of them contribute to his paper in various ways. He works assiduously from ten to twelve hours a day, and the proof of the whole paper is read by him. Mr. Halstead is married and has several children.

TYLER DAVIDSON,

Who Gave a Magnificent Fountain to Cincinnati.

A NOTHER generous citizen of Cincinnati, of whose birth-place and parentage the record is imperfect, began his business career in that city between the years 1830 and 1840 as a hardware merchant. In 1840 he associated with him Henry Probasco, who afterward became his brother-in-law. This firm was the first to undertake the building of a handsome business edifice that should ornament the city and advertise their trade. Their experiment was successful and brought them great wealth. Mr. Davidson, having no family, conceived the idea of adorning and benefiting the city wherein he had accumulated his wealth with a fine drinking-fountain. Before he put his notion into form he died (in 1865), but his brother-in-law, to whose wife fell most of his estate, fulfilled his wishes in regard to the gift. Six years after his death the fountain was raised, and became a permanent object of beauty and utility, as well as a monument to his memory.

THE TYLER DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN

was unveiled October 6, 1871, with impressive ceremonies. The following description will explain the ideas embodied in the bronze figures which compose it: "The entire height from the street to the top of the central figure (which is seven feet high) is thirty-two and a half feet. The cost, in American gold, was \$125,000. The idea presented by this fountain is to represent the blessings and benefits of water. The principal figure represents the genius of water, from whose hands fall the ever-flowing rain, the blessing of God, which is caught by a peasant on the right, whose fields are thirsting for it. On the opposite side stands a citizen imploring water for his burning house. The shell of the opposite side partly hides the figure of a young woman, who is offering water to her aged and decrepit father. On the other side is a mother leading her child to the bath. Four bas-reliefs in the dies of the pedestal represent navigation, mills, fisheries and steam. On the corners of the pedestal are figures of children, suggesting the enjoyments connected with water, viz.: A girl adorning herself with pearls; a boy fishing for shells; a third sitting on skates, and a fourth finding corals and crystals. The portrait near the top of the entablature is designed to be a medallion of Tyler Davidson. The water coming from the leaves of the shell is used as fresh drinking water by a separate conduit pipe, while the four upper jets only belong to the decoration. The whole fountain is of bronze, the base and its surroundings of granite and porphyry, and the railings or protection of the foundation of Dayton stone. The time required for the execution of this work in Munich was three years."

HENRY PROBASCO,**Builder of the Tyler Davidson Fountain.**

IT is to this gentleman, who carried out the wishes of his dead brother-in-law, that Cincinnati, indirectly, owes the possession of the finest fountain in America and one of the most elegant in the world. His birth occurred at Newton, Conn., July 4, 1820. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1835 he came to Cincinnati, and entered the hardware store of Tyler Davidson as clerk. Becoming a partner in the store in 1840, he married a sister of Mr. Davidson. The energy that he brought into the business insured success, and, in 1851, he erected a magnificent freestone building, and gave to his adopted city the idea of what a business house should be. Other merchants followed his example, and the business portion of the city was greatly improved. Eight months spent in Europe gave Mr. Probasco the idea of a suburban home. Selecting a site in Clifton, now the handsomest suburb in the country, with an unsurpassed view, he built Oakwood, famed far and near for its architectural beauty, its gallery of paintings, rare library and wonderful art collection. The entrance to Oakwood is a *chef d'œuvre* of iron manufacture. The house represents the first attempt to utilize freestone and soapstone in residences. Mr. Tyler Davidson, his brother-in-law, died in 1865. He had during his life expressed a wish to beautify Cincinnati with a drinking fountain. With a view of fulfilling this wish Mr. Probasco spent the years 1866-7 in Europe in quest of artist and design. He found both in the foundry of Kaulbach at Munich. Mr. Probasco paid the entire cost of the placing of the fountain from his own means. The esplanade where it stands was named in his honor "Probasco Place." The collections of this gentleman, at Oakwood, are open to all appreciative visitors to Cincinnati, who are fortunate enough to have heard of them and to obtain letters of introduction. Trees, imported from Japan, Spain, France and other countries, adorn the grounds. The beautiful tower and stone spire that attract the visitor to Clifton Calvary church were gifts from Mr. Probasco. He is connected with many worthy charities and is a liberal donor to them. Unfortunately he has no children to enjoy the beautiful things with which he is surrounded.

PETER GIBSON,**By Whom the "Gibson House," Cincinnati, was Built.**

THIS gentleman was born at Pentland, four miles south of Edinburgh, Scotland, October 20, 1802, being the eighth of nine children gathered around his father's fireside. His education was received in local schools before he was ten years old,

at which age he hired out to a farmer to tend cattle. The time for which he was engaged to do this work was six months, and his wages for that service were fixed at about \$5. Six years he followed this occupation, and then apprenticed himself to a plumber in Edinburgh for a term of five years. By a steadiness of purpose and the facilities which he enjoyed he rapidly mastered the mysteries of his trade, and within two years became a journeyman. In this position he made his master's interests his own. At this time he began to increase his knowledge by reading, and pursued his studies with a diligence that insured success and obliterated the defects of his scanty schooling. In 1826 he married Mary Balden, went to London with a view of perfecting himself in his business, and in 1831 followed an elder brother to America. To his dismay, on landing in New York, he found no waterworks, no plumbers' jobs. So he

worked at making stove-pipes for \$2 a day, and when trade became slack he engaged in a chemical establishment. In great discouragement he was about to return to Scotland, when he was urged by a brother to remove to Cincinnati. Starting by stage over the Alleghany mountains, and thence by river, to Cincinnati, his brother induced him to open a shop. The first three years were very disastrous, but by the fourth the tide turned, and in 1854 Mr. Gibson was able to retire from active business and attend to his personal affairs. Twice he has visited his native country. A number of substantial buildings in Cincinnati owe their erection to his enterprise. Two sons, William and John, learned the plumbing trade with their father, whose constant advice to all young men with whom he comes in contact is to establish a good character and then maintain it. On that road he traveled to wealth and respectability, and holds an honored place in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. Died July 26, 1884.

**The Tyler Davidson Fountain, Cincinnati.****GEORGE H. PENDLETON,****United States Senator from Ohio.**

IF NOT always successful in his political aspirations, George H. Pendleton, who was born in Cincinnati, July 19, 1825, possesses many qualities in his private life which justly merit the esteem of his fellow-men. At eight years of age he began to attend the Woodward high school, and there pursued his preparatory studies until 1841. From that time for about three years his education was continued at his father's house under the supervision of the ablest classical teachers; and the high reputation that he gained as a student, it is claimed, has been fully verified in his manhood's career. In 1844 he visited Europe, where he remained for two years, passing a portion of his time at the university of Heidelberg, in Germany. After his return to America, in 1846, he married Alice, daughter of

Francis S. Key, of Baltimore, Md., the author of the song of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a niece of Roger P. Taney, once chief-justice of the United States supreme court—a lady of rare accomplishments. In 1847 Mr. Pendleton formed a law partnership with George E. Pugh. A few years later, without his solicitation, the Democrats nominated him for State senator, and he was elected by ten thousand majority, taking his seat in the senate in 1853. While serving as State senator he was nominated for member of Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated in the election. In 1857 he was more successful, securing his seat as member of Congress, and was successively re-elected in 1858, 1860 and 1862. His course in Congress gave great satisfaction to his constituents, and he was favorably mentioned as a candidate for the presidency. This was during the war of the Rebellion, and the prevailing military spirit of the times so predominated that General McClellan received the party nomination instead of Mr. Pendleton, but he was placed upon the ticket as the candidate for vice-president. In the contest for Congressman, in 1866, he was again defeated. In 1867-8 he was once more proposed as a candidate for president, but withdrew in favor of the nomination of Horace Seymour, who was overshadowed by General Grant at the ensuing election. Accepting the nomination for governor of Ohio, in 1869, he again suffered defeat. He presided over the celebrated Democratic convention of 1871, which endorsed the amendments to the federal constitution made necessary by the results of the war of the Rebellion; and in 1878 he was re-elected United States senator. Mr. Pendleton's private life has endeared him to many, and he is held by all in high esteem as an upright, intelligent man—one who never sacrifices to expediency what he knows to be just and honest—thus retaining his personal independence and the confidence of his supporters. There is possibly a brilliant future in his life. His able speech in the senate on civil-service reform (in 1882) brought him prominently before the people and gave him a fresh impetus toward the White House. Among his friends his courtly manners have obtained for him the title of "Gentleman George."

GEORGE WARD NICHOLS,

Originator of the Cincinnati Musical Festivals.

THE ARTISTIC, literary and musical-enterprises of Cincinnati are largely indebted to George W. Nichols for the energy and skill which he long exercised in bringing them to perfection. Though many years a resident of the west, his early life was spent in Boston. During the political agitation in Kansas—1855-59—he was an active participant in the controversy between freedom and slavery. For some time afterward he resided in New York City, engaged in literary labor. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was in Europe, but immediately returned and received his commission as captain in the Union army. As an officer he served as aid-de-camp to General Fremont, and was one of the personal staff of General Sherman, participating in the pursuit of General Hood and Sherman's "march to the sea," in November, 1864. About 1868 he became a resident of Cincinnati, where he married a daughter of Nicholas Longworth, the vine-grower. Mr. Nichols, while yet in his prime, gained an enviable name as an indefatigable worker in the world of literature and art. He was the originator of the "May festivals" which have made Cincinnati famous as a musical metropolis, presiding over them from year to year; planned and put into operation the Cincinnati college of music, of which he became the president and made it a success, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances that attended his exertions in its behalf. Upon his return from the raid into Georgia he wrote a volume entitled "The Story of the Great March," which has had a large sale and is esteemed as a complete and accurate history of that event. After that he published, through Harper

& Brothers, "Art Education Applied to Industry," and "Pottery. How it is Made and Decorated," and both are considered standard works upon these subjects. Died Sept. 15, 1885.

RICHARD SMITH,

For Years Editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette."

MUCH of the talent displayed in American journalism is of foreign origin. For instance, Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, one of the best-known editors in this country, was born in Ireland, January 30, 1823. He emigrated to the United States in 1841, and for three years worked at the trade of a carpenter. His inclination, however, led him to engage in newspaper work in Cincinnati, doing his first labor on the old *Chronicle*, which was later merged into the *Gazette*. In 1846 the choice fell upon him for assistant-superintendent of the chamber of commerce, and in 1850 he became agent for the associated press. The year 1854 found him connected editorially with the *Gazette*, of which he soon became the principal stockholder and managing editor. For twenty-five years he was its leading editorial writer. Master of a pithy, vigorous style, he always expresses his meaning clearly and boldly, and possesses a judgment of men and measures that is rarely at fault. Fervently devoted to his adopted country, he was an ardent Union man during the war of the Rebellion, and used his paper to encourage loyal perseverance. In politics he is decidedly Republican, but he has never held a public office. He was nominated in 1867 for Congress, by the Republicans of the second district of Ohio, but was defeated, through a defection in the ranks of his party, by Samuel F. Cary. Mr. Smith, through his advocacy of strict Sunday observance, obtained the sobriquet of "The Truly Good," and the *Gazette* was denominated by his humorous compeers, "The Great Religious Daily." Since the above was written Mr. Smith's *Gazette* has been consolidated with Murat Halstead's *Commercial*, and these gentlemen, each possessing the requisites of first-class journalists, after years of professional controversy, have become co-workers in a common cause.

JOHN RANDOLPH McLEAN,

An Enterprising and Successful Journalist.

A GROUP of distinguished citizens of Cincinnati would be incomplete unless it included the subject of this sketch, the owner and editor of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," who was born September 29, 1849. His father was Washington McLean, long connected with the journal now controlled by his son, and widely known as one of the leaders of the Ohio Democracy. The younger McLean, who has always been a great lover of out-door sports, received a broad education, both in American colleges and the universities of Germany, but his education in the gymnasium was more thorough than in the schools, although he is a fine linguist and an accomplished musician. Returning to Cincinnati in 1870, he became an *attache* of the "Enquirer," accepting a place in the press-room, and applied himself, with much assiduity and shrewdness, to a mastery of the business of every department of the paper. By his ability he, in four years, reached the position of managing editor. About this time his father retired from the office, leaving the son to infuse new life into the paper, which for years had been in a condition of "innocuous desuetude." By his wisdom and well-directed energy he so increased its circulation and income that, in 1881, he was able to acquire entire ownership of it, without involving it in debt. It is now regarded as one of the most influential journals of its class and politics in the country. In 1885 he was married to the daughter of General Edgar C. Beall, of Washington. He is a man of indomitable energy, large generosity and superior executive ability.

**SAMUEL N. PIKE,
The Builder of Pike's Opera-House in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI has been remarkably fortunate in having so many prosperous business men of refined taste and liberal disposition. Among the most noted of these was the gentleman whose name is recorded above, and who was born in New York City in 1822. Until sixteen years old he pursued his studies at Stamford, Conn. When seventeen he left home to settle in Florida. At the new town of St. Joseph he embarked in business, and in one year was the owner of a grocery, dry-goods and crockery store. Speculating in cotton, he quickly accumulated \$10,000; but he soon tired of a limited sphere of action, and removed to Richmond, Va., where he engaged in the foreign wine and liquor business with great success. His roving taste drove him to Baltimore, and there he conducted a dry-goods establishment. But his prosperity met with a check, which influenced him to try St. Louis. There more ill-fortune assailed him. On his way to New York he stopped at Cincinnati, July 4, 1844. The city and its people so pleased him that he made it his home, and engaged in various enterprises with fluctuating success. In 1848 he introduced a brand of whisky (the Magnolia) which obtained a reputation unparalleled in the history of the trade, and which made him a great fortune. When Jenny Lind visited Cincinnati he became so infatuated with her singing, and so great an enthusiast of the divine art of music, that he determined, when able, to rear an edifice in Cincinnati worthy of the most distinguished artists of the world. Pike's opera-house, begun in 1857, was thrown open to the public February 22, 1859, and was the largest and most magnificent opera-house in the United States. Cincinnati became a musical center from that date. In 1866 the theater was destroyed by fire. Mr. Pike, with a coolness that ever characterized him, stood looking on while the flames were sweeping away a million dollars or more from his grasp with more nonchalance than most of the spectators. A new building soon rose from the ashes. This, too, was the enterprise of Mr. Pike, who was also at the same time building a fine theater in New York, and trying to reclaim the salt-marsh lands of New Jersey. Mr. Pike was a man of exquisite taste, an amateur musician, and somewhat of a poet. In politics he was a Liberal-Democrat, and as such was nominated in 1867 for mayor of Cincinnati. Business engagements, however, forced him to decline the honor. While by his indomitable energy he rose to the level of the merchant princes of the land, he bore his honors so meekly that none envied him. He was ever eager to lend a helping hand to those who were struggling to become what he was—a self-made man. His death, which occurred a few years ago, left a void in business and artistic circles. Mrs. Pike and two daughters survived him.

FREDERIC HASSAUREK,

Journalist and United States Minister to Ecuador.

FREDERIC HASSAUREK is proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, one of the most influential German dailies in the country. He is an independent political thinker, writer and public speaker. He was born in Vienna, Austria, on October 8, 1832. His father's house was the center of the literary life of Vienna. When Frederic was quite young his father died, and Mr. Leopold Markbreit became his step-father. The revolution of 1848 found Frederic a boy at college. He participated in the movements of the day. His family emigrated to America in September, 1848, and settled in Cincinnati. Mr. Markbreit died in December of the same year. Young Hassaurek arrived in Cincinnati in April, 1849. His first contributions of a literary character were to a Whig paper, the *Republikaner*. He afterward served as general factotum on the Ohio *Staats-Zeitung*,

and, on its ceasing to exist, started a little weekly of his own called *Der Hochvachter*. He sold his paper and studied law under Judge William M. Dickson. His political career began in 1855, and he was one of the original few who organized the Republican party in Hamilton county. His power as a popular speaker caused an overwhelming revolution of sentiment in the German wards, and changed the heavy Democratic vote into much larger majorities for the other side. He was delegate in 1860 and 1868 to the National Republican conventions at Chicago, and headed as senatorial elector the Lincoln electoral ticket in 1860. He received the appointment of Minister to Ecuador, thanked Mr. Lincoln for his appointment to the "highest" place in the gift of the administration, Quito being ten thousand feet above the sea level. His record of settling disputed claims of our citizens is a brilliant one. In 1865 he was returned to Ecuador for the second time, but resigned to enter a business partnership with Mr. G. Hof, of the *Volksblatt*. In 1867 he published "Four Years Among the Spanish Americans," and subsequently "The Secret of the Andes," and a volume of poems in German. Mr. Hassaurek speaks four languages, and is also a trenchant, fluent writer, not only of German, but also of English and Spanish. As a member of the Ecuadorian claims commission, he wrote his wonderful arguments and opinions in Spanish, his colleague on the commission not understanding English. Many of his English political speeches are printed as Republican campaign documents. He married, in February, 1869, Mrs. Eliza Atherton, daughter of Andrew Lamb, of Avondale, Ohio, and a child, Francis Frederic, was born to him in 1870. Died Oct. 3, 1885, in Paris.

DAVID SINTON,

Iron Manufacturer and Liberal Art-Patron.

A NOTABLE example of vigor and strength of purpose, coupled with great powers of endurance, is shown in David Sinton, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, January 28, 1808. He came to America in his third year. His school education was received in the country districts of Adams county, Ohio. At an early age he turned his attention from books to business. He was not afraid of manual labor, nor satisfied with less than an accurate knowledge of whatever work he undertook. He never failed to advance when there was room. He accepted an inferior position at Union Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio, and rose to its superintendency and shortly after to its ownership. He afterwards became proprietor of several other extensive iron-works. Everything gave way to his unceasing efforts, like the splintering of the gate under the terrific blows of the Black Knight in the "Arabian Nights." In 1850 he came to Cincinnati. He has taken especial pride in everything that tends to the adornment or improvement of his adopted city. The handsome structures erected by Mr. Sinton are chaste in design and of artistic finish. In a city noted for generous men, he is the one of the most liberal. The Cincinnati Union Bethel, a charitable institution of broad and practical scope, has been the recipient of his bounty to the extent of \$100,000. A pet idea—the erection of a magnificent public rostrum—was abandoned through the weary delays of officials, who failed to release the square coveted as its site from incumbrance. This is not the first instance where public interests have suffered from the neglect of officials to reap the benefits conferred upon cities and commonwealths by private generosity. This was Cincinnati's loss. Following his leading characteristic, that if he failed in one thing he immediately turned to something else, he engaged in transforming the Grand Opera-House of Cincinnati into what is one of the finest temples of the dramatic art in the country. He is to the drama what Reuben Springer has been to music. At the advanced age of seventy-four his muscular frame gives evidence of abundant vitality.

JACOB BURNET,**Pioneer, After Whom the "Burnet House" was Named.**

GREATLY esteemed for his sterling qualifications and living a long and useful life, Ohio cherishes the memory of Jacob Burnet, who was born at Newark, N. J., February 22, 1770. Whatever other educational advantages he may have possessed in his youth, he graduated at Princeton (N. J.) college in 1791, just as he was entering upon manhood. Five years later he was admitted to the bar of his native State; but being threatened with a serious pulmonary disease, he at once removed, by the advice of his physician, to Cincinnati. Ohio was then a Territory, and in 1799 he was called to participate in the management of its affairs. The convention to form a State government framed a constitution of which Mr. Burnet was the principal author, and in 1802 it was adopted by the people. Until 1816 he continued the practice of law, attaining an enviable distinction in his profession, and during this period he was several times elected a member of the State legislature. In 1821 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and soon after was chosen by the legislature of Kentucky a commissioner to adjust matters in dispute between that State and Virginia. In 1828 he was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General William H. Harrison. Judge Burnet was an original member, and in many cases president, of the chief benevolent and scientific societies of Cincinnati, and was elected a member of the French academy upon the recommendation of Lafayette, the friend of Washington. On the 4th day of July, 1809, he was appointed the successor of Dr. William Burnet (his father), Physician and Surgeon-General of the Army of the United States, and elected a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati," instituted by the officers of the American army at the period of its dissolution after the revolutionary conflict of eight years, which made the colonies of North America "free, independent and sovereign States." Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, the poetess, in *Past Meridian*, says: "The sunbeams of usefulness have sometimes lingered to a late period around the heads of those who had taken part in the pioneer hardships of our new settlements. I think now of Judge Burnet, who was numbered among the founders of Ohio. After the completion of his classical and legal studies, he exchanged his fair ancestral home in New Jersey for a residence in Cincinnati. Educated in the school of Washington and of Hamilton, who were honored guests at his father's house during the former period of his life, he nobly dispensed around him the wealth of an upright and polished mind. . . . His health had been originally feeble, but the endurance of hardship, and, what is still more remarkable, the access of years, confirmed it. At more than four-score he moved through the streets with as erect a form, an eye as intensely bright, and colloquial powers as fascinating, as at thirty. When, full of knowledge and benevolence, and with an unchanged intellect, he passed away, it was felt that not only one of the fathers of a young land had fallen, but that one of the bright and beautiful lights of society had been extinguished." He died at Cincinnati, May 3, 1853.

CHARLES W. WEST,**A Liberal Patron of the Fine Arts.**

WHEN a gentleman of refined taste, with a view to encouraging and developing a love of the beautiful, gives \$150,000 to the people of a great city for the purpose of establishing an art museum, the present generation should rejoice and posterity revere his memory as long as civilization endures. Such a man was Charles W. West, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who with a Quaker ancestry, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., August 11, 1809. Of his early life little is recorded. His first business venture, it is said, was a flour-mill at Rochester, N. Y. Certain it is, however, that when he went to Cincinnati, in 1843, he occupied the humble

position of a clerk until he was able to buy a mill. He then associated in business with Joseph Torrence. Within thirteen years he had accumulated enough wealth to retire and become a capitalist. Uniform success seemed to follow his exertions. His principal investments were railroad and bank stock and street-car shares. Recently he erected a fine hotel at Minneapolis, Minn., for his nephew's benefit. In person and in speech Mr. West was the plainest of the plain. So unostentatious was he that not even his most intimate friends knew of his purpose of founding a museum until he announced it at the opening of the Cincinnati Industrial exposition, September 8, 1880. The people were taken by joyous surprise, and Mr. West will be held in honored remembrance to the latest generation for his generous and timely gift. He never married. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1884.

JOSEPH L. HALL,**Inventor and Manufacturer of Safes and Safety-Locks.**

HOW large a proportion of the prosperity of the United States is due to the genius of her inventors and the tact and energy of her manufacturers, cannot be minutely estimated, but the debt in their favor is very great. Among these useful and eminent men stands the gentleman above-named, who was born at Salem, N. J., May 9, 1823. At eight years of age he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. From 1840 to 1846 he was engaged in steam-boat enterprises on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, after which he joined his father in manufacturing fire-proof safes. In 1848 he started his works, in a small way, in Cincinnati, where he conducts a most extensive safe factory. In 1867 the Hall's Safe and Lock company was formed, and Mr. Hall was chosen its president and treasurer. Close attention to business and skillful invention have resulted in fame and fortune, and he now controls forty patents, twelve of which are on bank-locks. Mr. Hall is a married man with a large family, and enjoys the efficient aid of several of his sons in conducting his business. He is a man of fine appearance and admirable presence, and a striking example of what can be accomplished by application, industry and commercial integrity.

REUBEN R. SPRINGER.**A Generous and Public-Spirited Citizen.**

THE name of this distinguished philanthropist is warmly cherished by the people of Cincinnati. There the vast Music Hall, an architectural pile of great beauty; the Springer School, and the Art Museum, with its scores of art-treasures, stand as monuments to the memory of a plain and simple man, whose greatest pleasure was in the accomplishment of a kind deed, and whose generosity was boundless. History may record his public bequests, but the many acts of charity which illumined the path of his long and useful life are enshrined in the hearts of the worthy poor whom he relieved. His birth, in the year 1800, was devoid of fame or splendor, for he came of humble parentage. Between 1830 and 1840 he journeyed to Cincinnati, and laid the foundation of a fortune that at his death amounted to \$7,000,000. Before his death he gave \$150,000 toward the erection of his Music Hall; added \$125,000 for the Exposition buildings; \$40,000 for the College of Music edifice, and, later, \$60,000 more for the Odeon building. In addition to these gifts, on condition that the smaller stockholders in the College of Music would surrender their interests, he permanently endowed that institution with bonds for \$40,000, paying 7 per cent. interest. Nor was this all. At his death, December 10, 1884, he bequeathed almost as much to the same institutions; \$50,000 went to the Springer Parochial School, and his extensive collection of rare paintings, worth many thousands of dollars, besides \$10,000 for the improvement of the building, he gave to the Museum of Art.

DETROIT AND A FEW PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Men Prominently Identified with the Interests of Detroit, the Growth and Prosperity of Michigan.



ETROIT, the oldest city west of Cleveland, Ohio, was founded by French settlers about the year 1700, at which time, until 1763, France controlled the northern portion of America. In the Indian rebellion under Pontiac, which lasted for several years, Detroit was besieged. In 1757 the Territory and city passed into control of the United States. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was created, with Detroit as its capital. In the war of 1812 with England, General Hull, in command of American troops, surrendered the city and Territory to the British force under General Brock, and almost the entire country was devastated by the British and their Indian allies. These marauders were finally driven out by the American General Harrison, and the territorial form of government began to prevail. The first State constitution was adopted in 1836, and the following year the capital was transferred from Detroit to Lansing. After that the growth of Detroit was gradual and slow, but since 1850 the city has greatly improved and is now quite an attractive metropolis. Business enterprise, literature, journalism and art prosper within it, and in 1880 it contained 116,342 inhabitants. Among its most noted citizens are the statesmen, railroad magnates, manufacturers, judges and scholars named below.

LEWIS CASS,

Soldier, Pioneer and Statesman.

THE HAPPY results of an active and useful public life are well demonstrated in the career of this gentleman, whose father was an officer of the Revolutionary war, and who was born at Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1782. His early studies were pursued at the Exeter academy, where he acquired a fair classical education. In 1799 he was engaged for some time in teaching school at Wilmington, Del., and in the following year, with his parents, he removed to Marietta, O. At this place he studied law. In 1802 he began to practice in the legal profession at Zanesville, O. Four years later he married Miss Elizabeth Spencer, and soon afterward was elected a member of the Ohio legislature. While in this position he was instrumental in the seizure (in Ohio) of Aaron Burr's boats and provisions for his suspected Spanish invasion. From 1807 to 1813 Mr. Cass was State marshal, and in the War of 1812 served as colonel of volunteer troops under General Hull, rising to the rank of brigadier-general. In October, 1813, he was appointed governor of Michigan, holding that position, and also the superintendency of Indian affairs, for eighteen years; during which time he negotiated numerous treaties with the savages, and obtained from

them large cessions of territory; surveyed wild lands, constructed roads, built forts, organized towns and counties, and, in 1815, purchased five hundred acres of land in Detroit. This investment subsequently produced immense profits. With other parties, in 1820, he extensively explored the upper lakes and the headwaters of the Mississippi river, the results of which and other explorations were published in 1828-29. In 1831 he was appointed secretary of war in President Jackson's cabinet. From 1836 until 1842 he was United States minister to France, and before his resignation published a book relating to "The King, Court and Government of France." Three years after his return he was elected a United States senator, an office that he resigned in 1848 in order to accept a nomination for the presidency, but in this contest he was defeated by General Taylor. In June, 1849, he was re-elected to a seat in the United States senate, which he retained until 1857, when President Buchanan appointed him secretary of state. In December, 1860, when the president refused to send reinforcements to Major Anderson and re-provision Fort Sumter, General Cass resigned his cabinet office and retired to private life, after fifty-four years of public service. Although a Democrat, he warmly supported the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion. He was a fine scholar, possessed considerable ability as a public speaker, and literary talent of a high order, as his writings testify. He died at Detroit, June 17 1866.

JOHN J. BAGLEY,

Business Man and Ex-Governor of Michigan.



CTIVE AND energetic interest in the affairs of the great State in which he dwells distinguish the career of Hon. John Judson Bagley, who was born at Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., July 24, 1832. His education, for a few years, was derived from the district school at Lockport, in that State. Then, the family removing to Constantine, Mich., he attended the local schools in that vicinity. The circumstances of the family, however, required him to labor for their support, and leaving school he became a clerk in a country store at Constantine. A year later, he, with the family, removed to Owosso, Mich., where he resumed his labors in another store. Fortunately he delighted in reading, and devoted most of his leisure hours to perusing such books and periodicals as opportunity offered, and in this manner his mental training was continued. Removing to Detroit in 1847, he found employment in a tobacco manufactory, where he worked for five years. In 1853 he started in business on his own account as a tobacco manufacturer, and this vocation he continued until his establishment became one of the most extensive in the West. In 1855 he married, at Dubuque, Iowa, Miss Frances E. Newberry, and a large family of children have been the result of this union. Mr. Bagley occupied many important private and public offices, including the governorship

of the State. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Mutual Life-insurance company, of Detroit, and its president for five years; was for several years president of the Detroit Safe company, director of the American national bank and other corporations, member of the board of education in Detroit, member of the city's common council, commissioner of the metropolitan police, and four years governor of the State—from 1873 to 1877. Many important laws and organizations for the people's benefit owe their origin or strong support to his influence, and he was justly popular as a public-spirited citizen. He died in California, July 27, 1881.

JAMES F. JOY,
Railroad Projector.

JAMES F. JOY, the son of a manufacturer of edge-tools at Durham, N. H., was born at that place December 20, 1810. The father was liberal, theoretically and practically, in his views of education, and the subject of this sketch enjoyed the benefits of early discipline at home and tuition in the common school. At an early age, also, he taught school, and in this manner added to his means for completing his studies. A course at Dartmouth college ended in his graduation in 1835, as the valedictorian of his class. He then entered the law-school at Cambridge, Mass. where he enjoyed the friendly influence of Chief Justice Story. A deficiency of means to finish his studies compelled him to seek a situation as a tutor in the Pittsfield (Mass.) academy and in Dartmouth college. In the following year he returned to Cambridge and completed his law course. In 1836 he entered the law office of Hon. A. S. Porter, of Detroit, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar of the State, and began the practice of his profession with Mr. George F. Porter, a retired banker.

As the attorneys of the old "Bank of Michigan," they soon worked up a remunerative business. As time passed on Mr. Joy became engaged in many important cases in the state and federal courts, exercising profound study and energy in each, and his business soon became very extensive and lucrative. Among the great land-cases that he won was the title to eleven acres where the Michigan Central depot in Chicago now stands, and soon afterward he became personally identified with the interests of the Michigan Central railroad as attorney, counselor and assistant of its president. When this road was completed to Chicago, Mr. Joy organized the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, and walked over its entire

route before the rails were laid. To his management the public is indebted for its connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph (Mo.) road, and the splendid iron bridges at Burlington, Quincy and Plattsmouth, over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Several other roads, in Michigan, received the benefits of his counsel and assistance in their construction. About 1861 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, but, beyond this, he has held no public office, and is not a "machine politician," but a staunch Republican in his tenets. He has read deeply in philosophic books, and possesses a fine library suited to his studies and literary tastes.

THOMAS W. PALMER,
Manufacturer and Senator.

THE BIRTH of this eminent citizen of Detroit occurred in that city January 25, 1820. Of his earliest tuition little is known, but at the age of twelve years he was placed in Thompson's academy, at what was then the village of Palmer, but is now designated as St. Clair, Mich.

A few years later, after this preparatory course, he entered the Michigan State university, at Ann Arbor; but after remaining there about a year the failure of his eyes constrained him to abandon his studies. His enforced vacation of several months was passed in the Lake Superior country, where a partial

restoration of his sight was obtained, and he returned to the university. Half a year's study, however, again so seriously affected his eyes that he was compelled to leave the institution. With five others he embarked for Cadiz, in Spain, and for two months he traveled on foot through that kingdom, visiting its greatest points of interest. Returning to the United States, he, in 1849, made another voyage, visiting Rio Janeiro and other portions of South

America. While on the way home, by way of New Orleans, he sojourned several weeks in the Southern States. In 1850 he was appointed the agent of a transportation company in a Wisconsin town. In 1851 he invested his means in business as a merchant at Appleton, Wis.; but, soon afterward, his store was burned and he became financially embarrassed. In 1853 he established himself in business at Detroit as a dealer in real-estate, and, two years later, engaged in the lumber-trade, purchasing and selling pine-lands, etc. This occupation he continued for a long term of years, gaining an interest in several firms, besides operating on his own account. Entering into politics, he distinguished himself as an energetic Republican, and in 1879 was



Lewis Cass.



Eben B. Ward.



James McMillan.



Zachariah Chandler.



John J. Bagley.



James F. Joy.



Thomas W. Palmer.

Citizens of Detroit.—Past and Present.

chosen a member of the State senate. In 1882 he presided in the Republican State convention, and on March 1, 1883, was elected United States Senator from Michigan, as the successor of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry. In his business life he was a vessel-owner, a salt-manufacturer, a dealer in lumber and real-estate, and a farmer, and in these vocations succeeded in amassing great wealth.

JAMES McMILLAN,

Manufacturer of Railroad Car-Wheels.

THE HOME of Mr. McMillan's parents, both natives of Scotland, was at Hamilton, Canada, at the time of his birth, May 12, 1838. His tuition, preparatory to a college course, was received at a private school in Hamilton. At fourteen, however, he preferred entering upon active business pursuits to a college education, and was apprenticed for four years to a hardware merchant. His apprenticeship ended in 1856, and he removed to Detroit, where he served for two years as clerk in a wholesale store. In 1858 he was appointed purchasing-agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway. Though only twenty years of age, he manifested so much business ability as to win the admiration of an extensive contractor for building piers, bridges, docks, etc., who induced the young man to become his active assistant. In this employment he remained until the contracts were completed, gaining valuable experience for his after-life. In 1860, he was again appointed to his former position of purchasing-agent, which he held for several years. At the close of his engagement he formed a copartnership in the establishment of the Michigan Car company, of which he was chosen Secretary, afterward becoming its active manager. He also, in 1867, was appointed manager of the Detroit Car-Wheel company. Both enterprises became gigantic in their operations and profitable to those concerned in them, employing an army of men. He is also interested in various other manufacturing, commercial and banking institutions. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican, and in private life esteemed for his good qualities.

JAMES V. CAMPBELL,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S birth dates at Buffalo, N. Y., February 25, 1823, and three years later he was taken to Detroit. His education was received at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., and in July, 1841, he graduated at St. Paul's college. Adopting the law as a profession, he pursued the study of it for about three years, and before he reached the age of twenty-two he was admitted to the bar. For several years he practiced at Detroit with such favor that in 1857 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Michigan. This honored office he filled for many years, through successive re-elections. In 1859 he was appointed a professor in the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him. In 1876 he gave to the press a work entitled "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan." In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,

United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior.

MICHIGAN points with pride to the life and political labors of this energetic statesman, who was born at Bedford, N. H., December 10, 1818. Having received an academic education, at the age of twenty, he emigrated westward and opened a dry-goods store at Detroit, and a few years' business sufficed to make him a prosperous merchant. He was chosen mayor of the city in 1851, and in 1852, while running for the governorship on the Whig ticket, was defeated by his Democratic opponent. His first election to the United States senate occurred in

1857, as the successor of Lewis Cass. As a Republican he vigorously opposed the admission of Kansas as a slave-state into the Union and the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and favored the construction of a ship-canal through the flats of the lake and river of St. Clair. By successive re-elections in 1863 and 1869 he retained his seat in the senate continuously for eighteen years. During the Southern rebellion he was a member of the famous senate "Committee on the Conduct of the War," and a guiding spirit in its labors. At a later date he served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and in a high degree enjoyed the esteem of Presidents Lincoln and Grant and Secretary of War Stanton. In his senate work his influence was almost always felt in the success of the Republican measures for the benefit of the Union and the people, and there could be no better endorsement of his talents or of his popularity in the councils of the nation. Much of this, also, was due to his unswerving integrity and moral courage. Four years he was chairman of the Union congressional committee, for four years chairman of the National Republican Committee in 1876, and a supporter of Rutherford B. Hayes for the Presidency. In October, 1875, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Grant, and ably filled the office, instituting many needed reforms of a practical and beneficial character in his department. On the first day of November, 1879, Mr. Chandler visited Chicago, in the evening addressed a large and enthusiastic assemblage of Republicans on the issues of the approaching election, retired to his hotel in apparent good health, and was found dead in his room on the following morning. This sudden taking-off of so great a spirit, even though he expired, as it were, in a blaze of glory, created a profound sensation throughout the nation, and his loss was generally and deeply deplored.

EBEN B. WARD.

Navigator, Vessel-Owner and Manufacturer.

CAPTAIN Eben B. Ward's history exemplifies, with scores of others in this volume, the satisfactory results of youthful industry, energy and perseverance in business affairs. His parents resided at Wells, Vt., but during a brief visit to Canada, in 1811, the subject of this sketch appeared upon the stage of life. While he was a mere lad the family removed to Michigan, and at the age of twelve years, being compelled to support himself, he hired out as cabin-boy on a lake schooner. From that position he soon emerged and engaged in working on lake steamboats. His energy and industry, however, ere long, led to his promotion and he soon became a commander. Acquiring capital and influence in his chosen profession, he invested largely in lake craft, and at one time owned more vessel-property than any of his contemporaries. With accruing wealth at his command he abandoned navigation, which railway traffic was fast superseding, and embarked in the manufacture of iron, first obtaining control at Detroit, of the Eureka Iron company's works. The North Chicago rolling mills were started about 1861, and when running at full capacity, gave employment to some 1,600 men and furnished support to 8,000 persons. He also purchased mines on the shores of Lake Superior, erecting furnaces, built extensive iron works at Milwaukee, Wis., and did a thriving business. Among his enterprises and possessions he numbered silver mines, timber-lands, glass factories and railroad shares—all of which proved to be profitable investments. He also founded the present city of Ludington, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Although his early education was limited, in after-years he acquired a large fund of practical and solid information from various sources, owned a fine library, and wrote and published many tracts and circulars on topics of the times, which he distributed to the public at his own expense. During the Southern rebellion he was an efficient helper of the Union cause, and in politics an ardent and strong advocate of tariff protection. Mr. Ward was twice married. He died suddenly January 2, 1875.

Residents of St. Louis.

Known in Finance, Military Matters, Legislation, Business and Professional Life.



ST. LOUIS was founded, with its present name, in 1763, by two brothers, Pierre and August Chouteau, as a suitable post for trading with the Indians. Its location is 1,170 miles north of New Orleans, and 284 miles southwest of Chicago. Its population in 1810 was 1,600, and in 1880 was 350,522. As a commercial port for the Mississippi river trade, it formerly held a prominent position, but the multiplication of railways leading to and beyond it have greatly reduced its importance in this respect. As a manufacturing and mercantile city, however, it retains considerable vigor and enterprise, and possesses many attractive private and public edifices. Among its most notable structures is the great bridge over the Mississippi river, having three spans and a total length of 1,524 feet. Its cost was \$12,000,000. Its construction began in August, 1869, and was completed in April, 1874, and in all respects it is a great triumph of the science of civil-engineering. St. Louis has furnished some of the best and most successful talent of the country, and in literary and educational advantages ranks creditably with its sister cities. The following are among the citizens of St. Louis who have achieved honor and success in their varied pursuits, including those high in military, business and legislative fame.



Thomas Allen.



Francis P. Blair.



Edward Bates.



Henry Shaw.



William T. Sherman.



Thomas H. Benton.

PROMINENT MEN IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

THOMAS ALLEN, Business Manager and Legislator.

THE descendant of an old New England family, Thomas Allen was born at Pittsfield, Mass., August 29, 1813. From the village academy and Berkshire gymnasium, where he roomed for a time with Mark Hopkins, afterward president of Williams college, he passed to a higher course of study in Union college, entering in 1829 and graduating in 1832. His legal studies were interrupted by reverses in the family fortunes, but in the fall of 1832 Thomas obtained a place in a New York law-office, paying for the privilege

of using the books by clerical labor. He continued in the office for three years. In September, 1834, he became editor of the *Family Magazine*, and continued his editorial labors, in addition to his legal pursuits, for a year and a half. During the same period he compiled a digest of the decisions of the New York courts, which was long a standard work. In 1835, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Allen was admitted to the bar by the New York supreme court. The *Madisonian*, the publication of which was begun at Washington, D. C., in August, 1837, was under his editorial management, and Harrison and Tyler were influentially supported in the campaign of 1840. In the spring of 1842 Mr. Allen removed to St. Louis, opened a law-office for a short time, but closed it to engage in business affairs. He was instrumental in the establishment of the St. Louis Horticultural

society, and in 1848 began to urge the building of the St. Louis & Cincinnati railroad. In October, 1849, he took an active share in the gathering and conducting of a national convention in St. Louis, including delegates from fourteen States, called in favor of a railroad line to the Pacific coast. Elected to the Missouri senate in 1850, for four years, he secured a loan of the State credit for \$2,000,000 in aid of the road. Further loans for railroad and internal improvements were placed in subsequent years. In 1854 Mr. Allen resigned the presidency of the Pacific road, and in 1857 he

was made president of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis railroad. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he supported the Union cause, and was defeated for Congress in 1862. In 1865 Mr. Allen traveled abroad. The Iron Mountain railroad was bought by him in 1867, finished to Belmont in 1869, extended to Arkansas in 1871-2, and completed to Texarkana in 1872-3; he thus constructing about one hundred miles of railroad every year for six years. While doing so he was president of four railroad corporations, consolidated into the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern in May, 1874. Mr. Allen also took a prominent part in organizing the National Board of Trade at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in 1868. In 1871 he endowed a professorship in Washington university, St. Louis. He also established a valuable free library in his native town, in 1874, and received the

degree of LL. D. from Union college the same year. He was elected, in 1880, a representative in the forty-seventh Congress, and retired from active business. Mr. Allen died while a member of the House, April 9, 1882, leaving a considerable fortune to his family.

HENRY SHAW,

Merchant and Philanthropist.

ONE OF the best known and most public-spirited citizens of St. Louis is Henry Shaw. He was born in England in 1800, came to America at an early age, and established himself in trade in St. Louis in 1819, one year before the admission of Missouri to the Union. His family had been distinguished in the old country for economy and thrift, and young Shaw inherited all their excellent traits. He began business with a small stock of hardware, in a little shop on the levee, and presently enlarged his dealings by furnishing supplies of every kind for Indian traders. St. Louis was then the center of an extensive fur-trade. Mr. Shaw took part of his pay in peltries, and the business, altogether, was extremely profitable, so that twenty years later, or about 1840, he was enabled to retire from active life with a competence. During all this time Mr. Shaw had been a great reader, and had cultivated his mental powers, so that on going out of business he was ready to travel extensively. He spent seven or eight years abroad, during which time he made special visits to Egypt and the region up the Nile. On returning to St. Louis he established a country-seat in the western suburbs, retaining, besides, a "down-town" residence, and he presently gave to the city the beautiful Shaw's Garden, in which there is a very extensive collection of plants, flowers and trees, and the spacious and handsome Tower Grove park adjoining. Mr. Shaw has remembered the city in other ways, and his memory will be forever cherished. He is a well-preserved, plain and unassuming man of eighty-three, and a bachelor.

EDWARD BATES,

Eminent Lawyer, Statesman and Cabinet-Officer.

AT BELMONT, Goochland county, Va., September 4, 1793, the seventh son of a family of twelve children, Edward Bates first saw the light. Apt and quick in study, his primary education, obtained at home, was supplemented and completed by an academic course at Charlotte Hall, in Maryland. Declining a midshipman's warrant, he served in the Norfolk, Va., militia, in 1813. In 1814, at twenty years of age, he began the study of law in St. Louis, his elder brother being then secretary of the Territory of Missouri. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar; in 1819 appointed United States circuit attorney, and in the following year rendered important service as a member of the convention to form a State gov-

ernment. On the admission of the State into the Union he was appointed attorney-general, but resigned after a short term of service to engage in the practice of his profession and serve in both branches of the State legislature. He was the principal organizer of the Whig party in Missouri. In 1823 he was married to Julia D. Coulter, and in 1824 was appointed United States district attorney for Missouri, by President Monroe. This position he resigned in 1826, and was then elected to the national House of Representatives, where he served with distinction. Failing to secure a re-election to Congress in 1828, he was chosen State senator and representative for several terms in the State legislature, and attended to the business of his profession. In 1847 he won great reputation for his ability exhibited as president of the Internal Improvement convention, which met in Chicago. On the accession of President Fillmore, in 1850, Mr. Bates was appointed Secretary of War without his knowledge or consent, being the first cabinet officer ever selected from west of the Mississippi river, but he persistently declined the office. In 1853 Mr. Bates was elected judge of the St. Louis land court, and in 1854 he was an opponent of the repeal of the Missouri compromise,

co-operating with the Emancipation party. In 1856 he was urged as a candidate for the presidency, and in 1858 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard university. At the Chicago Republican convention, in 1861, Mr. Bates was a leading candidate for the nomination for the presidency. After the election of Lincoln he accepted the position of attorney-general, but resigned on account of failing health and returned to St. Louis in 1864. Mr. Bates died after a lingering illness, March 25, 1869, distinguished by a long life



SHAW'S GARDEN, ST. LOUIS.

of integrity and usefulness in the service of his State and nation.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Military Leader and Civilian.

LANCASTER, Ohio, gave to the country William Tecumseh Sherman, the soldier-leader, who was born February 8, 1820. Upon the death of his father, Charles R. Sherman, a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, when he was nine years old, he became a member of the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing, and entered the United States Military academy, at West Point, at sixteen years of age. Graduating in 1840, with the sixth rank of his class, he was appointed second lieutenant in the third artillery and served for a year in Florida. In the fall of 1841 he was made first lieutenant, and ordered to Fort Moultrie. In 1843 he made his first visit to St. Louis. When the Mexican war began he wished to participate in it, but was ordered, instead, to California with Company F, third artillery. Leaving New York July 14, 1846, he was landed at Monterey January 26, 1847. The first official report of the discovery of gold in California was made by him. A picture of the California of that date is contained in his published memoirs. In 1850 he

returned from California and was married at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1850, to Ellen Boyle Ewing, daughter of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior. Shortly afterward he was commissioned captain and transferred to St. Louis. In September, 1852, he was ordered to New Orleans, and in September of the following year he resigned his commission and successfully managed a banking house in San Francisco until 1857, when he embarked in a similar enterprise in New York. In 1858 he was partner in a law, collection and agency business in Leavenworth, Kan. In July, 1859, he was elected superintendent of the Louisiana Military academy, at Alexandria, La. Pending the secession of that State, in January, 1861, he returned to St. Louis to engage in business enterprises, and declined the chief-clerkship of the war department, but after the bombardment of Fort Sumter was appointed colonel of the thirteenth regular infantry, May 14. After the battle of Bull Run he was transferred to the department of the Cumberland, and left in command on the withdrawal of General Anderson. At his own request he was relieved from the command and assisted in organizing troops in Missouri until placed in command of the fifth division, under Grant, after the fight at Fort Donelson. The battles at Shiloh and Vicksburg resulted in his advancement to the command of the Army of Tennessee, and in the spring of 1864, he succeeded Grant at the head of the military division of the Mississippi. The siege of Atlanta and the "march to the sea," followed by the capitulation of General Joseph E. Johnston to General Sherman, April 26, 1865, virtually closed the war. July 25, 1866, he was made lieutenant-general of the United States, and became commander-in-chief on Grant's accession to the presidency. In 1871-2 he traveled abroad, and in 1874 he fixed his army headquarters in St. Louis. General Sherman's term of office expired November 1, 1883, when he retired from the army and took up his residence in St. Louis. In social circles the General is highly esteemed.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

Lawyer, Politician and Soldier.

THE LIFE-STORY of Francis Preston Blair, Jr., began at Lexington, Ky., February 19, 1821. When nine years old his father moved to Washington, D. C. From the primary and preparatory school young Blair passed to a collegiate course at Chapel Hill, N. C., but completed his studies at Princeton (N. J.) college, with high honor, at twenty-one years of age. His legal education was completed at the law school of Transylvania university, Ky., and in 1843 he began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, the home of his brother, Montgomery Blair. Delicate health compelled him to abandon his work, and in 1845 he accompanied Bent and St. Vrain to their fort in New Mexico, now Colorado. Later he joined General Kearney's command, and resumed his law practice in St. Louis, in 1847, with his health fully restored. The same year he married Appoline Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky. In 1848 he became a prominent leader of the Free-Soil party. In 1852 and 1853 he was elected to the legislature, and, in 1856, to Congress, where he boldly advocated the principles of his party. In 1858 Mr. Blair was renominated for Congress, but the election being contested it resulted in his opponent being returned for the short term and himself for the long one. He was subsequently elected to the thirty-eighth Congress, taking a prominent place in it. Elected a delegate to the Chicago presidential convention, in June, 1860, he saved a split in the Republican party, and after the nomination of Lincoln was active

in his support. General Blair was captain of the first company of Union soldiers enlisted in Missouri, and colonel of the first regiment Missouri volunteers. By his part in the wiping out of Camp Jackson, General Blair saved Missouri to the Union. In 1862 his re-election to Congress was successfully contested by Samuel Knox, candidate of the Radical Emancipationists. Retaining his place in the army, General Blair was made major-general, November 29, 1862, and did efficient service in the siege of Vicksburg during the following month. On the death of General McPherson he was advanced to the command of the seventeenth army corps, and was a powerful assistant of Sherman before Atlanta and on the march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to his home in St. Louis, and did much to secure quiet in the troublesome period that followed. In 1870 he was elected to the United States Senate, but at the close of his senatorial term his health began to fall. He was appointed State superintendent of insurance in the fall of 1873, and died while holding that office, July 8, 1875, almost universally loved and respected by the people of his State.

THOMAS H. BENTON,

Distinguished Political Standard-Bearer and Statesman.

MISSOURI'S most distinguished statesman-citizen, Thomas Hart Benton, of St. Louis, was born near Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., March 14, 1782. His father died when young Benton was eight years of age, leaving his mother unprovided with means for giving her son such an education as she desired. Studying a year or two in a grammar school, he took part of the course at Chapel Hill, the State university of North Carolina, but was compelled to leave, as his mother removed to Tennessee to cultivate some land left by her husband. Not liking farm-work, he found opportunity to read law, and soon had a lucrative practice. Later he served a single term in the Kentucky legislature, becoming acquainted with Andrew Jackson, as whose aide-de-camp he afterward served, and for whom he raised a regiment of volunteers during the war with England. Benton derived his title of colonel from this service. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel by President Madison, in 1813, but shortly resigned and opened a law-office in St. Louis. Not long after this he established the Missouri *Inquirer* and killed Mr. Charles Lucas in a duel resulting from strong expressions of opinion in his paper. Benton's paper favored the admission of Missouri, notwithstanding her slavery constitution, and he was elected to the United States senate by the legislature, in September, 1820. For the next thirty years Mr. Benton was a conspicuous figure in Congress, urging with almost irresistible energy reforms in the land system, the repeal of impost on the necessities of life, the development of the resources of the country, the establishment of a gold and silver basis for the monetary system, the settlement of the slavery troubles and many other important measures. In 1849-50, having gone before the people on the slavery question, he failed of being returned by a Democratic legislature, but in 1852 he made direct appeal to the people of the first congressional district and was elected. Party divisions defeated him for Congress in 1854, and for the governorship in 1856. From the latter year to the close of his life, in Washington, April 10, 1858, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, writing a number of works of great political and historical value. The remains of the great senator are buried in Bellefontaine cemetery, at St. Louis.

Milwaukee and a Few of Her Citizens,

Distinguished for Wealth, Public Spirit, Educational Effort and Legislative Ability.



MILWAUKEE, the principal city of Wisconsin, is most eligibly located on the west shore of Lake Michigan, eighty-five miles north of Chicago. Its settlement by the whites dates back to 1835, previous to which time it had been an Indian trading-post, and in 1846 it became an incorporated city. In 1850 its population was 20,061, and in 1880 it was 115,578. Commercially, Milwaukee is noted for its large receipts and shipments of grain, its enormous manufacture and exports of beer, its flouring mills, packing-houses and other productive enterprises. Socially it compares favorably with any other

city in the Union, and in beauty of location, municipal improvement and elegance of architecture, it maintains a high rank. While it has not excelled as a literary city, it has given to the times many men distinguished for business enterprise and legal and legislative talent, who have achieved fame and fortune while building up the educational, scientific, commercial and social interests of the city. The future of Milwaukee is full of promise. Its railway connections are bringing it into the most intimate relations with the growing "New West," and as a commercial center it will maintain its station as the wealthy and attractive metropolis of the Badger State.



John Plankinton.



Increase A. Lapham.



Matthew H. Carpenter.



Alexander Mitchell.



Robert C. Spencer.



William E. Smith.

PROMINENTLY PUBLIC MEN IN THE NORTHWEST.

as the representative and secretary of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance company. This institution did a banking business, under the presidency of George Smith, and its issues of currency were very popular. The charter of the institution, however, was repealed, on technical or legal grounds, in 1844, but Messrs. Smith & Mitchell continued the banking business with great prosperity, notwithstanding the opposition of other bankers and hindering circumstances. In 1853 the company was reorganized as the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance bank, whose stock is owned entirely by Mr. Mitchell, and occupies one of the grandest buildings in Milwaukee. In 1870, and again in 1872, Mr. Mitchell was elected a member of Congress, doing good service for his State, but a third election for that position was

declined. During his business career, he was president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; president of his bank; president of the Northwestern Fire insurance company; president of the Milwaukee club; president of the commissioners of the Milwaukee public debt; director of the Milwaukee Gas-light company, and also of the Milwaukee City Railroad company. Up to the day of his death, April 19, 1887, his reputation was excellent. With a large income he displayed excellent taste in his beautiful home at Milwaukee. His wife and one son survive him. His gifts

to charitable institutions were liberal and varied.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Wisconsin's Foremost Railway Magnate and Banker.

ON A FARM, near Aberdeen, Scotland, this eminent gentleman was born October 17, 1817. His mother dying while he was an infant his training devolved upon his sister. His education was begun at the parish school, but at an early age he entered a lawyer's office at Aberdeen, and there pursued legal studies. But he aspired to something higher than the career of an attorney, and secured a position in a banker's office at Peterhead. In 1839 he emigrated to the United States, soon afterward settling in Milwaukee

JOHN PLANKINTON, Provision Dealer and Hotel Proprietor.

THE EARLY years of this gentleman were passed in Delaware, in which State he was born March 11, 1820. The family removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., when he was twelve years old, and there the lad was employed as a butcher and retailer of meat. In 1844 he emigrated with his wife and child to Milwaukee, and resumed the same business, under rather straightened circumstances, but with great energy and perseverance he soon established himself. Industry and honesty in dealing brought their rewards, and he soon became the leading butcher in the village, his sales the first year reaching nearly

\$12,000, with a constant increase after that. In 1850 he laid the foundation of a large business in packing meats for outside markets, and when, in 1864, he united his interests with Mr. Phillip D. Armour, extended his operations to Kansas City, New York and Chicago, and in 1880 the business amounted to \$12,000,000 for the year. His increasing wealth he invested largely in building the celebrated Plankinton House hotel and several other notable edifices in Milwaukee. He has at various times been vice-president, president and director of the board of appeals of the chamber of commerce, and in every way a credit to his city. He has been twice married.

**WILLIAM E. SMITH,
Merchant and Governor of Wisconsin.**

COMMERCIAL and executive ability marked the career of Hon. William E. Smith, formerly governor of Wisconsin, who was born in Scotland June 18, 1824. The family emigrated to America when he was a child, and settled in New York City, where he received a public-school education. Early in his young manhood he came west, first living for a time in Oakland county, Michigan, removing in 1849 to Wisconsin, and settling at Fox Lake as a merchant. Success attended his business until his removal to Milwaukee in 1872. There he engaged as a partner in the wholesale grocery house of Smith, Roundy & Co., continuing in that business until his election as governor of the State, in 1877. In the meantime he had ably served his constituents for five terms—in 1851 as a member of the State legislature, and as a senator in 1858, 1859, 1864 and 1865. For four years—from 1866 to 1870—he was State treasurer of Wisconsin. In 1871 he was re-elected a member of the lower house of the legislature, and was chosen speaker of the assembly. For several years, also, he was a director of the State-prison. In 1879 he was re-elected governor of the State, holding the office for two years. He died February 13, 1883.

**MATTHEW H. CARPENTER,
A Distinguished Lawyer and Statesman.**

VERMONT, which has given many brilliant intellects to the nation, was also the native State of Matthew Hale Carpenter, who was born at Moretown, December 22, 1824. Losing his mother in his childhood, he found a guardian in Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, Vt., receiving his education there in the local schools. In 1843 he was admitted as a cadet to the national military academy at West Point, N. Y. Ill-health compelled him to resign his scholarship at the end of two years, and, returning to Waterbury, he entered upon the study of the law in Mr. Dillingham's office. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar, at Montpelier, but removed to Boston and associated himself with Rufus Choate, with whom he soon became a favorite. In 1848 he was admitted to practice law in the supreme court of Massachusetts. In that year he came west, and opened an office at Beloit, Wis., but diseased eyes for three years seriously interfered with his practice. Upon his recovery, still at Beloit, he began his prosperous professional and political career. In 1852 he was elected district attorney of Rock county, and soon became distinguished for his logic and eloquence as a pleader. In 1858 he removed to Milwaukee and was engaged in the most important cases in the State courts. At the beginning of the southern war, Mr. Carpenter, hitherto a Democrat, espoused the Union cause with much zeal. In 1868 he was chosen United States senator, and for the last two years of his term served as presiding officer of the senate. Upon the expiration of his senatorship he continued to reside at Washington, practicing, with great distinction, in the supreme court of the United States. In 1878 he was re-elected United States senator from Wisconsin, at a time when his health was failing, and he only survived his election until February 24, 1881.

**INCREASE A. LAPHAM,
Eminent Naturalist and Scientific Writer.**

SCIENCE owes much to the investigations and writings of Increase A. Lapham, who was born at Palmyra, N. Y., March 11, 1811. His father was a practical civil engineer and a contractor in the construction of the Erie canal. The family, in 1824, settled at Lockport, N. Y., and at fifteen the lad began life in the engineer service, being employed on the Canadian frontier and in building the Miami (Ohio) canal and the canal around the falls of the Ohio river. In the latter work he found time to begin his botanical researches and valuable collection of plants, which, at his death, numbered about 8,000 species. His first scientific paper—a local geological study—was printed in 1827, in the *American Journal of Science and Art*, and received high commendation from Professor Silliman. Subsequently he was appointed assistant engineer of the Ohio canal, and in 1833 secretary of the Ohio State board of canal commissioners, and also an officer of the Historical and Scientific society of Ohio. In 1836 he removed to Milwaukee, where he was appointed register of land claims, and chief engineer of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal company. By his studies and publications, during many years afterward, he became distinguished as the foremost scientific man of his State, and in 1860, recognizing his attainments and achievements, Amherst college conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. As a consequence of his fame and continued assiduity in his studies as a naturalist, he was, from time to time, employed by the State authorities to pursue his investigations in geology and botany for the public benefit, and this labor he continued until his death, which occurred in a boat, from heart-disease, on Lake Oconomowoc, Wis., September 14, 1875. His discoveries and elucidations in geology and botany profound scholars have indorsed as valuable contributions to the physical sciences.

**ROBERT C. SPENCER,
A Founder of Business Colleges and Expert Penman.**

ROBERT C. SPENCER, eldest son of Platt R. Spencer, author of the "Spencerian System of Penmanship," was born June 22, 1829, in Ashtabula county, Ohio; grew to manhood on the farm at Genoa, Ohio, and received his education at district schools, Kingsville academy, and at Gundry's Mercantile college, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His work as commercial teacher began in Gundry's Mercantile college. At Buffalo, N. Y., he was associated with Hon. Victor M. Rice, who was for several terms superintendent of schools for the State of New York, and succeeded Mr. Rice as superintendent of writing in the Buffalo public schools. He was associated with Bryant, Stratton & Co., in establishing the international chain of commercial colleges in the principal cities of America. In 1865 he led a movement for the improvement of these schools. This brought him in conflict for a time with some of his professional associates, but his object was accomplished. After pursuing his work for some years in Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, he located permanently in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1863, giving his time and talents chiefly to the Spencerian Business college in that city. He has been president of the International Business College association; also of the Business Educators' association of America; has been for several years a member of the Milwaukee school-board; is president of the Wisconsin Phonological society for deaf mutes; was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Humane society, was its first secretary, and is an active member of its board of directors. He is a member of the bureau of correspondence of the National Provisional association for the complete secularization of the State, and assisted in preparing the exhaustive address on that subject issued to the American people. Radical, positive and outspoken, Mr. Spencer is just and generous in his regard for the rights, opinions and interests of others, however much they may differ with him.

POETS,
ORATORS,
STATESMEN.

Prominent People.

JURISTS,
WRITERS,
SCIENTISTS.

Eminent in Literature, Science, Art,
Letters, Philosophy, Oratory, Statesmanship, Diplomacy and Political Economy.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, First Vice-President with President Lincoln.

HONORABLY allied with the first administration of Abraham Lincoln and the early struggles of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Hamlin holds a deserved place in the esteem of the American people. Born at Paris, Me., August 27, 1809, he lived on the home-farm until he arrived at manhood. He then worked a year as a compositor in a printing-office, but, relinquishing this trade, he began to study law and was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1833. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the State legislature, occupying the speaker's chair in the House during three sessions. In 1842 he was



Hannibal Hamlin.

first elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1844. A vacancy occurring in the office of United States senator in his district, in 1848, Mr. Hamlin was selected to finish the term, which ended in 1851, at which time he was chosen to be his own successor for the ensuing six years. In 1856 he was elected governor of the State, and in 1857 he was returned to the United States senate for another term. In 1860 he was elected vice-president of the Union on the Lincoln ticket, and presided in the senate from March 4, 1861, to the close of his official term, March 3, 1865. Upon his retirement President Lincoln appointed him collector of the port of Boston, but this position he resigned in 1866 and was again elected United States senator. Upon the expiration of his term he was once more chosen to retain the senatorship, which he did until March 3, 1881. For several years he also served as a regent of the Smithsonian institution.

JAMES T. FIELDS, A Pleasant Writer and Successful Publisher.

COMBINING literary endowments of a high order with successful commercial enterprise, James T. Fields held a prominent position both as author and publisher. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., December 31, 1817, and received his early education at the high school in that city, previous to his fourteenth year. At that age he removed to Boston and became clerk in a book-store. Four years later, by invitation, he was selected as the anniversary poet of the Boston Mercantile Library association, on which occasion Edward Everett delivered the oration. Soon after reaching his majority Mr. Fields joined the bookselling house of Ticknor & Reed, and the firm became Ticknor, Reed & Fields.



James T. Fields.

Mr. Reed withdrew in 1844, but the business of Ticknor & Fields as publishers of choice English and American literature, and founders of the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, attained a wide celebrity. When Mr. Ticknor died, in 1864, the firm was changed to Fields, Osgood & Co., the company being Mr. Mifflin. In 1870 Mr. Fields retired from the business, turned his attention to writing for the press and public lecturing, and for several years edited the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1849 he published a collection of his poems, and in 1854 and 1858 printed two other collections for private distribution. In 1873 he issued his recollections of literary people, entitled "Yesterdays with Authors," and the same year lectured exhaustively on modern English literature, before the Lowell institute, in Boston. During all the exactions of his busy career, Mr. Fields found time to make three voyages to Europe—in 1848, 1851 and 1859. Among his most important works was a collection of the writings, in twenty-two volumes, of Thomas DeQuincey, the well-known English essayist. Mr. Fields died April 26, 1881.

HENRY GEORGE, American Writer on Political Economy.

THE author of the well-known treatise on political economy, published under the title of "Progress and Poverty," was born at Philadelphia, Pa., September 2, 1839. At thirteen he left school and entered a counting house as clerk, remaining there but a year or two. Going to sea, he visited various ports, reaching California in the spring of 1858. On the breaking out of the Frazer river gold excitement he went with the crowd to British Columbia, but returned to California and learned the printers' trade. Soon after reaching his twenty-first year he married, and, traveling from place to place, worked at his trade until 1867. In that year the first number of the *San Francisco Times* was issued and Mr. George obtained a reporter's position in its office. Less than six months afterward, so great was his ability, he became managing editor of the paper. Going to New York in the winter of 1868-9 to arrange for telegraphic news, he there contributed an article to the *Tribune* on Chinese immigration and labor which found interested readers, both at the east and on the Pacific coast. Upon his return to California, in 1869, he became editor of the *Sacramento Reporter*. Opposition to railroad subsidies led a railroad corporation to purchase a controlling interest in the paper, which movement severed his editorial connection with it. He then wrote a vigorous pamphlet on the subject of railroad subsidies, which exerted a great influence in preventing the asking for further subsidies by these corporations in that State. Not long afterward he published another and larger



Henry George.

pamphlet—"Our Land and Land-Policy"—which had, however, but a limited circulation. The substance of it is incorporated in "Progress and Poverty." In 1871 he was instrumental in establishing and making successful the San Francisco *Post*, which for four years possessed great influence. Financial embarrassments overtook him in 1875, and he lost control of the paper. Receiving an appointment to a State office from Governor Irwin, Mr. George found leisure, amid other employments, to write his long-contemplated work, "Progress and Poverty," which he finished in March, 1879. The publishers to whom he offered it refusing to issue it, the author published a small edition at his own cost. A New York house brought out a second edition in January, 1880, the work soon increased in popularity, and in a little over one year three editions had been issued. These were followed by a London print, and translations of it were made into several European languages. Since then it has counted its copies by scores of thousands. In 1880 Mr. George and his family removed to New York, and in the following spring he brought out another notable pamphlet, arraigning the existing land systems throughout the civilized world, which enjoys a wide circulation beyond the Atlantic. In 1881, after a trip to California, Mr. George visited England and Ireland, during the agitation of the land question, writing for the *Irish World*, of New York, and making speeches on his favorite topic in numerous places. In Ireland he was arrested for his avowed principles, the event creating much interest on both shores of the Atlantic Ocean, and on his return to New York in the autumn of 1882 he was enthusiastically received in a public meeting of the Labor union at the Cooper institute, in that city. Since then Mr. George has continued to lecture and write upon his favorite topics, and is editor of the *Standard* newspaper.

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of the Treasury Under President Hayes.

POSSESSING the elements of statesmanship in a large degree, John Sherman, the brother of Gen. W. T. Sherman, has proved himself to be, also, one of the ablest financiers that the United States has produced. Of his early education we have but little information. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, and in 1844 was admitted to the practice of law. His first election to Congress occurred in 1854, followed by continuous re-elections in 1856, 1858 and 1860. In 1861 he was chosen a United States senator from Ohio, and was re-elected to serve in the two succeeding terms, in 1867 and 1873.

In 1877 President Hayes invited him into his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and in this position he distinguished himself by his financial and executive ability in maintaining and increasing the credit of the Union, both at home and in foreign nations. It was in 1878, during Mr. Sherman's management of the national finances that silver coin, from which the money-value had been taken in 1873 (authorizing gold as the only standard in commercial transactions), was restored, making the coin-dollar again worth one hundred cents. Congress favored the "remonetization," notwithstanding the opposition of the president and the banks, but the bill was passed over the president's veto. It is principally to him, also, that the country was indebted for the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1879, after they had been suspended for eight years. In the senate he also won distinction as chairman of the finance committee. Upon the accession of President Garfield, Mr. Sherman was superseded in the treasury department by Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota.



John Sherman.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT, Champion of the Kentucky Democracy.

THE successful Democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky, in August, 1883, was J. Proctor Knott, who was born near Lebanon, Ky., August 29, 1830. At the age of nineteen he began studying law, and in 1850 removed to Missouri, where, in 1851, he was admitted to the bar. His success for six years was such that in 1857 he was chosen to represent the people of his district in the State legislature, and two years later the governor appointed him attorney-general of the State. In 1862 he was elected to the same office. The following year he returned to his native State and village and there practiced law until 1866, when the Democrats elected him to represent them in the fortieth Congress. Two years afterward he was re-elected by a large majority. His next re-election occurred in 1873, since which time he has ably and continuously held his seat in Congress as the representative of his district. Shortly before the close of his second term in Congress, in the winter of 1870-71, Mr. Knott achieved a national reputation by a stroke of humor in a circumstance of no great importance. At the request of a strange gentleman who called upon him to advocate the establishment of a town at the western end of Lake Superior, to be called Duluth, Mr. Knott acceded, making a most remarkable speech on the floor of the House, in which sarcasm and wit were brought to bear in mock approval of the enterprise. In it he styled Duluth "the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," a name that still clings to it, and made its author famous.



J. Proctor Knott.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD,

The Favorite Statesman of "Little Delaware."

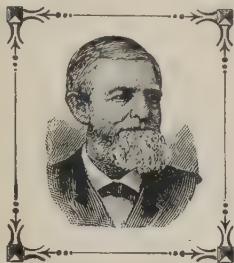
THE POPULARITY of the Bayard family, several of whom have been United States senators from Delaware, is almost phenomenal, and indeed in them the interests of that State have been ably represented. The father of the subject of this sketch, Hon. James A. Bayard, also a lawyer, was a senator from 1851 to 1869, when he resigned on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by his son. Thomas F. was born at Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828. His education was principally gathered at the Flushing (L. I.) school of Rev. F. L. Hawks, and his early training was designed to fit him for mercantile pursuits. Preferring, however, to study law, he prepared himself for practice in that profession, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and opened an office in his native city, where he followed the business for many years. In 1853 he was appointed United States district attorney for Delaware, but resigned the office in 1854. His father's resignation leaving a vacancy in the United States senatorship for his district, Thomas F. was chosen to succeed him, taking his seat in Congress March 4, 1869. To this office he was continuously elected, holding it until appointed Secretary of State by President Cleveland, in March, 1885. In 1876 he was one of the famous electoral commission appointed to settle the presidential contest of that year. Three of our principal colleges—Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth—have each bestowed upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.



Thomas F. Bayard.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,**Vice-President Under General Grant.**

THE FATHER of this gentleman died before the birth of his son, which occurred in New York City, March 23, 1833. The



Schuyler Colfax.

incidents of his life during his mother's widowhood, which lasted ten years, were unimportant. In 1833 she married a Mr. Matthews, a merchant, who employed his step-son in his store for three years. The family removed to New Carlisle, Ind., in 1836, where Schuyler worked for three years more in a store. Mr. Matthews having been elected county auditor, he removed to South Bend, and appointed Schuyler his deputy, in which position the young man found opportunity to study law.

He served two years as senate reporter for the Indianapolis (Ind.) *State Journal*. In 1845 he established, published and edited the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, a weekly newspaper, at South Bend, supporting the interest of the Whig party. In 1848 he participated, as delegate and secretary, in the Whig National convention at Philadelphia; was a member of the Indiana State Constitutional convention, advocating the admission of free colored people into the State, and was a candidate for member of Congress in 1851, but was defeated. In 1852 he took part in the Whig National convention at Baltimore, as delegate and secretary. In 1854, after the formation of the Republican party, he was elected a member of congress, and was six times successively re-elected to that office, opposing the extension of slavery and the oppression of the slave system; he was also elected speaker of the house in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses. In 1865 he made a journey to the Pacific coast. In 1868 he was elected vice-president of the United States on the Grant ticket, but failed of a re-nomination in 1872. In 1873, at the instigation of Oakes Ames and others, he was charged with having received, while vice-president, bribes in the interest of the "Credit-Mobilier of America," but after investigation the charge was not sustained as to corruption while in office, and there the matter ended. After that Mr. Colfax retired from public life, and followed the profession of a lecturer. He died at Mankato, Minn., January 13, 1885, after a brief illness.

CHARLES S. PARNELL,**The Well-Known Champion of Irish Liberty.**

AMONG those who have devoted their time and energies to the liberation of Ireland from British domination, prominently



Charles S. Parnell.

stands Charles Stewart Parnell, the lineal descendant of an Irish family possessing considerable antiquity and remarkable talent in the fields of jurisprudence, poetry and legislation. His father was a country gentleman, with an estate in Ireland, who visited America some years ago, and while in this country married the daughter of Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States navy, the ceremony being performed at Grace church, in New York City. The subject of this

sketch was born at Avondale, Rathdrum, Ireland, in 1846, on the property which he now owns. His early education was received in England, but his studies were interrupted by illness, and he returned to Ireland. Later in life, when restored to health, and after proper preparation for a collegiate course at the hands of a private tutor, he entered Cambridge (Eng.) university, where he remained two years.

In 1867 his interest in the wrongs of the Irish people began to manifest itself, notwithstanding his English training, when three of his countrymen perished on the scaffold for opposing the alleged tyranny of the British government. In 1872 he traveled as a tourist in the United States. In 1875 he was elected a member of parliament as the representative of the Home-Rulers of the county of Meath. At first, and for more than a year, he sat quietly in his place. At that time he was "a tall, thin, fair, studious young man of nine-and-twenty," fresh from college and unused to the turmoil of politics. As his political characteristics developed in the house, his course created a diversity of opinion as to his merits, according to the feelings of the two parties who were more particularly interested in the Irish-English contest. When the time for an effort on his part arrived, he displayed such energetic determination to plead for his people and their rights that the opposition in the house felt his power. Since then, at home and abroad, he has been active and persistent in endeavoring to improve the condition of Ireland and the Irish. Although not wealthy, he has manifested his faith in his avowed principles by reducing the rents on his own estate. In his policy, whatever he lacks in oratory he makes up in his tactics for obstructing the measures of his opponents, and as a consequence of his independent spirit and impassioned action on two or more occasions, he has been subjected to imprisonment. Still he has hosts of friends among the people and champions of Irish liberty.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE,**The Eminent Jewish Philanthropist.**

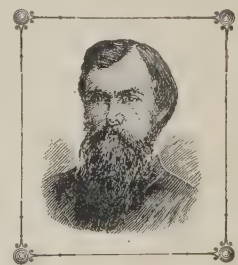
SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE was born in London, Eng., October 24, 1784, the lineal descendant of a wealthy family of bankers who had done business in that city for several generations. His wife, whom he married in 1812, was the daughter of the founder of the famous banking-house of Rothschilds, and with this connection he became greatly interested in the condition and persecutions of the Israelites in Syria. He enlisted his wealth and influence in their behalf, ameliorating their sufferings when famished, and obtaining for them freedom from abuse in Spain, Poland, Morocco and Romania. All through his long life he was their constant and helpful friend. In 1837 he became High Sheriff of London and was knighted by Queen Victoria. He died July 28, 1885.



Sir Moses Montefiore.

WILLIAM MAHONE,**United States Senator and Railroad Magnate.**

THE PRESENT United States senator from the first district of Virginia was born at Southampton, Va., in 1827, and was educated at the Virginia military institute, at Lexington, where he graduated in 1847. From that time until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, he followed the business of a civil engineer, and was the builder of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. In favor of the secession of the South from the Union, he assisted in the capture of the Norfolk navy yard; raised and commanded the Sixth Virginia regiment of Confederates, and actively participated with it in most of the battles of the Peninsula, the Rappahannock and around Peters-



William Mahone.

burg. In 1864 he was promoted, first to brigadier-general, and then to major-general, subsequently serving in Hill's division. When the war ended he returned to his profession of civil-engineering, was elected president of a trunk railroad running out of Norfolk, and became an influential politician, exercising great shrewdness, and using his power to fill the public offices of his State with the men of his choice. Unable to obtain the nomination for governor for himself, he threw his influence into the scale for Halliday, and the latter was elected. As a "readjuster," or conditional repudiator, he was chosen United States senator for the term ending March 3, 1887.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, A Leading Spirit in the War of the Rebellion.

CONSPICUOUS in the annals of American history stands the statesman and soldier, Jefferson Davis, who was born in what is now known as Todd county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808. While in his infancy the family removed to Wilkinson county, Mississippi, near Woodville. His studies preparatory to entering Transylvania college, in his native State, were pursued at an academy, but his college course was abridged by his appointment, in 1824, as a cadet in the military academy at West Point, N. Y. From the latter institution he graduated in 1828. For seven years he served in the army, operating as an



Jefferson Davis.

infantry and staff officer in the Black Hawk war, on the western frontier, in 1831-2. In the spring of 1833 he was promoted to a first lieutenant in a company of dragoons, and in 1834 was engaged in the warfare against the Pawnee and other hostile tribes of Indians. In 1835 he resigned his commission, married the daughter of General Zachary Taylor—then a colonel—and retired to private life on a cotton plantation in Mississippi, and devoted his leisure hours to study. With Democratic proclivities he drifted into politics, and in 1844 was chosen a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket. The following year he was elected a member of Congress, and in the house actively joined in the current discussions of the tariff; the admission of Oregon into the Union, the proposed war with Mexico, and military organization. In July, 1846, at the head of a regiment of Mississippi volunteers, he joined the troops in Mexico under General Taylor, and was distinguished by his active participation in the storming of Monterey (September, 1846), and his gallantry in the battle of Buena Vista (February, 1847), fighting against a superior force of Mexicans. In July, 1847, the term of service of his regiment having expired, he returned to Mississippi. During the next three years and a half, by appointment to fill a vacancy, he represented his State in the United States senate. His record there was marked by his strong advocacy of negro slavery and the doctrine of State rights. In 1850 he was re-elected United States senator, but resigned in 1851, in order to become a candidate for governor of the State. In the ensuing election, however, he was defeated, and thus returned to private life, remaining in retirement until the presidential campaign of 1852, when he traveled in several southern States, making speeches in favor of Franklin Pierce. Upon the election of the latter, Mr. Davis was invited to a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of War, an office that he retained until the inauguration of President Buchanan, in 1857, and its duties were most acceptably performed, including various improvements in the army and arms and ammunition, explorations in the new Territories for geographical and Pacific railroad purposes, etc. After his retirement from the cabinet he was again chosen United States senator for the term expiring March 4, 1863. In the senate he opposed Stephen A.

Douglas' position in regard to the admission of Kansas and Nebraska into the Union as free States, advocated the Southern Pacific railroad, became the leader of the Democratic element in the senate, and his name was freely used in connection with the presidency. In December, 1860, he joined the party of the Southern States which contemplated the dissolution of the national Union, and in January, 1861, aided in framing the conspiracy of the seceding States, of which he soon became the acknowledged leader. On the 9th of the following month he was chosen, by the Confederate Congress, at Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Confederacy, and was inaugurated on the 18th. This office he filled until the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, on the first of April, 1865, when the Southern Confederacy, entirely defeated, suddenly came to an end. On the tenth of May Mr. Davis, who had eluded the pursuers of his army, thus far, was captured by a party of Union cavalry, near Irwinville, Ga., and imprisoned for two years in Fortress Monroe. In May, 1867, charged with being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, he was arraigned in the United States court at Richmond, Va., and admitted to bail, there being no evidence to convict him of complicity in the assassination, and the case was finally dismissed by the government in December, 1868. In 1867 and 1868 Mr. Davis visited New York, Canada, England and France. Upon his return home, in 1871, after a public reception at Atlanta, Ga., he became a private citizen of Mississippi. A few years afterward, a lady, dying, bequeathed to him a handsome fortune. He has written a memoir of the Confederacy and its struggles.

JOHN RANDOLPH, A Brilliant but Eccentric Statesman.

NONE OF THE most remarkable law-makers that America has produced was John Randolph, who was born at Cawsons, Va., June 2, 1773. His education was received at Princeton (N. J.) college, Columbia (N. Y.) college and William and Mary (Va.) college, in addition to a course of law studies which he afterward pursued at Philadelphia. His first election to Congress from Virginia occurred in 1799, and in the house he soon became noted for his eccentricities of character. Two years later he was re-elected for another term, during which he distinguished himself by his opposition to the proposed introduction of slavery into the Territory of Indiana. Continuing in Congress for several successive terms, he distinguished himself by the bitterness with which he repelled political measures that were not in harmony with his opinions. In 1806 he attacked, politically, President Jefferson, and, later, President Madison, strongly opposing the declaration of war against England, in 1812. This course defeated him at the next election; but in 1814 and 1818 he was returned to Congress, he having refused a re-election in 1816. In the session of 1819-20 he strenuously fought the celebrated "Missouri compromise" measure of admitting slavery into new Territories, and originated the well-known political epithet of "dough-faces." Between 1821 and 1825 he made two visits to England, and upon his return was chosen to represent his native State in the United States senate. It was during this term in the senate that he fought his celebrated duel with Henry Clay, in which both fortunately escaped death or serious injury. Mr. Randolph was an ardent supporter of General Jackson for the presidency in 1828; in 1829 he served as a delegate to the Virginia State Constitutional convention, and in 1830 he was appointed, by President Jackson, minister to Russia. His stay at the imperial court, however, was very brief. In an unex-



John Randolph.

plained freak he suddenly left his post and went to England, and, without returning to Russia, sailed for home. Once more his constituents chose him to represent them in Congress, but he was then an invalid with consumption, and too feeble to perform his legislative duties. In this condition he determined to revisit England, and had proceeded as far as Philadelphia, where he died, at a hotel, June 24, 1833. Mr. Randolph never married. While he possessed undoubted talents of a high order, his political career was marked by vindictiveness and sarcasm, but underneath his rude exterior there was indicated a better nature. By his will he gave their freedom to his three hundred and eighteen slaves. After his death his "Letters to a Young Relative" were given to the press.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
Journalist, Soldier and Statesman.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S entrance upon the busy scenes of life dates back to October 31, 1826, at Stewartville, N. C. Whatever other instruction he may have received in childhood, he enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., where he graduated in 1847. In 1850 he was admitted to the practice of the law, at Hartford, Conn., and for more than six years he followed his profession in that place. In 1857 he became a journalist and edited two of the city newspapers—the *Evening Press* and the *Courant*, which were afterward consolidated. At the outbreak of the



Joseph R. Hawley.

Southern Rebellion, in 1861, he entered the Union army as a lieutenant; during the war was promoted to brigadier-general, and was a brevet-major-general when mustered out of the service in January, 1866. In 1867 he was elected governor of Connecticut. In 1868 he was brought prominently before the people as a presidential elector on the Grant ticket, and also as president of the National Republican convention, the same year, at Chicago. He was also a member of the National Republican conventions of 1872 and 1876, and was president of the United States Centennial commission from March, 1873, to the close of the centennial exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876. In 1872 he was elected a member of Congress; was re-elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth Congresses, and in 1881 was chosen United States senator for the term ending March 3, 1887.

HORACE MANN,

An Earnest Advocate of Educational Reforms.

AS ONE OF the purest of American social reformers, Horace Mann was justly esteemed at home and abroad. Born at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796, all the education of his earlier years was gathered in the local district schools, but when about twenty years of age he was enabled to enter Brown university, at Providence, R. I., at which he graduated in 1819. For some time afterward he served as a Greek and Latin tutor in the same institution, and then studied law at Litchfield, Conn. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar, and opened his office at Dedham, Mass. Four years afterward he was



Horace Mann.

elected a member of the State legislature, where he won distinction by his advocacy of improved educational facilities and the suppression of intemperance and lotteries, and was prominent in establishing

the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester. By re-elections he retained his seat in the house until 1833, when he removed to Boston. There he was repeatedly chosen State senator, and in 1836 and also in 1837, was chosen president of the senate. In 1837, and for the next eleven years, he served as secretary of the Massachusetts State board of education, relinquishing politics and his law practice in order to give his undivided attention to his office. In this position he thoroughly reorganized the school-work of the State, established normal schools, and inaugurated numerous permanent reforms in educational institutions, visiting Europe, in 1843, in search of information on these matters; and his annual reports became deservedly popular. In May, 1848, he resigned, having worked not less, on an average, than fifteen hours a day, without a single day's relaxation. Returning to politics, in 1848, he was elected a member of Congress, to succeed John Quincy Adams, taking, while there, strong ground against negro slavery. Two years later he was elected for another term, but in 1852 his third nomination was defeated by the friends of Daniel Webster, by a single vote. He was re-elected, however, as an independent candidate. The Free-Soilers, in 1852, nominated him for governor, but he was defeated in the election. The same year he became president of Antioch college, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and in this position he faithfully labored in the cause of education and philanthropy until his death, which occurred August 2, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State Under President Lincoln.

NEW YORK'S eminent statesman, William H. Seward, was born at Florida, in that State, May 16, 1801, and his classical education was received at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1820. After leaving college he taught school for six months in Georgia, but having chosen to practice law he obtained admission to the bar in 1822, opening his office at Auburn, N. Y. Drifting into politics, in 1824, he began the expression of his opposition to the famous Democratic clique known as the "Albany Regency," which only ended when the association was broken up, in 1838.



Wm. H. Seward.

In 1830 Mr. Seward was elected a member of the State senate by the Anti-mason element, and in 1833 made a brief visit to Europe, embodying his foreign views and experiences in a series of letters to the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal*. Such was his popularity at home that in 1838 he was elected governor of the State, and re-elected in 1840, and his administrations were marked by a careful attention to public measures relating to the advancement of education, internal improvements, legal reforms, etc. Resuming business as an attorney in 1843, he carried his practice into State and Federal courts, where he became intimately and honorably connected with some of the celebrated trials of the day. In 1844 he supported Henry Clay for president, and, in 1848, advocated the election of General Taylor to the same office. In 1849 he was chosen a United States senator, and in that position soon distinguished himself by his antagonism to slavery in all its forms and policy, giving utterance to that memorable expression, "the higher law," as being superior to human legislation. When his term expired, in 1855, he was re-elected. Four years later he again visited Europe, Egypt and Palestine. In 1861 President Lincoln bestowed upon him the cabinet office of Secretary of State, and it was during his administration, through his negotiations, that Alaska was added to the national domain by purchase from Russia. By a carriage accident, in the spring of 1865, he had an arm and jaw fractured, and, while confined to his bed by these

injuries, was attacked and nearly killed by an assassin on the night when President Lincoln was shot down. He recovered, however, from his wounds and remained in the cabinet of President Johnson, whose unpopular reconstruction policy he supported. At the close of his official term, in 1869, he retired from public life and traveled in California, Oregon and Alaska, and in 1870 and 1871, with his family, he made a tour around the world, receiving many honors in foreign lands. His observations made during this extensive voyage form the material of a volume prepared by his adopted daughter, Miss Olive Risley, which was published in 1873. Mr. Seward, in the senate, was the eloquent eulogist of many distinguished public citizens as, from time to time, they departed this life, and among his writings are a biography of John Quincy Adams and several other publications of more or less interest. He died at Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872.

SIR HUGH ALLAN,

Founder of the Allan Line of Ocean Steamships.

REMARKABLE among the many successful business men of Canada was Sir Hugh Allan, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1810. His education, in childhood, was derived from the common-schools in that vicinity, and one year was passed as a subordinate in a shipping house at Greenock, Scotland. When the lad was about fourteen years old, his father, who was a ship-captain plying between the River Clyde and Montreal, advised him to come to Canada. This was in 1826. The boy followed the parental suggestion, and on arriving at Montreal entered a dry-goods store as clerk, remaining in that employment for three years. At the end of that time, having been able to save only a hundred dollars out of his wages, he became dissatisfied and sailed for home. In 1831 he was persuaded to return to Montreal, where he was hired as a clerk in the office of James Millar, a ship-builder. After four years' service in this capacity, he was admitted as junior partner into the business and sent to England to represent the interests of his firm. In 1838 he returned to Montreal. Mr. Millar died soon afterward, and Mr. Allan, continuing the business of the house, obtained a contract to furnish a steamship for the royal navy, and the vessel proved to be very satisfactory to the home government. Continuing to build ships, Mr. Allan took his brother Andrew for a partner and assistant, and the business prospered. In 1857 the firm began to build iron steamships, with screw propellers. The first was the "Canada," which made her initial trip across the Atlantic in 1858. In 1859 Mr. Allan received the contract for carrying the Anglo-American mails, which he always retained. Gradually his fleet of ocean steamships increased, until, in 1882, the famous "Allan Line" numbered twenty-three first-class vessels, aggregating 750,000 tons burthen. In 1874 Mr. Allan was knighted by Queen Victoria—becoming *Sir* Hugh—for his success in establishing steam communication between Canada and Great Britain. Sir Hugh, who died at Edinburgh, Scotland, December 9, 1882, was also president of the Montreal Telegraph company; president of the Richelleu and Ontario Navigation company; president of one of the largest banking institutions in Montreal, and of eighteen or nineteen other corporations, to which he gave his personal attention. He always steadily refused to enter into public life; but by his industry, perseverance and business sagacity in his own affairs, amassed a fortune estimated at \$15,000,000. Of him it is said that he never asked for an extension, offered a compromise, or suspended payment.



Sir Hugh Allan.

GEORGE F. HOAR,

Prominent New England Statesman.

LIKE MANY other eminent men in Congress, Mr. Hoar is a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Concord, in that State, August 29, 1826. After pursuing a course of tuition at the Concord academy he entered Harvard university, from which he graduated in 1846. Leaving college, he adopted the profession of the law, gave it the necessary study, and began to practice at Worcester. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1857 to the State senate. Not long afterward he was elected a member of the forty-first Congress, and re-elected to the forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth Congresses. In March, 1877, he took his seat in the United States senate as the successor of George S. Boutwell, and at the expiration of his term he was re-elected as his own successor. His second term will expire March 3, 1889.



George F. Hoar.

JOHN BRIGHT,

The Brilliant English Orator and Statesman.

MODERN history derives luster from the talents of John Bright, the able and eloquent English statesman, who, as one of the people, has been the constant friend and advocate of his countrymen in the councils of the kingdom. His birth occurred at Greenbank, Lancashire, England, November 16, 1811, and under circumstances favorable for acquiring a liberal education. His entrance into public affairs began in earliest manhood with the part he took in the reform movement of 1831-2. Upon the formation, in 1838, of the Anti-Corn-Law league, of which Richard Cobden was one of the founders, having for its object the removal of the tax on breadstuffs, Mr. Bright became one of its earliest members, and, with Mr. Cobden, a leading spirit in its operations. Mr. Bright, however, was personally independent of politics as a profession, for he was the principal partner in the firm of John Bright & Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, at Rochdale, in his native county. Entering parliament in 1843, for four years he represented the interests of the city of Durham, advocating the cause of free-trade and laboring zealously for the modification of the laws taxing breadstuffs, although this tax was not finally repealed until February, 1849. In 1847 he was re-elected to parliament as the representative of the city of Manchester, and his activity in the house and as a public speaker elsewhere in behalf of his political views was varied and continuous. In 1854 he used his influence, as a member of the Society of Friends, to prevent the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey and opposed the participation of England in the contest. When Great Britain proposed to declare war against China, in 1857, Mr. Bright deprecated the measure, which was very popular, and in the ensuing election his position on this subject defeated his return to parliament from Manchester. The people of Birmingham, however, appreciating his worth, elected him to represent them in the house of commons, where he was, as usual, alert and influential in urging his political reforms, and was instrumental in the formation, in 1860, of a commercial treaty with France. During the war of the Rebellion in the United States Mr. Bright was the warm friend of the national Union and outspoken in



John Bright.

its cause, both in and out of parliament. He also ably supported the extension of the rights of voters at elections, as set forth in the reform bill which was passed in 1867; urged reform in Irish affairs, and advocated the disestablishment of the Irish church, which was effected by parliamentary legislation in July, 1869. In 1868, the liberals coming into power, with Mr. Gladstone as prime minister, Mr. Bright was chosen a member of the cabinet as president of the board of trade, ranking as a privy-councillor. His health failing, however, he resigned his office in 1870, and upon its restoration, in 1872, he was returned as a member of parliament. When Gladstone resumed the reins of government, in 1880, Mr. Bright again took his seat in the cabinet, but resigned it July 15, 1882.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

OF THE statesmen of Canada, Sir John Macdonald is probably the best known. By birth he belongs to the Dominion, for he



Sir John A. Macdonald.

entered upon the scenes of life at Kingston, Ont., in January, 1815. In his youth he enjoyed the advantages of the Royal grammar-school in his native city. Having adopted the law for his profession, he devoted himself to its study, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the Dominion Parliament, and two years later became a Queen's counsel. In 1847 he was appointed a member of the executive council of Canada, and in May, 1862, was elected prime minister. When, in 1867, the Canadian provinces were united under one dominion, he was instrumental in forming the union government, and in 1878 his position as prime minister was confirmed. At the present writing (1887) he continues to perform its duties. Among the special services in which Mr. Macdonald has participated was the preparation and signing of the "Treaty of Washington," concluded May 8, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States, for the settlement of the "Alabama Claims," urged by the latter.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
Long-Time United States Senator from Georgia.

GEOORGIA, in the death of Alexander H. Stephens, lost one of her oldest and most conspicuous statesmen. His birth occurred



Alex. H. Stephens.

in Wilkes county, in that State, February 11, 1812, and his earlier education was advanced at the university of Georgia, at Athens, Ga. After he graduated, in 1832, he taught school for eighteen months, and in 1834 was admitted to the practice of the law. Opening his office at Crawfordsville, in his native State, he soon obtained a large and profitable patronage. From 1836 to 1841, inclusive, he was a member of the Georgia legislature, and in 1842 represented his district in the State senate. In 1860 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket; in 1861 was a member of the secession convention of Georgia, and the same year was elected a member of the Confederate State congress at Montgomery, Ala. At the celebrated Hampton Roads conference, in 1865, he represented his State, and in May, the same year, he was arrested and confined as a prisoner in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where he remained about five months,

and was then released on parole. In 1866 he was elected United States senator from Georgia, but was refused a seat in that body, owing to the imperfect condition of national reconstruction. Six years later he was elected a member of the twenty-eighth Congress, and from that period until his death, by successive re-elections, without cessation he retained that office, carefully guarding the interests of the South and constantly displaying those qualities of head and heart that endeared him to his constituents. For many years he was a great sufferer from a cancerous sore, but was as faithful to his public duties, through all, as the nature of his disease permitted. He died March 4, 1883.

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury Under President Garfield.

MINNESOTA counts among her most prominent public men Hon. William Windom, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827. Circumstances permitting, he was liberally educated, studied law, and began professional life as an attorney, practicing in Ohio, and also in Minnesota, to the latter of which States he removed in 1855. There he rapidly became popular, and was elected, successively, a member of the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses. In July, 1870, he was appointed, by the governor, a United States senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Norton, deceased, and was subsequently elected and re-elected to the same office. His last term would have expired March 3, 1883, but on March 5, 1881, President Garfield called him from the senate to a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. After the death of President Garfield, in September, 1881, Mr. Windom resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mr. Folger.



William Windom.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Distinguished Statesman of Indiana.

ALTHOUGH Oliver P. Morton was ever the industrious and consistent representative of his native State in the councils of the nation, yet, as one of the people, he ably represented the interests of the whole country. Born at Saulsbury, Wayne county, Ind., August 14, 1823, he early suffered the loss of his mother, and when old enough was employed in a hat-factory, where he remained four years. He then entered Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, at which, for two years, he was engaged in study. Leaving school, he prepared himself for the practice of law, and in 1845 opened his office at Centerville, Ind. He soon proved himself to be quite proficient in his profession, and in 1852 he was elected judge of the fifth (Ind.) judicial circuit, to fill a vacancy. His term closing at the end of one year he resumed his law practice. In 1860 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of the State, and, in the following year, succeeded to the governorship, his predecessor, Mr. Lane, having been elected United States senator. During the war of the Rebellion his activity, energy and influence were exercised in the interest of the Union by raising, equipping and forwarding the 208,367 troops (all but 17,000 of them being volunteers), who answered the calls of the president during that struggle



Oliver P. Morton.

and in raising funds to carry on the Union cause. In 1864 he was re-elected governor by a large majority, in appreciation of his eminent services in behalf of the country. About the time when the war ended he was stricken down with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. A visit to Europe, in search of health, brought but little relief. After his return he was chosen United States senator from March 4, 1867, until March 3, 1873, and when his term expired he was re-elected. In the senate he became the recognized leader of the Republican party, served on several committees, was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and advocated the election of the president by the direct votes of the people. In 1877 he visited Oregon, officially to investigate some alleged election frauds, and while on the way homeward he was again stricken down with another attack of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died November 1, 1877.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,

Soldier, Engineer and Governor of New Jersey.

A LIFE OF varied experiences and great opportunities is that of George Brinton McClellan, who was born at Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1826. After preparatory studies in the university of Pennsylvania, he was, in 1842, admitted as a cadet in the United States military academy at West Point. Graduating in 1846, with the grade of second lieutenant, he participated in the war with Mexico, and fought gallantly in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. His services in the latter contest resulted in his promotion to a brevet-captaincy in a company of sappers and miners,



Geo. B. McClellan.

and in 1847 he returned to West Point, where he remained until 1851. While there he introduced the use of the bayonet into the army exercises and translated a foreign military manual, which was adopted by the government authorities. As an engineer, from 1851 to 1854, he served in exploration, surveys and the construction of military and public works, in various portions of the Union. In 1855-6 he was one of the commissioners sent by the United States to visit the seat of war in the Crimea, Russia, for military observation, the results of which were published in a scientific and critical report from his pen. In 1857 he resigned his office in the army and became chief-engineer of the Illinois Central railroad; in 1858 he was elected vice-president of that railroad corporation, and in 1860 he was chosen president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati railroad. When the war of the Rebellion began, in 1861, he was appointed a major-general of Ohio volunteers, taking command of the Union troops in western Virginia, June 21. On July 11 he defeated a Confederate force under McDowell, at Rich Mountain, Va., and on July 21 the president placed him in command of the Potomac. In November, 1861, General Winfield Scott, the commander-in-chief of the national army, retired from active service owing to his great age, and General McClellan was appointed his successor, but soon afterward resigned, and again, in March, 1862, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, which he had been for several months engaged in organizing and augmenting. Leaving Washington with his troops, he began a forward movement upon Richmond, Va., the capital of the Confederate States, which was then held by a strong military force. His plans having become known to the enemy, and other hindrances preventing, McClellan changed the intent of his campaign, fought his way to the Chickahominy river, taking possession of Yorktown, Va., and marching northward until he reached the vicinity of Richmond. At this point he encountered, in June, 1862, the Confederate army under General Lee, and for

seven days the combat raged desperately. McClellan, finding himself hard-pressed after the battle of Malvern Hill, withdrew from the field to the cover of his gun-boats. General Halleck, the commander-in-chief, soon afterward ordered the Army of the Potomac to evacuate the Peninsula and return to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, a measure against which its commander entered his protest. He soon afterward succeeded General Pope in the command of the troops in and around Washington, but on November 7, having been superseded by General Burnside, he retired to Trenton, N. J., to await further orders, and henceforth took no active part in the prosecution of the war. In August, 1864, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, but suffered defeat in the subsequent election. In November, 1864, General McClellan resigned his commission in the army, removed to New York City, and with his family visited Europe. Upon his return, in 1868, he went to reside near Orange, N. J., and devoted his time and energies to the science of practical engineering, taking charge of the construction of the Stephens' floating battery, at Hoboken, N. J., superintending the building of the Poughkeepsie railroad-bridge over the Hudson river, and serving as superintendent of docks and piers in the city of New York. This office he retained until 1873, when he resigned. In November, 1877, he was elected governor of New Jersey. He died October 29, 1885.

HENRY WILSON,

Vice-President With President Grant.

HIGH IN THE list of self-made men of America stands the name of Henry Wilson, whose birth occurred at Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812. His family name was Jeremiah J. Colbath, but when he arrived at the age of seventeen it was changed, at his own request, by the State legislature, to that by which he was ever after known and honored. When he was ten years old he was apprenticed to a farmer, for whom he worked until he was twenty-one, receiving, in the meantime, about one year's schooling. He enjoyed, however, during his apprenticeship, the privilege of reading hundreds of books, from which he derived his principal instruction. After his apprenticeship he went on foot to Natick, Mass., with his worldly goods in a pack on his back, and there, for two years, he applied himself to the art and mystery of shoe-making. He then purposed to invest his savings in obtaining additional education, and; returning to New Hampshire, entered the academies of Stafford, Wolfboro and Concord. Before his studies were completed, the failure of the person to whom he had entrusted the care of his money obliged him to leave school, in 1838, and resume shoe-making at Natick. About this time his political opinions and native talent attracted public attention, and he was encouraged to take part in the anti-slavery meetings then held so frequently in Massachusetts. In 1840 he actively participated in the campaign which resulted in the election of President Harrison. Before 1846 he had been three times elected a member of the lower house of the State legislature from Natick, and twice a State senator from Middlesex county, and in both houses he was noted for his zealous opposition to slavery. In 1845, with the poet Whittier, he was chosen to present to Congress the monster petition of the citizens of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas, on anti-slavery grounds. In 1848, leaving the Whigs, he assisted in founding the Free-Soil party, and purchased the Boston *Daily Republican*, which he edited for two years, devoting his time and talents to the promotion of his anti-slavery principles. Four years he was chairman of the Free-Soil State committee. In 1850



Henry Wilson.

and 1851 he was again a member of the State senate, and during both terms presided over its deliberations. In 1852 he was chosen president of the Free-Soil National convention, at Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman of the national committee, and a candidate for Congress, but was defeated at the election by a very small majority. In 1853 he served as a member of the State constitutional convention, and was defeated in his contest for the governorship. In 1855, as the successor of Edward Everett, he was elected United States senator, and in his seat advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the repeal of the fugitive-slave law. When the Republican party was created he was influential in establishing it upon an anti-slavery foundation. At the time when his colleague, Charles Sumner, was stricken down by Preston S. Brooks, in the United States senate, for his freedom of speech against slavery (May, 1856), Mr. Wilson strongly denounced the act and was challenged to mortal combat by Mr. Brooks. The challenge was not accepted, duelling being, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, a barbarism and a crime against the country. In the senate, during his three successive terms, he was active and consistent to his principles in all the great national questions of the times, acting throughout the war of the Rebellion as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and after the close of the war he was actively employed in the work of national reconstruction, the reconciliation of the South, and the establishment of the political and civil rights of the colored people. In 1872 he was elected vice-president of the United States on the Grant ticket. An apoplectic stroke, with partial paralysis, in 1873, seriously injured his health, and before he fully recovered, another stroke, November 10, 1875, in the capitol, hastened his death, which occurred on the 22d of the same month. Mr. Wilson's character was remarkable for its purity of purpose and honesty of action.

EARL OF DUFFERIN,
Formerly Governor-General of Canada.

DISTINGUISHED as a statesman and author, the Earl of Dufferin, whose family name is Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, was born June 21, 1826, his father being Baron Dufferin, of England, and his mother a grandchild of the eminent British dramatist Richard Brinsley Sheridan. His early school-days were passed at Eton, and his later ones at Christchurch college, Oxford, England. In 1841 he succeeded to his father's title, and in 1850 became a baron of the United Kingdom. In 1859 he made an interesting yacht-voyage to Iceland, his observations being embodied, upon his return, in a volume entitled "Letters from High Latitudes," which was republished in Montreal, Canada, in 1873. In 1860 the ruling ministry sent him to Syria as a commissioner to investigate the murder of Christians in that country. In 1862 he married Harriet G. Hamilton, the author of a satirical novel, illustrated by herself. Since then he has been prominent in the British government as secretary of state for India, two years; secretary for war, two years, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster one year. In 1871 he was made Viscount Clandeboyne and Earl of Dufferin, and became, by appointment, governor-general of Canada in 1872. His administration of Canadian affairs appears to have been in every way satisfactory to the people of the Dominion. October 14, 1878, he was succeeded as governor-general by Queen Victoria's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, and in 1881 he was appointed ambassador to Turkey, and later became Viceroy of India.



Earl of Dufferin.

DAVID DAVIS,
Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court and Senator.

ILINOIS is justly proud of this eminent jurist and statesman, who was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815. Educated at Kenyon college, in Ohio, where he graduated in 1832, he studied law in Massachusetts and Connecticut, was admitted to the bar and began to practice as an attorney at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, and in 1847 was a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1848 he was elected a circuit judge, filling that office, under several re-elections, until his resignation in 1852. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln one of the judges of the United States supreme court, holding that position until March 5, 1877, when he resigned to take his seat as a United States senator from Illinois, as the successor of Senator John A. Logan. Upon the death of President Garfield, in 1881, Vice-President Arthur became the head of the government, and Judge Davis was chosen president of the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the accession of Mr. Arthur. This honored post he held until the expiration of his senatorial term, March 3, 1883, when he was succeeded by Mr. Edmunds. Soon after he was married to a lady living in North Carolina, and retired to private life. In politics Judge Davis was cool and conservative, and very efficient in the offices which he filled. He died June 26, 1886.



David Davis.

BENJAMIN H. HILL,
Ex-United States Senator from Georgia.

AMONG THE active politicians of Georgia, Benjamin H. Hill held a prominent place. His birth occurred in Jasper county, in that State, September 14, 1823. Receiving a liberal education at the university of Georgia, at Athens, from which he graduated in 1844, he adopted the law for his profession, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and opened an office at LaGrange, in his native State. Entering the arena of politics, he secured his election, in 1851, as member of the State legislature, but in 1855, in a canvass for member of Congress, he was defeated. In 1857, when a candidate for governor, he also suffered a defeat. In 1860 he was placed on the presidential ticket of Bell and Everett as an elector. At the Georgia State convention, in the spring of 1861, he opposed a separation from the Union until the secession ordinance was passed, when he supported the Confederacy, and was elected a senator in the Confederate States Congress. In 1865 he was arrested as a political offender by the Union government, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, but was soon released. After the reconstruction of the Union he represented his district in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses, but resigned his seat in the latter, he having been chosen a United States senator. His term would have expired March 3, 1883, but death intervened August 16, 1882. In his offices, as was the case also with his colleague, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, he was the consistent servant of the State.



Benj. H. Hill.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE,

Eloquent Orator and Premier of Great Britain.

STATESMANSHIP of a high order and eloquence of oratory distinguish this prime minister of Great Britain, who was born at Liverpool, Eng., December 29, 1809. His father, a wealthy merchant, provided liberally for the education of his son, which began at the celebrated Eton school and was completed at Oxford, where he graduated from Christchurch college, in 1831, with all honor. His first appearance in parliament occurred in December, 1832, as member from the borough of Newark. In 1834, while still in parliament, and under Sir Robert Peel's administration of public affairs, he



Wm. E. Gladstone.

was appointed one of the junior lords of the treasury, and, the following year, under-secretary for colonial affairs. This latter appointment, however, was but briefly filled, owing to a change in the national ministry. He remained in parliament all this time, continuing to retain his seat until 1846. Sir Robert Peel returning to the head of the executive department in 1841, Mr. Gladstone was made a member of the privy council, master of the mint and vice-president of the board of trade, and under his influence the revision of the British tariff, in 1842, was effected. At this time he was writing continuously for the *Quarterly Review*. In 1843 he was appointed president of the board of trade; but his high-church principles as published in his work on Church and State, in 1838, meeting with opposition in parliament, he soon afterward resigned all his offices. In 1845, when Sir Robert Peel reconstructed his cabinet, he was appointed secretary for the colonies. In 1846, for political reasons, he resigned his seat in parliament as the representative of Newark, but in 1847 was returned to the house as the representative of the university of Oxford. In 1852 he declined to enter the cabinet of Lord Derby, who was then prime minister; but the same year, under the administration of the earl of Aberdeen, he accepted the chancellorship of the exchequer, holding that office until the accession of Lord Palmerston, in 1855, when he resigned it. Lord Derby coming again into power, in 1858, Mr. Gladstone declined the chancellorship of the exchequer, but consented to become lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Isles. In Lord Palmerston's second administration he resumed the office of chancellor of the exchequer. In this position he achieved a wide and enviable reputation as a superior national financier. In 1865 he was re-elected to parliament, this time from South Lancashire, Oxford having chosen a representative of less liberal principles. When Lord Palmerston died, Mr. Gladstone was chosen leader of the house of commons and served as chancellor of the exchequer during the ministry of Earl Russell, until 1866. In 1868 Mr. Gladstone became prime minister and held that office until 1874, when he resigned and the Earl of Beaconsfield succeeded him; and on the retirement of the latter, in 1880, and in 1885 he again assumed the reins of government. Among the prominent events of his long public career were the assistance given to the success of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measure in 1846, the repeal of the duty on paper, the disestablishment of the Irish church, "the ablest expositions of the true principles of finance ever delivered by an English statesman," the abolition of confiscation in English criminal law, and the treaty of Washington with the United States. He was also author of several distinguished literary and political works, including "Ecce Homo," "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," and "The State in its Relations to the Church." His influence and popularity are great, and as an orator and debater he has few superiors.

RICHARD COBDEN,

Promoter of the English "Anti-Corn-Law League."

ENGLISH statesmanship was ably represented in the long and useful life of Richard Cobden, who was born near Midhurst, Sussex county, England, June 3, 1804.

His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who died while his son was still a youth, and after this event the boy grew up under the guardianship of his uncle, a business man in London. As a commercial traveler he journeyed extensively in his native country, visited eastern Europe in 1834, and America in 1835. Entering into business on his own account he became part proprietor of a cotton-print factory in the neighborhood of



Richard Cobden.

Manchester, and prospered. He was also one of the founders of the Manchester atheneum, at the opening of which he made the principal oration. Turning his attention to literature and political economy, he published his views of England, Ireland, America and Russia in pamphlets. After being defeated in his canvass for a seat in parliament, in 1837 and 1838, he visited several of the most important States of Europe. On his return he became a powerful advocate for free-trade, and in 1839, parliament having refused to repeal the bread-tax, he, with others, established the famous "Anti-Corn-Law League." Two years later he was elected a member of parliament for Stockport, and at once assumed prominence among the debaters of the house, with distinguished intelligence and eloquence. Nor did he confine his views of trade and commerce to the floors of parliament, but lectured and advocated them in many of the principal counties of England. In the meantime the Anti-Corn-Law league became strong, wide-spread, rich and popular, and so great was its influence upon the authorities that, in 1846, the tax on imported breadstuffs was removed. The people, in their gratitude to Mr. Cobden for his efforts in securing this national benefit, raised by subscription about \$400,000, which they gave to him. With this sum he retired from business, purchased the Midhurst property on which he was born, and traveled, during 1846-7, in Europe. Upon his return he resumed his seat in parliament as a member from the West Riding of Yorkshire, by the people of which he was re-elected in 1852. As a member of the peace society he participated in the congresses held at the capitals of Great Britain and France and in Germany. In the house he advocated arbitration, instead of war, in the settlement of national controversies, opposed the war with Russia, and voted, in 1857, to censure the ministry for making war on China; and this last action resulted in the loss of his seat in parliament. Nearly two years were then passed by him in traveling in Europe and the United States, and on his return he again took his seat in parliament as the representative of Rochdale. In 1860 he assisted in forming a commercial treaty between England and France, an event that added to his fame, although the latter country afterward abrogated it. Several government offices and a baronetcy were offered to him, but were declined. In parliament he advocated a repeal of the duties on paper as a tax on knowledge, and the lessening of expenses in national departments. When the war of the Rebellion raged in the United States, Mr. Cobden was the friend of the Union government and opposed British recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He died in London, April 2, 1865. In parliament he obtained a most salutary influence by his perfect comprehension of the principles and action which he advocated, his thorough knowledge of the subjects discussed, his correctness of argument, his perfect sincerity and sterling good sense. Besides his corn-law measures he also favored reforms in elections. His writings have been collected and published since his death.

JOHN VAN BUREN,**Prominent Lawyer and Politician of New York.**

THE SUBJECT of this sketch, the son of President Van Buren, was born at Hudson, N. Y., February 18, 1810, at a time when his father was surrogate of Columbia county. His education was advanced in the classic shades of Yale college, where he graduated in 1828, and followed by a course of law-studies. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar. His father having been appointed minister to Great Britain, by President Jackson, in 1831, Mr. Van Buren was attached to the legation, and during his stay in London enjoyed the advantages of association with some of the best society in England. Returning to the



John Van Buren.

United States, he was, in 1845, by legislative election, made attorney-general of the State of New York. At the expiration of his term of office, in January, 1847, he entered with distinction upon the practice of his profession in New York City. His father having been nominated, in 1848, for the presidency on the Free-Soil ticket, Mr. Van Buren entered into the canvass with distinguished popularity as the advocate of the exclusion of negro slavery from the new States and Territories; but, with a strange inconsistency, he afterward again espoused the doctrines of the "regular" Democracy. In 1866 he visited Europe, and, while on his homeward voyage the same year, died at sea, October 13.

CLEMENT A. VALLANDIGHAM,**A Leading Democratic Politician in Ohio.**

DESCENDED from a Huguenot family, Clement L. Vallandigham was born at New Lisbon, Columbia county, Ohio, in 1822, and, being favored by circumstances, he was enabled to acquire a good education, spending one year in study at Jefferson (Ohio) college. For two years after leaving college he was principal of an academy at Snow Hill, Md. Returning to Ohio in 1840, he studied law, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar of that State. Entering the political arena as a Democrat, he was elected to represent his district in the State legislature in 1845 and also in 1846, and edited the Dayton (Ohio)



C. L. Vallandigham.

Enquirer from 1847 to 1849. Upon retiring from his journalistic labors he pursued the practice of law and advocated his political views; was delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1856, which nominated James Buchanan for president, and was successively elected (in 1856, 1858 and 1860) to the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, serving for a considerable period on the committee on Territories. In May, 1863, Mr. Vallandigham was arrested, by military authority, for alleged seditious speeches and treasonable designs, in direct opposition to a proclamation issued by General Burnside, the commandant of the district. After his trial by a court-martial he was sentenced to be imprisoned until the end of the war, but this sentence was modified to mere banishment within the confederate lines, unless he should be again found in northern territory. But Mr. Vallandigham, going south, fled to Bermuda, and from there sailed to Canada, where he remained for several months. During his exile his Ohio friends nominated him for governor of the State, but he was defeated in the election. While engaged in trying a man-shooting case in court, Mr. Vallandigham endeavored to illus-

trate, by handling the pistol from which the fatal shot had been fired, how the person was killed, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering his own body and inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died at Lebanon, Ohio, June 17, 1871.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,**Vice-President with President Hayes.**

THE THIRTIETH vice-president of the United States, William A. Wheeler, was born at Malone, N. Y., June 30, 1819

Studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in his native village. In 1850 and 1851 he was elected a member of the State assembly, and, in 1857 and 1858, a member of the State senate. In 1860 he was chosen to represent his district in the thirty-seventh Congress. For many years he followed the banking business at Malone, and was for some time president of the Ogdensburg & Rouse's Point Railroad company. On June 14, 1876, the Republican national



Wm. A. Wheeler.

convention was held at Cincinnati, and Mr. Wheeler was nominated for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Rutherford B. Hayes. The election, November 7, 1876, was memorable for its uncertain results and the consequent excitement in political circles. Congress was called upon for measures to adjust the difficulty, both parties claiming the election. In pursuance of this appeal, an electoral commission was created, consisting of five United States senators, five members of the House of Representatives, and five justices of the United States supreme court. This august body, after several days' deliberation, by a vote of eight to seven, declared Hayes and Wheeler elected. The vote of the electoral college stood 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden. The decision of the commission allayed the excitement, and the new administration, although not remarkable for any great political event, gave very general satisfaction. Mr. Wheeler died at his home in Malone, June 3, 1887.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,**Lawyer and Politician in Indiana.**

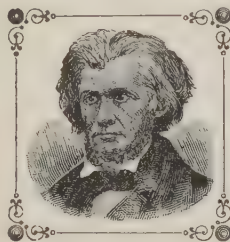
ALTHOUGH Thomas A. Hendricks was born in Muskingum county, Ohio—an event that occurred September 7, 1819—the family, in 1823, immigrated to Indiana, in which State Mr. Hendricks afterward became one of the moving spirits of the Democratic party. He received his education at South Hanover college, in that State, from which he graduated in 1841. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, at Chambersburg, Pa., and settled in Indiana. In 1848 he was elected a member of the State legislature, and, in 1850, a delegate to the State constitutional convention. From 1851 to 1855 he served two terms as member of Congress, and from 1855 to 1859 was commissioner of the State land-office. As a Democrat he was chosen United States senator for the term ending March 3, 1869. In 1868 he was prominent as an aspirant for the presidency of the United States, as a Democrat, but failed to receive the nomination. Twice—in 1860 and 1868—he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of the State; but in 1872 he was elected to that office, which he held until 1877. In 1884, he was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the Cleveland ticket, and elected; but died suddenly Nov. 25, 1885.



Thomas A. Hendricks.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,**The Great Southern Advocate of State Rights.**

HIS NOTED orator, the cotemporary of Clay and Webster, was born of Irish parents at Long Cane, S. C., March 18, 1782.



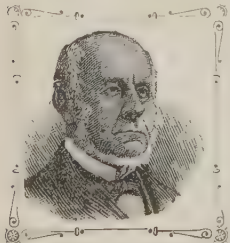
John C. Calhoun.

His father, who was for many years a member of the South Carolina legislature, died in 1796, but the lad continued to live at home until 1802, when he entered Yale college, graduating in 1804. Completing his studies at the Litchfield, Conn., law-school, he was eventually admitted to the practice of law in his native State, where his undoubted talent as a public speaker soon paved the way for a political career distinguished by successive events, as follows: In 1808 he was

elected a member of the South Carolina legislature; in 1811 he was sent to Congress, where he remained six years; in 1817 he was appointed secretary of war by President Monroe; in 1825 was elected vice-president of the United States; from 1831 to 1843 he was a United States senator from South Carolina; in 1843 he was appointed secretary of state, and in 1845 he was re-elected United States senator, retaining his seat in that body until his death, March 31, 1850. He was distinguished for his oratory, his strong Democratic proclivities, and his advocacy of State rights, which, on one occasion, brought him into collision with the national government. This was the celebrated "nullification" scheme of 1832, to annul existing laws in the South, but the movement was promptly subdued by President Jackson.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,**Minister to England under President Lincoln.**

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the only child of John Quincy Adams, was born at Boston, August 18, 1807, but spent most



Charles F. Adams.

of his earlier years at London and St. Petersburg, where his father was respectively United States minister. He was educated at Harvard college, from which he graduated in 1825. He then studied law, and in 1828 was admitted to practice. For five years he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, serving in both houses. At the formation of the "Free-Soil" party, in 1848, he presided over the convention at Buffalo, and was nominated for vice-

president of the United States on the "Free-Soil" ticket. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Thirty-sixth congress, serving on important committees, and was re-elected member of the Thirty-seventh congress. President Lincoln appointed him minister to England in 1861, and he filled that position with great credit until 1868. In 1870 he returned to England in behalf of the United States as an arbitrator in settlement of the disputes between this country and England, growing out of the American civil war. Mr. Adams was, for a time, editor of the Boston *Whig*, a contributor to the *North American Review*, editor of the "Adams' Letters," and biographer of President John Adams, and, in 1864, Harvard university conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. Died, Nov. 21, 1886.

DEWITT CLINTON,**Governor of New York and Builder of the Erie Canal.**

LITTLE BRITAIN, Orange county, N. Y., was the birthplace of DeWitt Clinton, March 2, 1769. His education was acquired,



DeWitt Clinton.

first, at a local academy and grammar-school, and advanced at Columbia college, New York, where he graduated in 1786. He then studied law in New York City, and was admitted to practice in 1788. Not long afterward he engaged in political controversies by writing for the newspapers; was appointed private secretary to Governor George Clinton, his kinsman; was considered one of the leading champions of the Republicans, and received two other appointments, all

of which he resigned on the accession of John Jay to the governorship. In expectation of a war with France, he raised, equipped and trained an artillery company, and also diligently studied natural philosophy, natural history and other sciences. In 1797 he was elected a member of the State legislature from New York City, and in 1798 was chosen State senator for four years. He became involved in political complications, but was active and efficient in providing measures for the public defense, the public health, the promotion of agriculture, arts and manufactures, the abolition of slavery, etc. In 1802 he was appointed United States senator, retaining that office through two annual sessions, and then resigning it to become mayor of New York City, to which he had been appointed, George Clinton being then again governor of the State. In 1807 he was removed from the mayoralty, reappointed in 1809, removed in 1810, and reappointed in 1811, retaining the post until 1815. From 1805 to 1811 he was also a State senator; from 1811 to 1813 he was lieutenant-governor of the State, at one time being a member of the State council of appointment; and in 1812 he strove to be nominated for the Presidency, but James Madison received the nomination, and the result was disastrous to Clinton, his opponents removing him from the lieutenant-governorship of the State in 1813. Once more chosen mayor of the city, he turned his attention to the social and moral improvement of his fellow-citizens and the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, etc. In January, 1815, he was again removed from the mayoralty, and in 1816 he was elected governor of the State, but his administration was politically stormy; still, by re-elections, he continued to be governor for ten years, energetically laboring to perfect the internal improvements which he advocated in the face of partisan opposition. July 4, 1817, he broke ground for the Erie canal, and in October, 1825, he voyaged in a barge over the artificial aqueduct which his indomitable will had hastened to completion, amid the clangor of bells and the firing of cannon over the victory which he had won. From this time the State prospered anew, other improvements followed, and New York became the "Empire State;" but Clinton did not long survive his triumph, death overtaking him at Albany, February 11, 1828. Governor Clinton was twice married, his second wife surviving him. In person he was of commanding stature, with intellectual features, a graceful figure and a dignified bearing. In character he was energetic, ambitious, quick in perception and comprehensive in mental power. He was also the author of several pamphlets and books relative to the antiquities, natural history and resources of New York, besides speeches and addresses.

HENRY G. VENNOR,

The Canadian Scientist and Weather Prophet.

THE FATHER of Henry G. Vennor was of English birth and a partner in hardware houses in London, Quebec and Montreal.



Henry G. Vennor.

His son was born in the latter city, in 1841, and was there educated at Philip's and the high school. In early life he exhibited a fondness for scientific pursuits, and while at school made a collection of preserved Canadian reptiles that is still prized. To aid him in his favorite researches he added zoology and geology to his other studies, at the McGill college, in Montreal, and after finishing this course he took lessons in land-surveying, civil-engineering, advanced geology and mineralogy. When about nineteen years old he entered a wholesale hardware store, where he was employed for five years. In 1865 he was appointed assistant to Sir William E. Logan, Director of the Canadian Geological commission, and for fifteen years shared in its work, greatly perfecting his attainments in geology, and traveling extensively over the remoter portions and wildernesses of Canada, on foot and in canoes. In 1866 he discovered gold, a placer in Hastings county, Canada, which paid him well. His special labor was the survey of the Laurentian mountains, a considerable area of which he mapped, and his geological researches and conclusions provoked interesting discussions on both sides of the Atlantic. The result established his reputation as a scientific observer, and in 1870 he was elected a fellow of the Geological society of England, to which he contributed an interesting paper on his discoveries and theories. Among his later researches he uncovered abundant deposits of phosphates in Ottawa county, Canada. This was in 1872. In 1875 he began his explorations in the district lying between the Gatineau, Ottawa and Lievres rivers, in Canada, a region of which but little was then known. Five years were spent in this work, the reports of which, in the government library at Ottawa, are distinguished by the new and important information and originality of opinion which they combine. Mr. Vennor concluded his labors in the government commission, but continued to pursue his profession as a consulting geologist and inspector of mines at Montreal. Until his death he published *Vennor's Monthly Bulletin*, devoted to scientific exhibitions, which had a large circulation and was patronized by the Signal-Service of the War Department at Washington. In 1877 the first of the "Vennor Almanacs" was issued. It continued to appear annually, and to it Mr. Vennor contributed his prognostics of the weather for the current year. These prophecies were based on long years of observation during his explorations, when it became a necessity for him to know what weather awaited him in his work. They embraced his practical acquaintance with meteorological conditions and their natural consequences; but these failed sometimes, probably because other unforeseen conditions of the atmosphere intervened. In 1860 Mr. Vennor began to form a collection of various birds in the regions where his labors called him, and some of these are remarkable for their variety of species and plumage. In 1875 he published an esteemed work, entitled "Our Birds of Prey," and it is understood that he had another similar work in course of preparation. He died at Montreal, Canada, June 8, 1884.

HENRY VILLARD,

Energetic and Successful Railroad Operator.

THE MASTER-SPIRIT in the building and operation of the Northern Pacific railroad, which was completed in September, 1883, was Henry Villard (the son of a distinguished judge in Bavaria), who was born at Speyer, Germany, in 1835.

Young Villard's education was bestowed with a liberal hand, and received at an early age. Leaving the university, he immigrated to the United States when only eighteen years old, and resided for a brief season with some relatives at Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill. Intending to become a lawyer, he studied for that profession, but before being admitted to the bar



Henry Villard.

he abandoned his law-books and transformed himself into a newspaper writer, contributing his articles to German-American journals. But his ambition taking a higher range, he applied himself to overcoming the difficulties of the English language, and with such success that in 1858 he was engaged to report the memorable political discussion between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas for a prominent newspaper at the East. When the gold discoveries in Colorado, in 1859, attracted public attention, he "wrote them up" for a Cincinnati paper; in 1860 was engaged in political correspondence for the New York *Herald*; served as an active, interesting and trustworthy war-correspondent for several leading journals during the Southern rebellion, and, when the war ended, followed the profession of a journalist, both in the United States and Europe. From 1868 to 1870 he was secretary of the American Social-Science association. Returning to Europe, at a later date, he was, in 1874, appointed by the German owners of the bonds of certain depressed American railroads their agent to examine and report the condition and progress of the Kansas Pacific and Oregon and California roads. After making his report and returning to this country, he was, in 1875, elected president of the Oregon and California railroad company and also of the Oregon Steamship company, and appointed receiver for the Kansas Pacific railroad corporation. In 1879 he organized the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which was the first step taken to unite the great grain and grazing lands of the American northwestern Territories with Eastern transportation lines. In 1881 he formed what was known on Wall street, in New York, as the "blind pool." The sum of about \$10,000,000 was placed in his hands by well-known capitalists, without other security than his personal receipts, and without any positive knowledge as to the channels into which their money would flow. With the fund thus accumulated, and with his own capital, he quietly purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Northern Pacific railroad, of which, in the autumn of the same year, he was elected president. Under his management the system of roads within his control was rapidly urged forward to completion, and on September 8, 1883, the golden spike that united the two ends of the Northern Pacific was driven home by Mr. Villard's own hands. After thus achieving great wealth and reputation by his energy and ability, unfortunate speculations in Wall street embarrassed his gigantic enterprises, and he retired from active business. His home is in New York City, with a suburban residence on the Hudson river. He married the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, the great anti-slavery champion. In his social intercourse his manner is frank and cordial, and in person he is tall and robust, with blue eyes.

Date of Birth of Prominent Individuals

DURING

Every Day of the First Six Months of the Year.

Births in January.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Birth.
1.	Edmund Burke.....	English Statesman.....	1730
2.	John Dempster.....	American Clergyman.....	1794
3.	Benedict Arnold.....	American Traitor.....	1740
4.	Isaac Pitman.....	Inventor of Phonography.....	1813
5.	Samuel C. Allen.....	American Statesman.....	1772
6.	Charles Sumner.....	American Senator and Scholar.....	1811
7.	Millard Fillmore.....	13th President of United States.....	1800
8.	Nicholas Biddle.....	American Financier.....	1786
9.	Charles Gayarre.....	American Historian.....	1805
10.	Oakes Ames.....	American Manufacturer.....	1804
11.	Alexander Hamilton.....	Am. Statesman and General.....	1757
12.	Joseph Gist.....	American Statesman.....	1775
13.	Salmon P. Chase.....	American Statesman.....	1806
14.	Lieut. M. F. Maury.....	Am. Naval Officer and Astron'r.....	1806
15.	Jean Baptiste Moliere.....	French Comic Author.....	1622
16.	Nicholas Longworth.....	American Horticulturist.....	1782
17.	Benjamin Franklin.....	Am. Philosph'r and Statesman.....	1706
18.	Daniel Webster.....	Am. Orator and Statesman.....	1782
19.	James Watt.....	Scot. Engineer and Inventor.....	1736
20.	Richard Henry Lee.....	Am. Orator and Statesman.....	1732
21.	Thos. J. Jackson (Stonewall).....	American General.....	1824
22.	Lord Francis Bacon.....	English Philosopher.....	1561
23.	John F. Benjamin.....	American Congressman.....	1817
24.	J. W. Colenso.....	English Clergyman.....	1883
25.	Robert Burns.....	Eminent Scottish Poet.....	1759
26.	R. B. Woodward.....	American Capitalist.....	1824
27.	Johann Mozart.....	German Composer.....	1756
28.	Sir Robert J. L. McClure.....	British Navigator.....	1807
29.	Henry Clay.....	American General.....	1756
30.	Nathaniel P. Banks.....	Am. Statesman and General.....	1816
31.	James G. Blaine.....	American Statesman.....	1830

Births in April.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Birth.
1.	Edward A. Sothern.....	Distinguished English Actor.....	1830
2.	Thomas Jefferson.....	3rd President United States.....	1743
3.	Washington Irving.....	American Author.....	1783
4.	Thaddeus Stevens.....	American Abolitionist.....	1793
5.	Jonas Chickering.....	American Piano-Maker.....	1798
6.	Alexander S. Mackenzie.....	American Naval Officer.....	1803
7.	William E. Channing.....	American Divine and Writer.....	1785
8.	John Patton Emmet.....	American Physician.....	1797
9.	Fisher Ames.....	Am. Orator and Statesman.....	1758
10.	Joseph Gales.....	American Journalist.....	1786
11.	Edward Everett.....	Am. Orator and Statesman.....	1794
12.	Henry Clay.....	Am. Statesman and Orator.....	1777
13.	Thomas W. Stratford.....	English Statesman.....	1593
14.	Horace Bushnell.....	American Divine.....	1802
15.	John Lathrop Motley.....	American Historian.....	1814
16.	Sir John Franklin.....	English Arctic Explorer.....	1786
17.	William Lee.....	American Publisher.....	1826
18.	August Petermann.....	German Geographer.....	1922
19.	Roger Sherman.....	Am. Patriot and Statesman.....	1803
20.	Napoleon III.....	Emperor of France.....	1808
21.	Charlotte Bronte.....	English Novelist.....	1816
22.	Thos. Green Fessenden.....	Am. Author and Journalist.....	1771
23.	Stephen A. Douglas.....	American Statesman.....	1813
24.	Anthony Trollope.....	English Novelist.....	1815
25.	Oliver Cromwell.....	English General.....	1599
26.	William Shakespeare.....	Greatest Eng. Dramatist.....	1564
27.	James M. Smith.....	5th President United States.....	1792
28.	James Monroe.....	5th President United States.....	1758
29.	Oliver Ellsworth.....	Chief Justice of United States.....	1745
30.	Frederick Tayler.....	English Painter.....	1804

Births in February.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Thomas Cole.....	American Landscape Painter.....	1801
2.	Hannah More.....	English Authoress.....	1745
3.	Horace Greeley.....	American Journalist.....	1811
4.	Josiah Quincy.....	American Orator and Author.....	1772
5.	Ole Bull.....	Norwegian Violinist.....	1810
6.	Queen Anne.....	Queen of England.....	1664
7.	Charles Dickens.....	English Novelist.....	1812
8.	William T. Sherman.....	American General.....	1820
9.	Abdul-Aziz-Kahn.....	Sultan of Turkey.....	1830
10.	Henry Hart Milman.....	English Divine and Author.....	1791
11.	Thomas A. Edison.....	American Inventor.....	1847
12.	Abraham Lincoln.....	16th President of United States.....	1809
13.	Charles Talleyrand.....	French Statesman.....	1754
14.	Johann F. Naumann.....	German Ornithologist.....	1780
15.	Cyrus H. McCormick.....	American Inventor.....	1809
16.	Henry Wilson.....	American Statesman.....	1812
17.	George von Knobelsdorff.....	German Architect.....	1697
18.	George Peabody.....	Am. Phila. and Capitalist.....	1795
19.	Nikolaus Copernicus.....	Prussian Astron. and Author.....	1473
20.	Joseph Jefferson.....	American Actor.....	1829
21.	Cardinal Newman.....	English Theologian.....	1801
22.	George Washington.....	1st President of United States.....	1732
23.	Mrs. Emma Willard.....	American Educationist.....	1787
24.	William H. Crawford.....	American Senator.....	1772
25.	Charles C. Pinckney.....	American Statesman.....	1756
26.	Victor Marie Hugo.....	French Poet and Novelist.....	1802
27.	Henry W. Longfellow.....	American Poet.....	1807
28.	Michel Montaigne.....	French Philos. and Essayist.....	1533
29.	Thomas E. Hill.....	American Author.....	1832

Births in May.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Duke of Wellington.....	British General.....	1769
2.	Sir John Malcolm.....	British General and Historian.....	1769
3.	August von Kotzebue.....	German Dramatist.....	1761
4.	William H. Prescott.....	American Historian.....	1796
5.	John F. Kennedy.....	American General.....	1878
6.	Johann Adam Mohler.....	German Theologian.....	1796
7.	Therese Huber.....	German Writer.....	1764
8.	Alighieri Dante.....	Distinguished Italian Poet.....	1265
9.	Edward Miller.....	American Physician.....	1760
10.	Harvey D. Parker.....	Prom. Am. Hotel-Builder.....	1805
11.	George Bernard Depping.....	Parisian Writer.....	1784
12.	Robert C. Winthrop.....	American Author and Senator.....	1809
13.	Pius IX.....	Pope of Rome.....	1792
14.	Timothy Dwight.....	American Clergyman.....	1752
15.	Johann N. von Fuchs.....	German Chemist.....	1774
16.	William H. Seward.....	American Statesman.....	1801
17.	William H. Angelsey.....	English General.....	1768
18.	Sereni Edward Dwight.....	American Clergyman.....	1786
19.	Johann Gottlieb Fichte.....	German Philosopher.....	1762
20.	Albert Durer.....	German Painter and Engraver.....	1491
21.	Bryan Edwards.....	English Historian.....	1743
22.	Alexander Pope.....	English Poet.....	1688
23.	William Hunter.....	British Physician and Anatomist.....	1718
24.	Queen Victoria.....	Queen of England.....	1819
25.	Ralph W. Emerson.....	American Author and Poet.....	1803
26.	Jonathan Edwards.....	Am. Metaphysician and Theol.....	1745
27.	Edward D. Clark.....	American General.....	1742
28.	Louis Agassiz.....	American Naturalist.....	1807
29.	Patrick Henry.....	American Orator and Patriot.....	1736
30.	Sir Richard A. Cross.....	English Statesman.....	1823
31.	John A. Andrews.....	American Lawyer and Politician.....	1818

Births in March.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	William D. Howells.....	American Author.....	1837
2.	Carl Schurz.....	Am. Journalist and Orator.....	1829
3.	George M. Pullman.....	American Inventor.....	1831
4.	Karl Lachmann.....	German Philologist.....	1793
5.	Henry Edward Napier.....	English Author.....	1795
6.	Phillip H. Sheridan.....	American General.....	1831
7.	Angelo Mai.....	Italian Scholar.....	1782
8.	Alessandro Manzoni.....	Italian Novelist and Poet.....	1784
9.	Joseph Franz Gall.....	German Physician.....	1758
10.	William Etty.....	English Historical Painter.....	1787
11.	William Huskisson.....	Eng. Statesman and Financier.....	1770
12.	Dr. Claudius Buchanan.....	Scottish Divine and Writer.....	1761
13.	Charles Earl Grey.....	English Statesman.....	1764
14.	Thomas H. Benton.....	American Statesman.....	1782
15.	Andrew Jackson.....	7th President United States.....	1767
16.	James Madison.....	4th President United States.....	1751
17.	Thomas Chalmers.....	Eminent Scottish Divine.....	1780
18.	John C. Calhoun.....	American Statesman.....	1782
19.	Dr. Dugald Stewart.....	Scottish Explorer.....	1769
20.	Charles William Eliot.....	American Educator.....	1834
21.	Johann S. Bach.....	German Musical Composer.....	1685
22.	Edward Gans.....	German Jurist.....	1798
23.	Pierre La Place.....	French Astron'm'r and Math.....	1749
24.	John Wesley Powell.....	American Geologist.....	1834
25.	Jochim Murat.....	King of Naples.....	1771
26.	Nathaniel Bowditch.....	American Mathematician.....	1773
27.	Adolphe Garnier.....	French Eclectic Philosopher.....	1791
28.	Henry R. Schoolcraft.....	Am. Traveler and Ethnologist.....	1793
29.	John Tyler.....	10th President United States.....	1790
30.	Joseph Adam Gallup.....	American Physician and Author.....	1769
31.	Joseph Haydn.....	German Musical Composer.....	1732

Births in June.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Brigham Young.....	President of Mormon Church.....	1801
2.	John Randolph.....	American Orator.....	1773
3.	Jefferson Davis.....	American Statesman.....	1808
4.	John Scott Eldon.....	Lord Chancellor of England.....	1751
5.	Edward D. Clark.....	Eng. Traveler and Mineralogist.....	1769
6.	Leone Levi.....	British Writer on Com. Law.....	1821
7.	Thomas Francis Marshall.....	American Politician.....	1801
8.	John Everett Millais.....	English Painter.....	1829
9.	John Howard Payne.....	Author of "Home, Sweet Home".....	1792
10.	Jonathan Trumbull.....	American Patriot.....	1710
11.	Jean B. L. DeCouvray.....	French Revolutionist.....	1769
12.	Bedford C. T. Pim.....	English Naval Officer.....	1824
13.	William Field Scott.....	American General.....	1786
14.	Fernando Wood.....	American Congressman.....	1812
15.	Harriet Beecher Stowe.....	American Novelist.....	1812
16.	Alvin Adams.....	Founder Adams Express Co.....	1804
17.	Ferdinand Freiligrath.....	German Poet.....	1810
18.	Sir William Palliser.....	British Inventor.....	1830
19.	Felice R. Lamennais.....	French Writer.....	1782
20.	Theophilus Lindsey.....	English Theologian.....	1723
21.	Amerease Mather.....	American Divine and Author.....	1639
22.	Paul Charles Morphy.....	American Lawyer.....	1837
23.	Louis M. L. Petitot.....	French Sculptor.....	1794
24.	Henry Ward Beecher.....	American Divine and Author.....	1813
25.	Eliphalet Nott.....	American College President.....	1773
26.	Dr. Philip Doddridge.....	English Author and Divine.....	1702
27.	Francis W. Newman.....	Eng. Theologian and Author.....	1805
28.	Claude Francois de Malet.....	French Conspirator.....	1754
29.	Adrien E. P. Girardin.....	French Agricultural Writer.....	1783
30.	William Hepworth Dixon.....	English Historian and Traveler.....	1821

Date of Birth of Prominent Individuals

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DURING

Every Day of the Last Six Months of the Year.

Births in July.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Birth.
1.	George Sand	French Authoress	1804
2.	Thomas Cranmer	English Reformer	1489
3.	Godfrey W. Leibnitz	German Philosopher	1646
4.	Nathaniel Hawthorne	American Author	1804
5.	Phineas T. Barnum	American Showman	1810
6.	John Charles Peters	American Physician	1819
7.	Henry Meigs	American Railroad Contractor	1811
8.	Fitz-Greene Halleck	American Poet	1790
9.	Ellas Howe	American Inventor	1819
10.	John Calvin	French Protestant Reformer	1509
11.	John Quincy Adams	6th President of United States	1767
12.	Etienne Marc Quatremere	French Orientalist	1782
13.	Gustav Freytag	German Author	1816
14.	Jesse Duncan Elliott	American Commodore	1782
15.	Henry Edward Manning	English R. C. Archbishop	1808
16.	Sir Joshua Reynolds	English Portrait Painter	1723
17.	Dr. Isaac Watts	English Dissenting Minister	1674
18.	Louis A. Garnier-Pages	French Politician	1803
19.	Samuel Colt	American Inventor	1814
20.	John Sterling	British Critic and Essayist	1806
21.	Matthew Parr	English Poet	1685
22.	Anthony A. E. Shaftesbury	English Statesman	1821
23.	Charlotte S. Cushman	American Actress	1816
24.	Simon Bolivar	Liberator of Bolivia	1783
25.	Henry Knox	American Revolutionary General	1750
26.	Robert Fulton	American Inventor	1765
27.	Friedrich Michells	German Theologian	1815
28.	Alexander Dumas	French Novelist and Dramatist	1802
29.	Thomas Corwin	American Orator and Statesman	1794
30.	Johann M. Lappenberg	German Historian	1794
31.	George H. Thomas	American General	1816

Births in August.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	George Ticknor	American Author	1791
2.	Jean Luzac	Dutch Philologist	1746
3.	Abel A. Du Petit-Thouars	French Naval Officer	1793
4.	Percy B. Shelley	English Poet	1792
5.	Charles L. A. Thomas	French Musical Composer	1811
6.	Daniel Danneil	Irish Orator and Pol. Agitator	1775
7.	Joseph Rodm Drake	American Journalist	1819
8.	Charles A. Dana	American Journalist	1819
9.	Achilles Valenciennes	French Naturalist	1794
10.	A. Goncalves Diaz	Brazilian Poet	1823
11.	J. V. Moreau	French General	1763
12.	C. Maite-Brun	Danish Geographer	1775
13.	Elizabeth Stuart Phelps	American Authoress	1815
14.	Oliver P. Morton	American Statesman	1823
15.	Napoleon Bonaparte	Emperor of the French	1769
16.	Pierre F. A. Mechain	French Astronomer	1744
17.	David Crockett	American Backwoodsman	1786
18.	Lord John Russell	English Statesman	1792
19.	Eliza Mitchell	American Chemist	1798
20.	Valentine Mott	American Surgeon	1785
21.	Francis de Sales	French Catholic Bishop	1564
22.	Rev. Dr. Pusey	English Clergyman	1800
23.	Louis XVI.	King of France	1754
24.	Theodore Parker	American Theologian	1810
25.	James Lick	American Philanthropist	1796
26.	Egidio Forcellini	Italian Lexicographer	1688
27.	James Madison	American Bishop	1749
28.	Johann Wolfgang Goethe	German Poet and Novelist	1789
29.	Oliver W. Holmes	American Poet and Novelist	1809
30.	Joseph Dennie	American Journalist	1768
31.	Wilbur Fisk	American Educator	1792

Births in September.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Edward Alleyn	Eng. Actor and Philanthropist	1566
2.	John Howard	English Philanthropist	1729
3.	Anton Gindely	German Historian	1829
4.	Charles Follen	American Clergyman	1795
5.	Giacom Meyerbeer	German Composer	1794
6.	Marquis de Lafayette	French General and Patriot	1757
7.	Queen Elizabeth	Queen of England	1533
8.	Edward Morike	German Poet	1804
9.	Edmund Pendleton	American Statesman	1721
10.	Mungo Park	Scottish Explorer in Africa	1771
11.	Victor Duruy	French Historian	1811
12.	Richard M. Hoe	American Inventor	1812
13.	William H. W. Betty	English Actor	1791
14.	Friedrich Georg Kolb	German Journalist and Author	1808
15.	J. Fenimore Cooper	American Novelist	1789
16.	Francis Parkman	American Historian	1823
17.	John Foster	English Essayist and Moralist	1770
18.	Leon Foucault	French Natural Philosopher	1819
19.	Lord Henry Brougham	British Statesman and Author	1779
20.	David R. Locke	American Satirist	1833
21.	Philip Embury	First Methodist Minister in Am.	1729
22.	Michael Faraday	English Chemist and Naturalist	1791
23.	Johann Franz Encke	German Astronomer	1791
24.	Zachary Taylor	Am. Gen. and 12th Pres. of U. S.	1784
25.	Louis Rene Rohan	French Cardinal	1734
26.	Daniel W. Voorhes	American Statesman	1828
27.	Benjamin Apthors Gould	American Astronomer	1824
28.	Sir William Jones	English Orientalist	1746
29.	William Julius Mickle	Scottish and Translator	1734
30.	John Weiss Forney	American Journalist	1817

Births in October.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Birth.
1.	H. St. John Bolingbroke	Eng. Statesman and Pol. Writer	1678
2.	Elizabeth Montagu	English Authoress	1720
3.	George Bancroft	American Historian	1800
4.	Edmond Malone	Irish Shakespearean Scholar	1741
5.	Chester A. Arthur	Ex-President of United States	1831
6.	Jenny Lind	Swedish Vocalist	1821
7.	Wilhelm Muller	German Lyric Poet	1794
8.	Jonathan Mayhew	Am. Clergy and Controversialist	1720
9.	Lewis Cass	American Statesman	1782
10.	Benjamin West	American Painter	1738
11.	Dr. Samuel Clarke	Eng. Philos. and Metaphysician	1675
12.	Rev. Lyman Beecher	Am. Preacher and Theologian	1775
13.	William Motherwell	Scottish Poet and Journalist	1797
14.	William Penn	Eng. Quaker and Founder of Pa.	1644
15.	Publius Virgilius Maro	(Virgil) Roman Poet	B. C. 70
16.	William Pitt Fessenden	American Statesman	1806
17.	Duchess of Edinburgh	Wife of 2nd Son, Queen Victoria	1853
18.	Giuseppe Mario	Italian Singer	1810
19.	John Brown	American Officer	1744
20.	Lord Palmerston	Prime Minister of England	1784
21.	William E. Mackintosh	American Poet	1845
22.	James Manning	American Clergyman	1738
23.	Peter II.	Emperor of Russia	1715
24.	Sir Moses Montefiore	English Jewish Philanthropist	1784
25.	Thomas B. Macaulay	English Historian and Statesman	1800
26.	Count Helmuth K. Moltke	German General	1800
27.	Alexander T. Stewart	American Dry Goods Merchant	1802
28.	Cornell Conway Felton	Am. Author and Prof. of Greek	1807
29.	Thomas F. Bayard	Secretary of State	1828
30.	Leon Gambetta	French Statesman	1838
31.	John Mason Peck	Am. Baptist Divine and Author	1789

Births in November.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Spencer Perceval	Prime Minister of England	1762
2.	James K. Polk	11th President of United States	1795
3.	William Cullen Bryant	American Poet and Journalist	1794
4.	Samuel I. Prime	American Clergyman	1812
5.	Benjamin F. Butler	Am. Lawyer and Politician	1818
6.	Cornell Conway Felton	Am. Author and Prof. of Greek	1807
7.	Fritz Reuter	German Poet and Novelist	1810
8.	John Byron	English Admiral	1723
9.	Prince of Wales	1st Son of Queen Victoria of Eng.	1841
10.	Martin Luther	Leader of the Ger. Reformation	1483
11.	Pierre Angereau	Marshal of France	1757
12.	Richard Baxter	English Nonconformist Divine	1615
13.	Alfred Marshall Mayer	American Physicist	1836
14.	Heinrich Ludwig Dorn	German Composer	1804
15.	Sir William Herschel	Ger. Astronomer in England	1738
16.	John Bright	English Orator and Statesman	1811
17.	August F. Mobius	German Mathematician	1790
18.	Pierre Bayle	French Philosopher and Critic	1647
19.	Adam J. von Krusenstern	Russian Navigator	1770
20.	Samuel L. Clemens	"Mark Twain," American Author	1835
21.	Lewis Henry Morgan	American Author	1818
22.	Robert C. de la Salle	French Explorer	1643
23.	Franklin Pierce	14th President of United States	1804
24.	Heinrich Forster	Ger. Rom. Cath. Pulpit Orator	1800
25.	Jules Robert Mayer	German Physicist	1814
26.	William Sidney Mount	American Painter	1807
27.	Sir Julius Benedict	German Composer	1804
28.	Edmund Dwight	American Merchant	1780
29.	Wendell Phillips	American Orator and Reformer	1811
30.	Cyrus W. Field	Am. Merchant and Capitalist	1819

Births in December.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Rev. Albert Barnes	American Presbyterian Divine	1798
2.	Richard Montgomery	American General	1736
3.	Henry W. Pickersgill	English Painter	1782
4.	Thomas Carlyle	British Essayist and Historian	1795
5.	George A. Custer	American General	1839
6.	Friedrich Max Muller	English Philologist	1823
7.	Mary Stuart	Queen of Scotland	1540
8.	Eli Whitney	American Inventor	1765
9.	John Milton	English Poet	1608
10.	Zachariah Chandler	United States Senator	1813
11.	Jules Gabriel Janin	French Dramatic Critic	1804
12.	John Jay	First Chief Justice of the U. S.	1753
13.	Lord John Manners	English Statesman	1818
14.	Pierre S. De Nemours	French Statesman	1739
15.	Thomas H. Perkins	American Merchant	1764
16.	Theodore Dwight	Am. Lawyer, Auth. and Journ'st.	1764
17.	Ludwig von Beethoven	Prussian Musical Composer	1770
18.	George Denison Prentice	American Journalist and Poet	1802
19.	William Edward Parry	English Arctic Navigator	1740
20.	Arthur Lee	American Diplomatist	1740
21.	Lord Beaconsfield	English Author and Statesman	1805
22.	Matthew H. Carpenter	American Lawyer and Statesman	1824
23.	John S. Dorsey	American Surgeon and Physician	1783
24.	Matthew Arnold	English Poet and Essayist	1822
25.	Sir Isaac Newton	Eng. Philos. and Mathematician	1642
26.	Dion Boucault	Irish Dramatist and Actor	1822
27.	Johann Kepler	German Astronomer	1571
28.	Thomas Ewing	American Statesman	1789
29.	William E. Gladstone	Prime Minister of England	1809
30.	George G. Meade	American General	1815
31.	Jules Simon	French Statesman and Philos.	1814

Date of Death of Prominent Individuals

DURING

Every Day of the First Six Months of the Year.

Deaths in January.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Death.
1.	Karl Johann Fahlcrantz	Swedish Landscape Painter.	1861
2.	Caleb Cushing	American Statesman.	1879
3.	Cornelius Vanderbilt	American Railway Financier.	1877
4.	Thomas Attkisson	American Bishop.	1881
5.	Frederick, Duke of York	British Commander.	1827
6.	John Dennis	English Dramatist.	1734
7.	James Fisk, Jr.	American Capitalist.	1872
8.	Eli Whitney	Inventor, Whitney's Cotton Gin.	1825
9.	Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe	American Philanthropist.	1876
10.	Samuel Colt	Am. Inventor, Colt's Revolver.	1862
11.	Francis S. Key	Author "Star Spangled Banner."	1843
12.	Hugh Mercer	American General.	1777
13.	Schuyler Colfax	American Statesman.	1885
14.	John Leland	English Antiquarian.	1841
15.	Edward Everett	American Orator and Statesman.	1865
16.	Sir John Moore	British General.	1809
17.	John Tyler	10th President United States.	1862
18.	Bulwer Lytton	English Poet and Diplomatist.	1873
19.	Pierre Joseph Proudhon	French Political Writer.	1865
20.	David Garrick	English Actor.	1779
21.	Nathaniel P. Willis	American Author and Poet.	1867
22.	George Denison Prentice	American Journalist and Poet.	1870
23.	William Pitt	English Statesman.	1806
24.	Walter Medhurst	English Missionary.	1857
25.	Francis W. Pickens	American Statesman.	1869
26.	George Ticknor	American Author.	1871
27.	John James Audubon	American Ornithologist.	1851
28.	William H. Prescott	American Historian.	1859
29.	Francis P. Barrus	French Statesman.	1829
30.	King Charles I.	King of England.	1649
31.	Jonathan Carver	American Traveler.	1780

Deaths in February.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Lient. M. F. Maury	Am. Naval Officer and Astronm'r.	1873
2.	Adelaide Procter	English Poetess.	1864
3.	Francis Xavier Garneau	Canadian Historian.	1866
4.	George Herbert	English Poet and Divine.	1833
5.	Thomas Carlyle	English Modern Philosopher.	1881
6.	King Charles II.	King of England.	1685
7.	Cadwallader D. Colden	American Lawyer.	1834
8.	Mary Stuart	Queen of Scotland.	1587
9.	Elihu Burritt	American Scholar and Linguist.	1879
10.	Nicholas Longworth	Am. Capitalist and Horticulturist.	1863
11.	De Witt Clinton	American Statesman.	1828
12.	Alice Carey	American Poetess and Writer.	1871
13.	Richard Wagner	German Musical Composer.	1883
14.	James Cook	English Circumnavigator.	1779
15.	William Ellery	American Patriot.	1820
16.	Elisba Kent Kane	American Explorer.	1857
17.	Horace Bushnell	American Divine.	1876
18.	Martin Luther	German Reformer.	1546
19.	Joseph Marie Fieschi	French Conspirator.	1836
20.	Alexander Geddes	Roman Catholic Biblical Critic.	1802
21.	Edward Marcu Despard	Irish Soldier.	1812
22.	Americo Vesputi	Italian Navigator.	1512
23.	John Quincy Adams	6th President United States.	1848
24.	Robert Fulton	Early American Steam Navigator.	1815
25.	Thomas Moore	Irish Poet and Biographer.	1852
26.	John Philip Kemble	English Tragedian.	1823
27.	John Arbuthnot	Scottish Surgeon and Writer.	1735
28.	Francis Marion	American General.	1782
29.	Johann Conrad Peyer	Swiss Anatomist.	1712

Deaths in March.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Francis Lopez	President of Paraguay.	1870
2.	Benjamin F. Wade	American Statesman.	1878
3.	Jacques Charles Dupont	French Politician.	1855
4.	Alexander H. Stephens	American Statesman.	1883
5.	Pierre Simon Laplace	French Astronomer.	1827
6.	Nicolas Folevot	Russian Author.	1824
7.	St. Thomas Aquinas	Italian Teacher and Writer.	1274
8.	Millard Fillmore	13th President United States.	1874
9.	De Tracy Destutt	French Philosopher.	1836
10.	Joseph Hawley	American Statesman.	1788
11.	Charles Sumner	American Statesman.	1874
12.	William Grayson	U. S. Senator from Virginia.	1790
13.	Earl Amherst	British Statesman.	1867
14.	Jared Sparks	American Historian.	1866
15.	John Endicott	American Colonial Governor.	1665
16.	Nathaniel Bowditch	American Mathematician.	1838
17.	Abel A. Du Petit Thouars	French Botanist.	1864
18.	Freidrich C. Perthes	German Publisher.	1843
19.	Sir John Denham	English Writer of Verse.	1668
20.	Sir Isaac Newton	English Statesman.	1727
21.	Robert Southey	English Author and Poet.	1832
22.	Johann Goethe	German Author.	1832
23.	Nicola Fouquet	French Minister of Finance.	1680
24.	Henry W. Longfellow	American Poet.	1882
25.	Josiah Willard Gibbs	American Philologist.	1861
26.	Ludwig Beethoven	German Musical Composer.	1827
27.	James Harper	American Publisher.	1869
28.	George H. Thompson	American General.	1870
29.	Emanuel Swedenborg	Swedish Theosophist.	1792
30.	Thomas Maurice	English Clergyman.	1824
31.	John C. Calhoun	American Statesman.	1850

Deaths in April.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Death.
1.	Robley Dunglison	Am. Phys. and Med. Writer.	1869
2.	Samuel F. B. Morse	American Artist and Inventor.	1872
3.	Bartholome E. Murillo	Spanish Painter.	1682
4.	William H. Harrison	9th President United States.	1841
5.	Robert Kalkes	English Foundr of Sun. Schools.	1811
6.	Friedrich Drake	German Sculptor.	1882
7.	James S. Abinger	English Judge.	1844
8.	Gaetano Donizetti	Italian Musical Composer.	1848
9.	Lord Francis Bacon	English Philosopher.	1626
10.	Alexander T. Stewart	American Merchant.	1876
11.	Rowland Hill	English Methodist Preacher.	1833
12.	William Marcy Tweed	Com. Public Works, N. Y. City.	1878
13.	James Bogardus	American Inventor.	1874
14.	Friedrich A. Krummacker	German Fabulist and Theologist.	1845
15.	Abraham Lincoln	16th President United States.	1865
16.	John Edwards	English Divine.	1716
17.	Benjamin Franklin	Am. Philosopher and Statesman.	1790
18.	Justin Liebig	German Chemist.	1873
19.	Lord Byron	English Poet.	1824
20.	Charles Darwin	English Scientist.	1882
21.	John A. Dix	Am. General and Statesman.	1879
22.	John Harp	Am. Printer and Publisher.	1875
23.	William Shakspeare	English Poet and Dramatist.	1616
24.	Daniel Defoe	English Author.	1731
25.	Johann K. Dippel	German Nationalist.	1794
26.	John Wilkes Booth	American Actor and Assassin.	1865
27.	Ralph Waldo Emerson	Am. Essayist and Philosopher.	1882
28.	Carlo Poerio	Neapolitan Statesman.	1867
29.	William G. Brownlow	Am. Clergyman and Journalist.	1877
30.	Mrs. Sarah J. Hale	American Authoress.	1879

Deaths in May.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	John Dryden	English Poet.	1700
2.	James Gates Percival	American Poet.	1866
3.	George M. Troup	Am. Congressman from Ga.	1856
4.	Samuel Dexter	American Statesman.	1816
5.	Napoleon I.	Emperor of the French.	1821
6.	Alexander Humboldt	German Scientist.	1859
7.	Salmon P. Chase	American Statesman.	1873
8.	Johann C. F. von Schiller	German Poet.	1805
9.	Benjamin Howland	American Statesman.	1821
10.	Paul Revere	American Engraver and Patriot.	1818
11.	Earl of Chatham	English Statesman.	1778
12.	Israel Washburn	Governor of Maine in 1801	1883
13.	Cyrus H. McCormick	Inventor McCormick Harvester.	1884
14.	Constantine Kauffmann	Russian General.	1882
15.	Daniel O'Connell	Irish Patriot and Orator.	1847
16.	Daniel C. Solander	Swedish Naturalist.	1782
17.	John Jay	American Statesman.	1829
18.	Samuel Livermore	American Statesman.	1803
19.	Israel Putnam	American Revolutionary Gen.	1790
20.	Christopher Columbus	Spanish Navigator.	1506
21.	Thomas A. Scott	American Railway Financier.	1881
22.	Wm. Campbell Preston	American Politician.	1860
23.	Gotthilf E. Muhlenberg	American Botanist.	1855
24.	William Kidd	Famous American Pirate.	1701
25.	Thomas Duncan	Scottish Artist.	1845
26.	Samuel Pepys	English Author and Scholar.	1703
27.	Patrick Henry	Scottish Protestant Reformer.	1564
28.	Noah Webster	American Lexicographer.	1843
29.	Winfield Scott	American General.	1866
30.	Francis de Voltaire	Celebrated French Writer.	1778
31.	Francis Joseph Haydn	Austrian Musical Composer.	1809

Deaths in June.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	James Buchanan	15th President United States.	1868
2.	Giuseppe Garibaldi	Italian Patriot.	1882
3.	Stephen A. Douglas	American Statesman.	1861
4.	Jonathan Macey	Am. Divine and College Pres.	1820
5.	James Lawrence	American Naval Commander.	1813
6.	Patrick Henry	American Orator and Patriot.	1799
7.	Robert Bruce	King of Scots.	1329
8.	Andrew Jackson	7th President United States.	1845
9.	Charles Dickens	English Novelist.	1870
10.	Lydia H. Sigourney	American Authoress.	1865
11.	Sir John Franklin	English Arctic Explorer.	1847
12.	Wm. Cullen Bryant	American Poet.	1878
13.	Helen Selma Gifford	English Poetess.	1867
14.	Benedit Arnold	Am. General and Traitor.	1801
15.	James K. Polk	11th President United States.	1849
16.	Duke of Marlborough	English General.	1722
17.	Lewis Cass	American Statesman.	1866
18.	Henry J. Raymond	American Journalist.	1869
19.	Nathaniel Greene	American General.	1786
20.	Sophie Muller	German Tragic Actress.	1830
21.	Alexander D. Orr	American Statesman.	1835
22.	James Mill	Eng. Divine and Commentator.	1714
23.	John Randolph	English Philosopher.	1836
24.	George A. Custer	American Statesman.	1833
25.	George IV.	King of Great Britain.	1830
26.	Hiram Powers	American Sculptor.	1873
27.	James Madison	4th President United States.	1836
28.	Henry Clay	Am. Statesman and Orator.	1852
29.	James Buckingham	Eng. Trav. Lecturer and Author.	1855

Date of Death of Prominent Individuals

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DURING

Every Day of the Last Six Months of the Year.

Deaths in July.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Death.
1.	Josiah Quincy	Am. Statesman and Scholar	1864
2.	Robert Peel	English Statesman	1850
3.	James Marsh	Am. Philosopher and Author	1842
4.	Thomas Jefferson	3rd President United States	1826
5.	Sir Robert Strange	English Engraver	1792
6.	Sir Thomas More	Eminent Statesman and Author	1535
7.	Richard B. Sheridan	Poet and Author	1816
8.	Antoine Duprat	French Cardinal and Statesman	1535
9.	Zachary Taylor	12th President United States	1850
10.	Luther Martin	American Lawyer	1826
11.	Sir William Johnson	British General	1774
12.	Louis Jacques M. Daguerre	Inventor of Daguerrotypy	1851
13.	John C. Pemberton	American General	1881
14.	Edmund C. Genest	French Diplomatist	1834
15.	Charles B. Stratton	Tom Thumb, American Dwarf	1883
16.	Francis M. L. Louvois	A French Minister of State	1691
17.	Christiam L. Stieglitz	German Author	1836
18.	Arthur Penrhyn Stanley	Celebrated English Divine	1881
19.	Jean Lefevre Cheverus	French Card. and Philanthropist	1836
20.	Eleonora P. de Fonseca	Neapolitan Heroine and Martyr	1799
21.	Robert Burns	Pre-eminent Scottish Poet	1796
22.	Matthew Webb	Celebrated English Swimmer	1883
23.	Roger Sherman	Am. Patriot and Statesman	1793
24.	Martin Van Buren	8th President United States	1862
25.	Samuel T. Coleridge	English Poet and Philosopher	1836
26.	Job Durfee	American Author and Jurist	1847
27.	Montgomery Blair	American Lawyer and Politician	1883
28.	Benjamin Goodhue	American Statesman	1814
29.	William Wilberforce	English Philanthropist	1833
30.	William Penn	Founder of Pennsylvania	1718
31.	Andrew Johnson	17th President United States	1875

Deaths in August.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Robert Morrison	Eng. Missionary and Orientalist	1834
2.	Horace Mann	American Educationist	1859
3.	James Macpherson	King of Scotland	1497
4.	William Cecil Burleigh	English Statesman	1598
5.	Sebastian Erard	French Manuf'ro of Mus. Ins'm'ts.	1831
6.	Benjamin Jonson	English Author and Poet	1637
7.	Paul Le Jeune	French Missionary	1664
8.	George Canning	English Statesman and Orator	1827
9.	James Breckinridge	American General	1846
10.	John Wilson Croker	British Writer and Statesman	1857
11.	Thaddeus Stevens	American Statesman	1868
12.	George Stephenson	English Engineer and Inventor	1848
13.	John Patton Emmet	American Physician	1842
14.	David Glascoe Farragut	American Admiral	1870
15.	Lillian Adelaide Neilson	English Actress	1880
16.	Charles G. Finney	American Preacher	1875
17.	Frederick the Great	King of Prussia	1740
18.	Ole Bornemann Bull	Norwegian Violinist	1889
19.	Jeremiah G. Black	American Jurist and Statesman	1883
20.	Jan De Witt	Dutch Statesman	1672
21.	Thomas Clayton	American Statesman	1854
22.	Francis Joseph Gall	Founder of Phrenology	1828
23.	Increase Sather	American Divine	1728
24.	Gen. Abel C. Myer	American Meteorologist	1857
25.	James Watt	Scottish Engineer and Inventor	1819
26.	Dr. Adam Clark	British Clergyman	1832
27.	William C. Ralston	Californian Banker	1875
28.	James Henry Leigh Hunt	English Poet and Author	1859
29.	Brigham Young	Pres. of the Mormon Church	1877
30.	John F. Mercer	American Statesman	1821
31.	John B. Hood	Confederate General	1879

Deaths in September.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Louis XIV.	King of France	1715
2.	Jean Victor Moreau	French General	1813
3.	Benjamin Tallaferr	American Statesman	1821
4.	Stephen Harriman Long	American Engineer	1864
5.	George Bernard Depping	French Author	1853
6.	Edward Stanley	English Bishop	1849
7.	William Ledyard	American Soldier	1781
8.	Edward B. Jackson	American Physician	1870
9.	John Singleton Copley	American Historical Painter	1815
10.	John Bell	American Statesman	1869
11.	Lady Palmerston	Wife of Prime Min. of Eng.	1869
12.	Gebhard von Blucher	Prussian Field-Marshal	1819
13.	Amb. Everett Burnside	American General	1881
14.	James Fenimore Cooper	American Novelist	1851
15.	Robert Pollok	Pollok's Course of Time	1837
16.	Gab'r'l Dan'l Fahrenheit	Ger. Physicist and Mechanician	1736
17.	Robert Bellin	Ital. Card. and Controversialist	1821
18.	William Hazlitt	Eng. Crit. and Miscel. Writer	1830
19.	James Abram Garfield	20th President of United States	1881
20.	Robert Emmett	Irish Insurrectionist	1803
21.	Sir Walter Scott	Scottish Novelist and Poet	1832
22.	Lord Thomas Denman	Lord Chief Justice of England	1854
23.	Maria Felicia Malibran	Spanish Singer	1836
24.	Henry Hart Milman	English Author	1868
25.	Kaspar Peucer	Ger. Physician and Mathemat.	1602
26.	Daniel Boone	Am. Explorer and Colonizer	1820
27.	Karl C. F. Krause	German Philosopher	1832
28.	Dr. Karl Ritter	German Geographer	1859
29.	Gustavus I.	King of Sweden	1560
30.	George Whitefield	English Clergyman	1770

Deaths in October.

Day of Month.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year of Death.
1.	Sir Edwin Landseer	English Painter	1873
2.	Charles Lee	American Major-General	1782
3.	Ellas Howe	Am. Inventor of the Sew. Mach.	1867
4.	Samuel Horsley	English Prelate and Author	1806
5.	Charles Cornwallis	British General and Earl	1805
6.	Benjamin Peirce	American Mathematician	1880
7.	Edgar Allan Poe	American Poet	1849
8.	Franklin Pierce	12th President of United States	1869
9.	Otto Linné Erdmann	German Chemist	1869
10.	Mrs. S. P. W. Parton	American Authoress	1872
11.	James Bowdoin	U. S. Min. to Spain 1805 to 1808	1811
12.	Robert Edward Lee	American Confederate General	1870
13.	John Van Buren	Am. Lawyer and Politician	1866
14.	John Foster	English Essayist and Moralist	1839
15.	Humphrey Ditton	English Mathematician	1715
16.	Hugh Latimer	English Reformer and Martyr	1555
17.	William F. Lynch	American Naval Officer	1865
18.	Lord Palmerston	British Statesman	1865
19.	John Brown	American Officer	1880
20.	Lydia Maria Child	Am. Philanthropist and Auth.	1880
21.	Samuel Foote	English Dramatist and Actor	1777
22.	Wm. Theodore Dwight	Am. Lawyer and Clergyman	1865
23.	Earl of Derby	Prime Minister of England	1869
24.	Daniel Webster	Am. Statesman and Orator	1852
25.	Henry Knox	American Revolutionary Gen'l	1806
26.	Robert Anderson	American General	1871
27.	Ida Pfeiffer	German Traveler	1874
28.	John Locke	Eng. Philos. and Theologian	1704
29.	Sir Walter Raleigh	Eng. Navigator and Statesman	1618
30.	Ormsby M. Mitchel	Am. Astronomer and General	1862
31.	Joseph Hooker	American General	1879

Deaths in November.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Oliver Perry Morton	American Statesman	1877
2.	Earl Wood	American Statesman	1834
3.	Sir John Leslie	Scottish Math. Physicist	1832
4.	George Peabody	American Banker in London	1869
5.	Thomas Sully	Am. Painter Born in England	1872
6.	Charles Stewart	American Rear-Admiral	1869
7.	Frederick W. Loring	American Author	1871
8.	John Milton	English Poet	1674
9.	Barbara Holland	English Authoress	1844
10.	John Trumbull	American Painter	1843
11.	Mrs. Lucretia Mott	American Social Reformer	1880
12.	Charles Kemble	English Actor	1854
13.	Charles Simeon	English Clergyman	1836
14.	Charles Carroll	American Patriot	1832
15.	Joseph Milner	English Church Historian	1797
16.	Rena L. Desfontaines	French Botanist and Traveler	1833
17.	Fitz-Greene Halleck	American Poet	1874
18.	Charles Lalemont	French Jesuit	1607
19.	John Parker Hale	American Statesman	1873
20.	Mountstuart Elphinstone	Eng. Statesman and Historian	1859
21.	James Hogg	Scottish Poet	1835
22.	John Tillotson	English Prelate	1694
23.	Perkin Warbeck	Pre-tender to the Crown of Eng.	1499
24.	John Knox	Scottish Reformer	1572
25.	John Kitto	English Biblical Writer	1821
26.	Oliver Ellsworth	Am. Jurist and Statesman	1807
27.	Adam Mickiewicz	Polish Poet	1855
28.	Washington Irving	American Author	1859
29.	Horace Greeley	Founder of the "N. Y. Tribune"	1872
30.	J. Sheridan Knowles	British Dramatist	1862

Deaths in December.

Day.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Year.
1.	Leo X	Pope of Rome	1521
2.	Hernando Cortez	Spanish Conqueror of Mexico	1547
3.	Robert Montgomery	English Poet	1853
4.	Armand J. B. Richelieu	French Statesman	1642
5.	Johann C. W. A. Mozart	German Musical Composer	1791
6.	Anthony Trollope	English Novelist	1882
7.	Algernon Sidney	English Statesman	1683
8.	Jonas Chickering	Am. Piano-forte Manufacturer	1853
9.	John Flaxman	English Sculptor	1826
10.	Duncan Forbes	Scottish Statesman	1744
11.	Francois Xavier Martin	American Jurist	1846
12.	Edwin Forrest	American Actor	1872
13.	Edward L. Ellenborough	Chief Justice of England	1818
14.	George Washington	First President United States	1799
15.	Thomas S. Williams	American Statesman	1861
16.	George Eliot (M. Evans)	Eng. Naturalist and Antiquary	1849
17.	Simon Bolivar	Liberator of Bolivia	1830
18.	Thomas Corwin	American Orator and Statesman	1865
19.	Bayard Taylor	American Traveler and Author	1878
20.	Emmeric Vattel	Swiss Publicist	1767
21.	Margaret of Angouleme	Queen of Navarre and Author	1549
22.	Joel Barlow	American Poet and Patriot	1812
23.	George Elliot (M. Evans)	English Novelist	1849
24.	Wm. M. Thackeray	English Novelist	1863
25.	Samuel de Champlain	French Explorer	1635
26.	Stephen Girard	American Banker	1831
27.	Edwin Hubbell Chapin	American Universalist Divine	1880
28.	Gertr Smith	American Philanthropist	1874
29.	Thomas Robert Malthus	English Political Economist	1834
30.	Juan Prim	Spanish General and Statesman	1870
31.	Mellen Prentiss	American Statesman	1840

Continental Congress of the American Colonies

Beginning Sept. 5, 1774—Closing Oct. 21, 1788.

First Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., from Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774. *Presidents of the Congress*—Peyton Randolph, of Va., and Henry Middleton, of S. C.

Second Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., from May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776. *Presidents of the Congress*—Peyton Randolph, of Va., and John Hancock, of Mass.

Third Session—Held at Baltimore, Md., from Dec. 20, 1776, to Mar. 4, 1777. *President of the Congress*—John Hancock, of Mass.

Fourth Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., from Mar. 4, 1777, to Sept. 18, 1777. *President of the Congress*—John Hancock, of Mass.

Fifth Session—Held at Lancaster, Pa., from Sept. 27, 1777, lasting only one day. *President of the Congress*—John Hancock, of Mass.

Sixth Session—Held at York, Pa., from Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. *Presidents of the Congress*—John Hancock, of Mass., and Henry Laurens, of S. C.

Seventh Session—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1778, to June 27, 1783. *Presidents of the Congress*—Henry Laurens, of S. C.; John Jay, of N. Y.; Samuel Huntington, of Ct.; Thomas McKean, of Del.; John Hanlon, of Md., and Elias Boudinot, of N. J.

Eighth Session—Held at Princeton, N. J., from June 30, 1783, to Nov. 4, 1783. *Presidents of the Congress*—Elias Boudinot, of N. J., and Thomas Mifflin, of Pa.

Ninth Session—Held at Annapolis, Md., from Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784. *Presidents of the Congress*—Thomas Mifflin, of Pa., and Richard Henry Lee, of Va.

Tenth Session—Held at Trenton, N. J., from Nov. 1, 1784, to Dec. 24, 1784. *President of the Congress*—Richard Henry Lee, of Va.

Eleventh Session—Held at New York, N. Y., from Jan. 11, 1785, to Nov. 4, 1785. *President of the Congress*—Richard Henry Lee, of Va.

Twelfth Session—Held at New York, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786. *Presidents of the Congress*—John Hancock, of Mass. (who could not serve, owing to illness), and Nathaniel Gorham, of Mass.

Thirteenth Session—Held at New York, N. Y., from Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787. *Presidents of the Congress*—Nathaniel Gorham, of Mass., and Arthur St. Clair, of Pa.

Fourteenth Session—Held at New York, N. Y., from Nov. 5, 1787, to Oct. 21, 1788. *Presidents of the Congress*—Arthur St. Clair, of Pa., and Cyrus Griffin, of Va.

List of Delegates in the Continental Congress, From Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 17, 1788.

DELEGATES.	Where Born.	When Born.	Colony Represented.	Years in Congress.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, Andrew.....	Conn.	1736.	Conn.	Four years.	Jurist.....	1797
Adams, John.....	Mass.	1735.	Mass.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1826
Adams, Samuel.....	Mass.	1722.	Mass.	Seven years.	Unknown.....	1803
Adams, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Alexander, Robert.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Allen, Andrew.....	Conn.	1740.	Pa.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1794
Alsop, John.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Two years.	Merchant.....	1794
Armstrong, John.....	Ire'd.	1725.	N. Y.	Three years.	Surveyor.....	1795
Arnold, Jonathan.....	R. I.	1741.	R. I.	Two years.	Physician.....	1798
Arnold, Peleg.....	R. I.	1752.	R. I.	Seven mos.	Lawyer.....	1820
Ashe, John B.....	N. C.	1748.	N. C.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1802
Atlee, Samuel J.....	.....	1738.	Pa.	Four years.	Unknown.....	1786
Baldwin, Abraham.....	Conn.	1754.	Ga.	Three years.	Varied.....	1787
Banister, John.....	.....	.....	Va.	Six months.	Lawyer.....	1795
Bartlett, Josiah.....	Mass.	1727.	N. H.	Three years.	Physician.....	1795
Bayard, John.....	Md.	1738.	Pa.	Two years.	Merchant.....	.....
Beatty, John.....	Pa.	1749.	N. J.	One ½ yrs.	Physician.....	1826
Bedford, Gunning.....	Pa.	.....	Del.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1797
Bedford, Gunning, Jr.....	Pa.	1747.	Del.	Two ½ yrs.	Lawyer.....	1812
Bees, Thomas.....	S. C.	1729.	S. C.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1814
Benson, Egbert.....	N. C.	1746.	N. Y.	Three years.	Varied.....	1833
Beresford, Richard.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Biddle, Edward.....	Pa.	1739.	Pa.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1779
Bingham, William.....	Pa.	1751.	Pa.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1804
Blanchard, Jonathan.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Bland, Richard.....	Va.	1708.	Va.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1776
Bland, Theodorick.....	Va.	1742.	Va.	Three years.	Physician.....	1790
Bloodworth, Timothy.....	N. C.	1736.	N. C.	One year.	Varied.....	1814
Blount, William.....	N. C.	1744.	N. C.	Four years.	Unknown.....	1800
Boerum, Simon.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Boudinot, Elias.....	Pa.	1740.	N. J.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1821
Braxton, Carter.....	Va.	1736.	Va.	One year.	Unknown.....	1797
Brown, John.....	Va.	1757.	Va.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1828
Brownson, Nathan.....	Ga.	1743.	Ga.	Two years.	Physician.....	1796
Bull, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1777
Bullock, Archibald.....	Ire'd.	1747.	N. C.	Four ½ yrs.	Varied.....	1783
Burke, Thomas.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Three ½ mos.	Unknown.....	1791
Burnett, William.....	Va.	1747.	N. C.	One year.	Agricult.	1825
Burton, Robert.....	Ire'd.	1744.	S. C.	One year.	Soldier.....	1822
Butler, Pierce.....	N. J.	1741.	N. J.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1823
Cadwalader, Lambert.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1795
Carmichael, William.....	Va.	1749.	Va.	One year.	Unknown.....	1810
Carrington, Edward.....	Md.	1737.	Md.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1832
Carroll, Charles.....	Md.	1756.	Md.	Four years.	Agricult.	1829
Carroll, Daniel.....	Md.	1729.	N. C.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1789
Caswell, Richard.....	Md.	.....	Md.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Chase, Jeremiah T.....	Md.	1771.	Md.	Five years.	Lawyer.....	1811
Chase, Samuel.....	N. J.	1726.	N. J.	Seven years.	Lawyer.....	1794
Clark, Abraham.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Clarkson, Matthew.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Two years.	Jurist.....	1805
Clay, Joseph.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Clingan, William.....	N. Y.	1739.	N. Y.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1812
Clinton, George.....	Pa.	1739.	Pa.	Five years.	Merchant.....	1813
Clymer, George.....	R. I.	1717.	R. I.	Five years.	Unknown.....	1795
Collins, John.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Condict, Silas.....	Conn.	1730.	Conn.	Four years.	Clergyman.....	1815
Contee, Benjamin.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	One year.	Unknown.....	1816
Cooke, Joseph P.....	N. J.	.....	R. I.	Three years.	Agricult.	1825
Cooper, John.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Three years.	Agricult.	1825
Cornell, Ezekiel.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Crane, Stephen.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1788
Cumming, William.....	Mass.	1725.	Mass.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1811
Cushing, Thomas.....	Mass.	1743.	Mass.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1835
Dana, Francis.....	Mass.	1732.	Mass.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1807
Dane, Nathan.....	N. J.	1735.	N. J.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Dayton, Elias.....	Conn.	1737.	Conn.	Two years.	Merchant.....	1789
Dean, Silas.....	N. Y.	1728.	N. Y.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1787
DeWitt, Charles.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Two years.	Physician.....	1812
Dick, Samuel.....	Md.	1732.	Del.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1808
Dickinson, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Dickinson, John.....	Del.	1739.	Del.	One year.	Physician.....	1809
Dickinson, Philemon.....	S. C.	1742.	S. C.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1779
Drayton, William H.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1779
Duane, James.....	N. Y.	1733.	N. Y.	Ten years.	Lawyer.....	1797
Duer, William.....	Eng'd	1747.	N. Y.	One year.	Soldier.....	1799
Dyer, Eliphalet.....	Conn.	1721.	Conn.	Eight years.	Jurist.....	1807
Edwards, Pierrepont.....	Mass.	1750.	Conn.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1826
Ellery, William.....	R. I.	1727.	R. I.	Seven years.	Lawyer.....	1820
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	Conn.	1745.	Conn.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1807
Elmer, Jonathan.....	N. J.	1745.	N. J.	Six years.	Physician.....	1817
Evans, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Everleigh, Nicholas.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Fell, John.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Few, William.....	Md.	1748.	Ga.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1828
Fitzhugh, William.....	Va.	1726.	Va.	One year.	Unknown.....	1809
Fitzsimmons, Thomas.....	Ire'd.	1741.	Pa.	One year.	Clerk.....	1811
Floyd, William.....	N. Y.	1734.	N. Y.	Eight years.	Unknown.....	1821
Folsom, Nathaniel.....	N. H.	1726.	N. H.	Four years.	Soldier.....	1790
Forbes, James.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1780
Forrest, Uriah.....	Md.	.....	Md.	One year.	Soldier.....	1805
Foster, Abiel.....	Mass.	1735.	N. H.	One year.	Clergyman.....	1806
Franklin, Benjamin.....	Mass.	1706.	N. J.	One year.	Printer.....	1790
Frelinghuysen, Fred.....	N. J.	1753.	N. J.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1804
Frost, George.....	N. H.	1720.	N. H.	Two years.	Varied.....	1796
Gadsen, Christopher.....	S. C.	1724.	S. C.	Two years.	Merchant.....	1845
Galloway, Joseph.....	Md.	1730.	Pa.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1803
Gansevoort, Leonard.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Gardner, Joseph.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Gerry, Elbridge.....	Mass.	1744.	Mass.	Six years.	Merchant.....	1814
Gervais, John L.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Gibbins, William.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Gilman, John T.....	N. H.	1792.	N. H.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1814
Gilman, Nicholas.....	N. H.	1792.	N. H.	Two years.	Physician.....	1788
Goldsborough, Robert.....	Md.	.....	Md.	One year.	Physician.....	1788
Gorham, Nathaniel.....	Mass.	1738.	Mass.	Three years.	Merchant.....	1796
Grayson, William.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1790
Griffin, Cyrus.....	Va.	1749.	Va.	Four years.	Unknown.....	1810
Grubb, Barton.....	Eng'd	1732.	Ga.	One year.	Varied.....	1777
Habershaw, John.....	Ga.	1754.	Ga.	One year.	Merchant.....	1799
Hall, John.....	.....	.....	.....	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Hall, Lyman.....	Conn.	1725.	Ga.	Four years.	Physician.....	.....
Hamilton, Alexander.....	W. I.	1757.	N. Y.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1804
Hancock, John.....	Mass.	1737.	Mass.	Six years.	Merchant.....	1793
Hand, Edward.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Hanson, John.....	Md.	1715.	Md.	Two ½ yrs.	Unknown.....	1783
Hardy, Samuel.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1785
Haring, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Four years.	Unknown.....	.....
Harnett, Cornelius.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Harrison, Benjamin.....	Va.	1740.	Va.	Four years.	Unknown.....	1791
Harrison, William.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Hart, John.....	N. J.	1708.	N. J.	Three years.	Agricult.	1780
Harvie, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Hazard, Jonathan J.....	N. C.	1754.	N. C.	Four years.	Soldier.....	1816
Hemslay, William.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Henderson, Thomas.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	One year.	Jurist.....	1805
Henry, James.....	Va.	.....	Va.	One year.	Jurist.....	1805
Henry, John.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Six years.	Lawyer.....	1798
Henry, Patrick.....	Va.	1736.	Va.	Two years.	Varied.....	1799
Henry, William.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Hewes, Joseph.....	N. J.	1733.	N. C.	Five years.	Merchant.....	1779
Higginson, Stephen.....	Mass.	1743.	Mass.	One year.	Merchant.....	1828
Hill, Whitnall.....	N. C.	1743.	N. C.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1797
Hillhouse, William.....	Conn.	1729.	Conn.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1822
Hindman, William.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Holton, Samuel.....	Mass.	1738.	Mass.	Eight years.	Physician.....	1816
Hooper, William.....	Mass.	1742.	N. C.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1790
Hopkins, Stephen.....	R. I.	1707.	R. I.	Four years.	Varied.....	1785
Hopkinson, Francis.....	Va.	1738.	N. J.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1791
Hornblower, Josiah.....	Eng'd	1729.	N. J.	One year.	Machinist.....	1809
Hosmer, Titus.....	Conn.	1736.	Conn.	Two years.	Jurist.....	1780
Houston, John.....	.....	.....	Ga.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1796
Houston, William.....	.....	.....	Ga.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Houston, William C.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Four years.	Educator.....	.....
Howard, John E.....	Md.	1752.	Md.	One year.	Soldier.....	1827

DELEGATES.	Where Born.	When Born.	Colony Represented.	Years in Congress.	Occupation.	When Died.
Howell, David.....	N. J.	1747.	R. I.	Three years.	Jurist.....	1826
Howley, Richard.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	One year.	Lawyer.....	.....
Huger, Daniel.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Humphrey, Charles.....	Pa.	1711.	Pa.	Two years.	Miller.....	1786
Huntington, Benjamin.....	Conn.	1736.	Conn.	Five years.	Lawyer.....	1800
Huntington, Samuel.....	Conn.	1732.	Conn.	Six years.	Lawyer.....	1796
Hutson, Richard.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Ingersoll, Jared.....	Conn.	1749.	Pa.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1822
Irvine, William.....	Ire'd.	1741.	Pa.	Two years.	Physician.....	1804
Izard, Ralph.....	S. C.	1742.	S. C.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1804
Jackson, David.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Jackson, Jonathan.....	Mass.	1743.	Mass.	One year.	Merchant.....	1810
Jay, John.....	N. Y.	1745.	N. Y.	Four years.	Lawyer.....	1829
Jefferson, Thomas.....	Va.	1743.	Va.	Four years.	Lawyer.....	1826
Jenifer, Daniel.....	Md.	1723.	Md.	Four years.	Unknown.....	1790
Johnson, Thomas.....	Md.	1732.	Md.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1819
Johnson, William S.....	Conn.	1727.	Conn.	Three years.	Jurist.....	1819
Johnston, Samuel.....	Scott.	1733.	N. C.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1816
Jones, Allen.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Jones, Joseph.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Four years.	Unknown.....	.....
Jones, Noble W.....	Eng'd	1724.	Ga.	Three years.	Physician.....	1805
Jones, Willie.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Kean, John.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kearney, Dyre.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
King, Rufus.....	Mass.	1755.	Mass.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1827
Kinloch, Francis.....	.....	.....	S. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Kinsey, James.....	N. J.	1733.	N. J.	One year.	Unknown.....	1802
Langdon, John.....	N. H.	1741.	N. H.	Two years.	Merchant.....	1819
Langdon, Woodbury.....	N. H.	1739.	N. H.	One year.	Merchant.....	1805
Langworthy, Edward.....	.....	.....	Ga.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Lansing, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Four years.	Unknown.....	.....
Laurens, Henry.....	S. C.	1723.	S. C.	Three years.	Varied.....	1792
Law, Richard.....	Conn.	1733.	Conn.	Four years.	Jurist.....	1806
Lawrence, John.....	Eng'd	1750.	N. Y.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1810
Lee, Arthur.....	Va.	1740.	Va.	Three years.	Varied.....	1792
Lee, Francis L.....	Va.	1734.	Va.	Four years.	Unknown.....	1797
Lee, Henry.....	Va.	1756.	Va.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Lee, Richard.....	Va.	1732.	Va.	Nine years.	Unknown.....	1794
Lee, Thomas Sim.....	Va.	1744.	Md.	One year.	Unknown.....	1819
L'Hommedieu, Ezra.....	N. Y.	1724.	N. Y.	Five years.	Lawyer.....	1811
Lewis, Francis.....	Wal's	1713.	N. Y.	Three years.	Merchant.....	1803
Livemore, Samuel.....	Mass.	1732.	N. H.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1803
Livingston, Philip.....	N. Y.	1716.	N. Y.	Four years.	Merchant.....	1778
Livingston, Robert R.....	N. Y.	1747.	N. Y.	Four years.	Lawyer.....	1813
Livingston, Walter.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Livingston, William.....	N. Y.	1723.	N. J.	Two years.	Varied.....	1790
Lloyd, Edward.....	.....	.....	Md.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Long, Pierce.....	N. H.	1739.	N. H.	Two years.	Shipper.....	1789
Lovell, James.....	Mass.	1737.	Mass.	Six years.	Educator.....	.....
Low, Isaac.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	One year.	Merchant.....	1791
Lowell, John.....	Mass.	1744.	Mass.	One year.	Merchant.....	1802
Lynch, Thomas.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Lynch, Thomas J.....	S. C.	1749.	S. C.	One year.	Agriculturist.....	1779
McClellan, James.....	.....	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
McCombs, Eleazer.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
McDougall, Alex.....	Scott.	1731.	N. Y.	Three years.	Printer.....	1786
McHenry, James.....	Md.	1753.	Md.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1816
McKean, Thomas.....	Pa.	1734.	Del.	Nine years.	Lawyer.....	1817
Madison, James.....	Va.	1751.	Va.	Five years.	Lawyer.....	1836
Manning, James.....	N. J.	1738.	R. I.	One year.	Clergym'n.....	1791
Marchant, Henry.....	Mass.	1741.	R. I.	Four years.	Lawyer.....	1796
Martin, Luther.....	N. J.	1744.	Md.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1826
Matlack, Timothy.....	N. J.	1730.	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	1829
Matthews, John.....	S. C.	1744.	S. C.	Four years.	Jurist.....	1802
Mercer, James.....	Va.	1737.	Va.	One year.	Jurist.....	1793
Mercer, John.....	Pa.	1750.	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Meredith, Samuel.....	Pa.	1750.	Pa.	One year.	Merchant.....	1817
Middleton, Arthur.....	S. C.	1743.	S. C.	Two years.	Agriculturist.....	1788
Middleton, Henry.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Miffin, Thomas.....	Pa.	1744.	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	1800
Miller, Nathan.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Mitchell, Nathaniel.....	.....	.....	Del.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Mitchell, Stephen M.....	Conn.	1743.	Conn.	Two years.	Jurist.....	1835
Monroe, James.....	Va.	1758.	Va.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1831
Montgomery, Joseph.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Four years.	Unknown.....	.....
Morris, Charles.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Morris, Gouverneur.....	N. Y.	1752.	N. Y.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1816
Morris, Lewis.....	N. Y.	1726.	N. Y.	Two years.	Agriculturist.....	1798
Morris, Robert.....	Eng'd	1733.	Pa.	Two years.	Merchant.....	1806
Morton, John.....	Pa.	1724.	Pa.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Motte, Isaac.....	.....	.....	R. I.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Mowry, Daniel.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Two years.	Jurist.....	.....
Muhlenberg, Fred. A.....	Pa.	1750.	Pa.	One year.	Clergym'n.....	.....
Nash, Abner.....	Va.	.....	N. C.	Four years.	Lawyer.....	1786
Neilson, John.....	N. J.	1745.	N. J.	One year.	Merchant.....	1833
Nelson, Thomas.....	Va.	1738.	Va.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1789
Osgood, Samuel.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Four years.	Merchant.....	1813
Otis, Samuel A.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	One year.	Merchant.....	1814
Paca, William.....	Md.	1740.	Md.	Five years.	Lawyer.....	1799
Page, Mann.....	.....	.....	Va.	Six months.	Unknown.....	.....
Paine, Ephraim.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Paine, Robert T.....	Mass.	1731.	Mass.	Four years.	Varied.....	1814
Parker, John.....	.....	.....	S. C.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Partridge, George.....	Mass.	1740.	Mass.	Five years.	Varied.....	1825
Patton, John.....	Del.	1746.	Del.	One year.	Unknown.....	1801
Peabody, Samuel.....	Mass.	1741.	N. H.	One year.	Physician.....	1823
Peary, William.....	.....	.....	Del.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Pendleton, Edmund.....	Va.	1741.	Va.	Two years.	Jurist.....	1823
Penn, John.....	Va.	1741.	N. C.	Four years.	Lawyer.....	1788
Peters, Richard.....	Pa.	1744.	Pa.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1828
Pettit, Charles.....	N. J.	1737.	Pa.	Two years.	Merchant.....	1806
Pierce, William.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Pinkney, Charles.....	S. C.	1758.	S. C.	Four years.	Lawyer.....	1794
Plater, George.....	Md.	1736.	N. Y.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1792
Platt, Zephaniah.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	.....
Potts, Richard.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
DELEGATES.	Where Born.	When Born.	Colony Represented.	Years in Congress.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ramsay, David.....	Pa.	1749.	S. C.	Four years.	Physician.....	1815
Ramsay, Nathaniel.....	Pa.	.....	Md.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1817
Randolph, Edmund.....	Va.	1753.	Va.	Three years.	Unknown.....	1813
Randolph, Peyton.....	Va.	1723.	Va.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1775
Read, George.....	Md.	1733.	Del.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1798
Read, Jacob.....	S. C.	1752.	S. C.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1816
Read, J.....	.....	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Reed, Joseph.....	N. J.	1741.	Pa.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1785
Rhodes, Samuel.....	.....	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Ridgeley, Richard.....	.....	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Roberteau, Daniel.....	I. of F.	1727.	Pa.	Two years.	Lumberman.....	1795
Rodney, Caesar.....	Del.	1730.	Del.	Five years.	Jurist.....	1784
Rodney, Thomas.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Four years.	Unknown.....	1811
Rogers, John.....	Md.	.....	Md.	One year.	Unknown.....	1789
Root, Jesse.....	Conn.	1737.	Conn.	Five years.	Varied.....	1822
Ross, David.....	Md.	1730.	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Ross, George.....	Del.	1730.	Pa.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1779
Runsey, Benjamin.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Rush, Benjamin.....	Pa.	1745.	Pa.	One year.	Physician.....	1813
Rutledge, Edward.....	S. C.	1749.	S. C.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1800
Rutledge, John.....	Ire'd.	1739.	S. C.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1800
St. Clair, Arthur.....	Scott.	1734.	Pa.	Two years.	Soldier.....	1818
Schaumbach, James.....	N. J.	1757.	N. J.	One year.	Unknown.....	1824
Schuyler, Philip.....	N. Y.	1753.	N. Y.	Five years.	Soldier.....	1804
Scott, Gustavus.....	Md.	.....	Md.	One year.	Agriculturist.....	.....
Scott, John M.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Seudder, Nathaniel.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1781
Searle, James.....	N. Y.	1730.	Pa.	Two years.	Varied.....	1797
Sergeant, Jonathan D.....	N. J.	1746.	N. J.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1793
Shank, Theodore.....	Mass.	1746.	Mass.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1813
Seney, Joshua.....	Md.	.....	Md.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Sharpe, William.....	Md.	1742.	N. C.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1818
Sherman, Roger.....	Mass.	1721.	Conn.	Ten years.	Varied.....	1793
Shippin, William.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Physician.....	1801
Sitgreaves, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1802
Smith, James.....	Ire'd.	1720.	Pa.	Two years.	Lawyer.....	1806
Smith, Jonathan B.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Smith, Melancthon.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Smith, Meriwether.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Four years.	Unknown.....	.....
Smith, Richard.....	.....	.....	N. J.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Scott.	.....	Pa.	Two years.	Varied.....	1809
Smith, William.....	Md.	1730.	Md.	One year.	Unknown.....	1814
Spaight, Richard D.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Two years.	Varied.....	1802
Stevens, Joseph.....	Conn.	1740.	Conn.	One year.	Varied.....	1789
Stewart, Archibald.....	.....	.....	N. J.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Stockton, Richard.....	N. J.	1730.	N. J.	One year.	Jurist.....	1781
Stone, Thomas.....	Md.	1743.	Md.	Five years.	Lawyer.....	1787
Strong, Jedediah.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Sturgis, Jonathan.....	Conn.	1740.	Conn.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1819
Sullivan, James.....	Mass.	1744.	Mass.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1808
Sullivan, John.....	Del.	1741.	N. H.	Two years.	Physician.....	1795
Swan, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Sykes, James.....	Del.	.....	Del.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Symmes, John C.....	N. Y.	1742.	N. J.	One year.	Jurist.....	1814
Taylor, George.....	Ire'd.	1716.	Pa.	One year.	Manufacturer.....	1781
Telfair, Edward.....	Scott.	1735.	Ga.	Five years.	Merchant.....	1807
Telfair, George.....	Mass.	1754.	Mass.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1824
Thomson, Matthew.....	Ire'd.	1741.	N. H.	Two years.	Physician.....	1804
Tighman, Matthew.....	Del.	.....	Md.	Three years.	Unknown.....	.....
Tilton, James.....	Del.	1745.	Del.	Two years.	Physician.....	1822
Trapier, Paul.....	.....	.....	S. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Treadwell, John.....	Conn.	1745.	Conn.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1823
Trumbull, Joseph.....	Conn.	1737.	Conn.	One year.	Unknown.....	1778
Truck, Thomas T.....	Berm.	1745.	S. C.	One year.	Unknown.....	1828
Wade, Dyke, Nicholas.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Five years.	Unknown.....	.....
Varnum, James M.....	Mass.	1749.	R. I.	Three years.	Lawyer.....	1789
Vining, John.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Wadsworth, James.....	Conn.	1730.	Conn.	Three years.	Jurist.....	1817
Wadsworth, Jeremiah.....	Conn.	1743.	Conn.	Two years.	Varied.....	1804
Walton, George.....	Va.	1740.	Ga.	5 yrs. 8 mos.	Lawyer.....	1804
Ward, Artemas.....	Mass.	1727.	Mass.	Two years.	Varied.....	1800
Ward, Samuel.....	R. I.	1725.	R. I.	One year.	Jurist.....	1776
Washington, George.....	Va.	1732.	Va.	One year.	Soldier.....	1799
Wentworth, John, Jr.....	N. H.	1745.	N. H.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1787
Wharton, Samuel.....	Del.	.....	Del.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Whipple, William.....	Mass.	1730.	N. H.	Three years.	Varied.....	1785
White, Alexander.....	Va.	1738.	Va.	Two years.	Unknown.....	1804
White, Phillips.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Williams, John.....	Conn.	.....	N. C.	One year.	Varied.....	1799
Williams, William.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Three years.	Soldier.....	1811
Williamson, Hugh.....	Pa.	1735.	N. C.	Four years.	Varied.....	1819
Willington, Thomas.....	Pa.	1741.	Pa.	One year.	Varied.....	1821
Willson, James.....	Scott.	1742.	Pa.	Six years.	Lawyer.....	1798
Wingate, Paine.....	Mass.	1739.	N. H.	One year.	Varied.....	1838
Wisner, Henry.....	.....	.....	N. Y.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Witherspoon, John.....	Scott.	1722.	N. J.	Seven years.	Unknown.....	1794
Wolcott, Oliver.....	Conn.	1726.	Conn.	Seven years.	Varied.....	1797
Wood, Joseph.....	.....	.....	Ga.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Wright, Turbitt.....	.....	.....	Md.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Wynkoop, Henry.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Wythe, George.....	Va.	1726.	Va.	One year.	Lawyer.....	1806
Yates, Abraham, Jr.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	One year.	Unknown.....	.....
Yates, Peter W.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Two years.	Unknown.....	.....
Zabaly, John J.....	Switz.	1724.	Ga.	One year.	Clergym'n.....	1781

Total Members, 347. Occupation Unknown, 140. Lawyers, 54. Varied, 25. Merchants, 24. Jurists, 20. Physicians, 19. Soldiers, 10. Agriculturists, 8. Clergymen, 6. Printers, 2. Educators, 2. Miller, 1. Surveyor, 1. Clerk, 1. Lumberman, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Shipper, 1. Machinist, 1. Foreign Born, 27: Including Ireland, 9; Scotland, 7; England, 6; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 1; Bermuda, 1; West Indies, 1; Isle of France, 1.

Members of the U. S. Congress.

From the Founding
of the Government to the Last
and Present Congress.



Giving Name, Birthplace,
State Represented, Occupation,
Political Affiliations, Etc.

Together with Important Historical Events which
Occurred During each Session.

First Congress of the United States, from 1789 to 1791.

1789—April 6, Congress opened its first session in New York.
1789—Departments of State, War, Treasury and Postal Service Established.
1790—Naturalization Law Passed.
1790—April 15, First U. S. Patent-Right Law.

George Washington, Pres. John Adams, Vice-Pres.
Thos. Jefferson, of Va., Sec'y of State. Alex. Hamilton, of N. Y., Sec'y of Treas. Henry Knox, of Mass., Sec'y of War and Navy. Edmund Randolph, of Va., Atty Gen. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Pa., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1790—Dist. of Columbia accepted for the future United States Capital, but Philadelphia made the Capital till 1800.
1790—The first Census of the United States, 3,929,827 persons, excluding Indians.—The count included 700,000 slaves.

F, indicates Federalist. D, Democrat.

SENATORS.					REPRESENTATIVES.											
Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.							
Bassett, Richard.....	Del.	Del.	Lawyer.....	Sept. —, 1815	Floyd, William.....	N. Y.	Dec. 17, 1734	N. Y.	Unknown....	Aug. 4, 1821						
Butler, Pierce.....	Ire'd	July 11, 1744	S. C.	Soldier.....	Feb. 15, 1822	Foster, Abiel.....	Mass.	Aug. 8, 1735	N. H.	Clergyman Feb. 6, 1800						
Carroll, Charles.....	D	Sept. 20, 1737	Md.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 14, 1832	Gale, George.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown....					
Dalton, Tristan.....	Mass.	May 28, 1738	Mass.	Merchant....	May 30, 1817	Gerry, Elbridge.....	F	Mass.	July 17, 1744	Mass.	Merchant....	Nov. 23, 1814				
Dickinson, Philomen.....	Del.	April 5, 1739	N. J.	Clergyman Feb. 4, 1800		Giles, Wm. B.....	D	Va.	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 4, 1830				
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	Conn.	June 29, 1745	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 26, 1807	Gilman, Nicholas.....	F	N. H.	1762	N. H.	Soldier.....	May 28, 1814			
Elmer, Jonathan.....	F	.....	1745	N. J.	Clergyman.....	1817	Goodhue, Benj.....	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1748	Mass.	Merchant....	July 28, 1814			
Few, William.....	Md.	June 8, 1748	Ga.	Lawyer.....	July 16, 1824	Grout, Jonathan.....	Mass.	July 23, 1737	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 8, 1807					
Foster, Theodore.....	Mass.	April 29, 1752	R. I.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 13, 1828	Hardley, Thos.....	D	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1748	Pa.	Unknown....	Dec. 21, 1800				
Grayson, William.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown....	Mar. 12, 1790	Hathorn, John.....	F	.....	N. Y.	Unknown....	.....				
Gunn, James.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....	Heister, Daniel.....	Pa.	.....	1747	Pa.	Merchant....	Mar. 8, 1804	
Hawkins, Benj.....	N. C.	Aug. 15, 1754	N. C.	Varied.....	June 6, 1816	Huger, Daniel.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown....	.....				
Henry, John.....	N. Y.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 16, 1798	Huntington, Benj.....	Conn.	April 19, 1736	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 16, 1800				
Izard, Ralph.....	S. C.	.....	1745	Unknown....	May 30, 1804	Jackson, James.....	Eng.	.....	1757	Ga.	Soldier.....	Mar. 19, 1806		
Johnson, Wm. S.....	Conn.	Oct. 7, 1727	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 14, 1819	Lawrence, John.....	Eng.	.....	1750	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 7, 1810			
Johnston, Samuel.....	F	1733	N. C.	Unknown....	Aug. 8, 1816	Lee, Richard B.....	Va.	1762	Va.	Unknown....	Jan. 12, 1827			
King, Rufus.....	F	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1755	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	April 29, 1827	Leonard, George.....	Mass.	July 4, 1728	Mass.	Lawyer.....	July 26, 1819				
Langdon, John.....	N. H.	June 25, 1741	N. H.	Merchant....	Sept. 18, 1819	Livermore, Samuel.....	Mass.	May 14, 1732	N. H.	Lawyer.....	May 18, 1806					
Lee, Richard H.....	Va.	Jan. 20, 1732	Va.	Unknown....	June 19, 1794	Madison, James.....	D	Mass.	Mar. 16, 1751	Va.	Lawyer.....	June 28, 1836				
Macley, William.....	Penn.	.....	Pa.	Unknown....	April —, 1804	Matthews, George.....	Va.	.....	1739	Ga.	Agricult'ist Aug. 30, 1812			
Monroe, James.....	D	Va.	April 28, 1753	Va.	Lawyer.....	July 4, 1831	Moore, Andrew.....	Pa.	.....	Va.	Unknown....	May 24, 1821			
Morris, Robert.....	Eng.	Jan. 20, 1738	Pa.	Merchant....	May 7, 1806	Muhlenberg, F. A.....	Pa.	June 2, 1750	Pa.	Clergyman.....	.....				
Paterson, William.....	Sea.	.....	1745	N. J.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 9, 1806	Muhlenberg, J. F. G.....	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1746	Pa.	Clergyman.....	Oct. 1, 1800			
Read, George.....	Md.	1735	Del.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 21, 1798	Page, John.....	D	Va.	April 17, 1743	Va.	Unknown....	Oct. 11, 1808			
Schuyler, Philip.....	F	N. Y.	1745	N. Y.	Soldier.....	Nov. 18, 1804	Partridge, George.....	Mass.	Feb. 8, 1740	Mass.	Unknown....	July 8, 1821			
Stanton, Joseph.....	D	R. I.	July 19, 1739	R. I.	Unknown....	.....	Parker, Josiah.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown....	Mar. 21, 1810		
Strong, Caleb.....	F	Mass.	Jan. 9, 1745	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 7, 1819	Schureman, J.....	F	N. J.	1757	N. J.	Soldier.....	Jan. 23, 1824		
Walker, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown....	.....	Sedgwick, Theo.....	F	Conn.	May 9, 1746	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 24, 1813		
Wingate, Paine.....	Mass.	May 14, 1739	N. H.	Agricult'ist	Mar. 7, 1818	Sney, Josiah.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown....	Sept. 24, 1815				
Total Senators, 29. Lawyers, 13. Occupation Unknown, 7. Merchants, 3. Soldiers, 2. Clergymen, 2. Varied, 1. Agriculturist, 1. Foreign Born, 4. Including Ireland, 1; England, 1; Sea, 1; Scotland, 1.					Sevier, John.....					D	Va.	1745	N. C.	Soldier.....	July 23, 1793
					Sinickson, Thos.....					N. J.	1745	N. J.	Merchant....	May 15, 1817	
					Scott, Thomas.....					Pa.	Pa.	Unknown....		
					Steele, John.....					F	N. C.	Nov. 1, 1764	N. C.	Agricult'ist	Aug. 14, 1815	
					Smith, William.....					F	Md.	1730	Md.	Unknown....	Mar. 27, 1814
					Smith, William.....					F	S. C.	S. C.	Unknown....	
					Stone, Mich. J.....					Md.	1750	Md.	Unknown....	
					Sumter, Thomas.....					Conn.	Aug. 23, 1740	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 4, 1820		
					Sylvester, Peter.....					N. Y.	1734	S. C.	Soldier.....	June 1, 1832	
					Thatcher, George.....					Mass.	April 12, 1754	Mass.	Lawyer.....	April 6, 1824		
					Trumbull, Jonathan.....					F	Conn.	Mar. 26, 1740	Conn.	Soldier.....	Aug. 7, 1809	
					Tucker, Thomas T.....					Be'a.	1745	S. C.	Unknown....	May 2, 1828	
					Van Rensselaer, Jere.....					1741	N. Y.	Unknown....	Feb. 22, 1822	
					Vining, John.....					Del.	Unknown....	
					Wadsworth, Jere.....					F	Conn.	1743	Conn.	Unknown....	April 30, 1804
					White, Alexander.....					Va.	1738	Va.	Unknown....	Sept. —, 1804	
					Williamson, Hugh.....					F	Pa.	Dec. 5, 1735	N. C.	Clergyman	May 22, 1819	
					Wynkoop, Henry.....					Pa.	Pa.	Unknown....		
Total Rep. 65. Unknown Occupation, 22. Lawyers, 20. Soldiers, 8. Clergymen, 6. Merchants, 5. Agricult'ists, 3. Varied, 1. Foreign Born, 5. Including England, 2; Ireland, 1; Bermuda, 1.																

Second Congress of the United States, from 1791 to 1793.

1791—Bank of U. S. established at Philadelphia, capital \$10,000,000.

1791—George Hammond first Minister from Great Britain to the United States.

1791—Sept. 9, The site selected as the future capital of the U. S., named Washington.

George Washington, Pres. John Adams, Vice-Pres.
Thos. Jefferson, of Va., Sec'y of State. Alex. Hamilton, of N. Y., Sec'y of Treas. Henry Knox, of Mass., Sec'y of War and Navy. Edmund Randolph, of Va., Atty Gen. Jonathan Trumbull, of Conn. Speaker of House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist. D, Democrat.

1792—First wooden clock in the world made by Eli Terry, of Connecticut.

1792—Apr. 1, American manufactures first allowed in Great Britain by that government.

1792—A rate of six cents fixed on all letters carried 36 miles or less, and twenty-five cents for 450 miles or more.

SENATORS.					SENATORS.						
Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.		
Bassett, Richard.....	Del.	Del.	Lawyer....	Sept. —, 1815	Burr, Aaron.....	N. J.	Feb. 6, 1756	N. Y.	Lawyer....	Sept. 14, 1836	
Bradley, Stephen R.....	Conn.	Vt.	Lawyer....	Dec. 16, 1836	Butler, Pierce.....	D. Va.	1744	S. C.	Soldier....	Feb. 15, 1822
Brown, John.....	Va.	Va.	Lawyer....	Aug. 28, 1828	Croset, George.....	F. Mass.	Dec. 3, 1752	Mass.	Merchant....	April 18, 1823	

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Carroll, Charles.....	Md.	Sept. 20, 1737	Md.	Lawyer	Nov. 14, 1832
Dickinson, Philemon.....	Del.	April 5, 1739	N. J.	Clergyman	Feb. 4, 1839
Edwards, John.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown	.....
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	Conn.	April 29, 1745	Conn.	Lawyer	Nov. 26, 1807
Few, William.....	Md.	June 8, 1748	Ga.	Lawyer	July 16, 1828
Foster, Theodore.....	Mass.	April 29, 1752	R. I.	Lawyer	Jan. 13, 1828
Gunn, James.....	Va.	Aug. 15, 1754	N. C.	Lawyer	.....
Hawkins, Benjamin.....	N. C.	.....	Md.	Varied	June 6, 1816
Henry, John.....	Md.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer	Dec. 16, 1798
Izard, Ralph.....	S. C.	.....	Md.	Unknown	May 30, 1804
Johnston, Samuel.....	F.	.....	N. C.	Unknown	Aug. 8, 1816
King, Rufus.....	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1755	N. Y.	Lawyer	April 29, 1827
Langdon, John.....	D.	June 25, 1741	N. H.	Merchant	Sept. 18, 1819
Lee, Richard H.....	Va.	Jan. 20, 1732	Va.	Varied	June 19, 1794
Monroe, James.....	D.	Jan. 28, 1758	Va.	Lawyer	July 4, 1831
Morris, Robert.....	Eng.	Jan. 20, 1733	Pa.	Merchant	May 7, 1896
Potts, Richard.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	.....
Read, George.....	Md.	.....	Del.	Lawyer	Sept. 21, 1798
Robinson, Moses.....	D.	Mar. 26, 1741	Vt.	Lawyer	May 26, 1813
Rutherford, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer	Feb. 23, 1840
Sherman, Roger.....	Mass.	April 19, 1721	Conn.	Lawyer	July 23, 1793
Stanton, Joseph.....	D.	July 13, 1739	R. I.	Unknown	.....
Strong, Caleb.....	F.	Jan. 9, 1745	Mass.	Lawyer	.....
Taylor, John.....	D.	.....	Va.	Agricult'ist	Aug. 20, 1824
Wingate, Paine.....	Mass.	May 14, 1739	N. H.	Agricult'ist	Mar. 7, 1838

Total Senators, **31**. Lawyers, **17**. Unknown Occupation, **5**. Merchants, **3**. Varied, **2**. Agriculturists, **2**. Soldier, **1**. Clergyman, **1**. Foreign Born, **3**: including Ireland, **1**; Scotland, **1**; England, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ames, Fisher.....	F.	Mass. April 9, 1738	Mass.	Lawyer	July 4, 1808
Ashe, J. Baptiste.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier	Nov. 27, 1802
Baldwin, Abraham.....	D.	Conn. Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer	Mar. 4, 1807
Barnwell, Robert.....	S. C.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Benson, Egbert.....	N. Y.	June 21, 1746	N. Y.	Lawyer	Aug. 24, 1833
Boudinot, Elias.....	Pa.	May 2, 1740	Pa.	Lawyer	Oct. 24, 1821
Bourne, Shearjashub.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer	.....
Bourne, Benjamin.....	R. I.	Sept. 9, 1755	R. I.	Lawyer	Sept. 17, 1808
Brown, John.....	Va.	Sept. 12, 1757	Va.	Lawyer	Aug. 28, 1828
Clark, Abraham.....	N. J.	Feb. 15, 1726	N. J.	Lawyer	Sept. 15, 1794
Dayton, Jonathan.....	N. J.	Oct. 16, 1760	N. J.	Lawyer	Oct. 7, 1824
Findlay, William.....	Ireld	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier	April 7, 1821
Fitzsimons Thomas.....	Ireld	.....	Pa.	Soldier	Aug. 1811
Gerry, Elbridge.....	F.	Mass. July 17, 1774	Mass.	Merchant	Nov. 23, 1814
Giles, William B.....	D.	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer	Dec. 4, 1830
Gilman, Nicholas.....	F.	.....	N. H.	Soldier	May 2, 1814
Goodhue, Benjamin.....	N. H.	Oct. 1, 1748	Mass.	Merchant	July 28, 1814
Gordon, James.....	Ireld	.....	Va.	Unknown	Jan. 17, 1810
Griffin, Samuel.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer	.....
Greenup, Christopher.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown	April 24, 1818
Gregg, Andrew.....	Pa.	June 10, 1755	Pa.	Agricult'ist	May 20, 1835

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hartley Thomas.....	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1748	Pa.	Lawyer	Dec. 21, 1800
Hester, Daniel.....	F.	.....	Pa.	Merchant	Mar. 8, 1804
Hillhouse, James.....	F.	Conn. Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer	Dec. 29, 1832
Hindman, William.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	Jan. 26, 1822
Huger, Daniel.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	.....
Jacobs, Israel.....	Ger'y	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Key, Philip.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Agricult'ist	Jan. 4, 1820
Kitchell, Aaron.....	D.	July 10, 1740	N. J.	Blacks' th	June 25, 1820
Kitter, John W.....	F.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer	.....
Lawrence, John.....	F.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer	Nov. 7, 1816
Learned, Amasa.....	Conn.	Nov. 15, 1750	Conn.	Clergyman	May 4, 1825
Lee, Richard B.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Mar. 12, 1827
Leonard, George.....	Mass.	July 4, 1729	Mass.	Lawyer	July 26, 1819
Livermore, Samuel.....	Mass.	May 14, 1732	N. H.	Lawyer	May 18, 1803
Macon, Nathaniel.....	D.	.....	N. C.	Soldier	June 29, 1837
Madison, James.....	D.	May 16, 1751	Va.	Lawyer	June 28, 1836
Mercer, John F.....	Va.	.....	Md.	Unknown	Aug. 30, 1821
Miles, Nathaniel.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown	.....
Milledge, John.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Soldier	Feb. 19, 1819
Moore, Andrew.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	May 24, 1821
Muhlenberg, F. A.....	Pa.	June 2, 1750	Pa.	Clergyman	.....
Murray, William V.....	F.	.....	Md.	Lawyer	Dec. 11, 1808
Sumter, Thomas D.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Pioneer	June 21, 1835
Page, John.....	Va.	April 17, 1743	N. Y.	Unknown	Oct. 11, 1808
Parker, Josiah.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Mar. 21, 1810
Pinkney, William.....	Md.	Mar. 17, 1764	Md.	Lawyer	Feb. 25, 1822
Sedgwick, Theo.....	F.	Conn. May 9, 1746	Mass.	Lawyer	June 24, 1813
Seney, Joshua.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	Sept. 24, 1815
Shoemaker Corn. C.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Smith, Isaac.....	D.	Conn. April 4, 1759	Vt.	Lawyer	Dec. 1816
Smith, Jeremiah.....	F.	N. H. Nov. 29, 1759	N. H.	Lawyer	Sept. 21, 1842
Smith, William.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	..... 1812
Steele, John.....	F.	N. C. Nov. 1, 1764	N. C.	Agricult'ist	Aug. 14, 1815
Sterrett, Samuel.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	July 12, 1833
Sturges, Jonathan.....	Conn.	Aug. 23, 1740	Conn.	Lawyer	Oct. 4, 1819
Sumter, Thomas.....	D.	.....	S. C.	Soldier	June 1, 1832
Sylvester, Peter.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Thatcher, George.....	Mass.	April 12, 1754	Mass.	Lawyer	April 6, 1824
Tredwell, Thomas.....	L. I.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer	Jan. 30, 1832
Trumbull, Jonathan.....	F.	Conn. Mar. 26, 1740	Conn.	Soldier	Aug. 7, 1809
Tucker, Thomas T.....	Ber'a	.....	S. C.	Unknown	May 2, 1828
Wadsworth, Jere.....	F.	Conn. 1743	Conn.	Unknown	April 30, 1804
Ward, Artemas.....	Mass.	Nov. 27, 1727	Mass.	Soldier	Oct. 27, 1830
Wayne, Anthony.....	Pa.	Jan. 1, 1745	Ga.	Soldier	Dec. 14, 1796
White, Alexander.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Sept. 1804
Williamson, Hugh.....	F.	Dec. 5, 1735	N. C.	Clergyman	May 22, 1819
Willis, Francis.....	Va.	Jan. 5, 1725	Ga.	Unknown	Jan. 25, 1829
Venable, Ab'm B.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Dec. 26, 1811
Vining, John.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown	.....

Total Representatives, **71**. Lawyers, **26**. Unknown Occupation, **23**. Soldiers, **11**. Merchants, **3**. Clergymen, **3**. Agriculturists, **3**. Pioneer, **1**. Blacksmith, **1**. Foreign Born, **6**: including Ireland, **3**; Germany, **1**; England, **1**; Bermuda, **1**.

Third Congress of the United States, from 1793 to 1795.

- 1793—Feb. 12, Surrender of fugitive slaves and criminals required.
 1793—Apr. 22, Proclamation of Neutrality issued, affirming that the U. S. would take no part in European troubles.
 1795—Erection of the Capitol at Washington commenced.

George Washington, Pres. John Adams, Vice-Pres.
 Edmund Randolph, of Va., and Timothy Pickering, of Mass., Sec'y's of State. Alex. Hamilton, of N. Y., and Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., Sec'y's of Treas. Henry Knox, of Mass., and Timothy Pickering, of Mass., Sec'y's of War and Navy. Edmund Randolph, of Va., and Wm. Bradford, of Pa., and Chas. Lee, of Va., Att'y's-Gen.

- 1793—Williams College founded.
 1793—Whitney's cotton-gin invented.
 1793—Yellow-Fever first visited Philadelphia, causing the death, by Oct. 20, of 4,000 persons.
 1793—Merino sheep imported from Spain at \$1,000 per head.

F, indicates Federalist. D, Democrat.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Baldwin, Abraham.....	D.	Conn. Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer	Mar. 4, 1807
Bradford, William.....	Mass.	Nov. 4, 1729	R. I.	Lawyer	July 6, 1808
Bradley, Stephen R.....	D.	Conn. Feb. 20, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer	Dec. 16, 1830
Brown, John.....	Va.	Sept. 12, 1757	Ky.	Lawyer	Aug. 28, 1828
Burr, Aaron.....	D.	Feb. 6, 1756	N. Y.	Lawyer	Sept. 14, 1836
Butler, Pierce.....	Ireld	July 11, 1744	S. C.	Soldier	Feb. 15, 1822
Cabot, Geo.....	F.	Mass. Dec. 3, 1752	Mass.	Merchant	April 18, 1823
Edwards, John.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown	.....
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	F.	Conn. April 29, 1745	Conn.	Lawyer	Nov. 26, 1807
Frelinghuysen, Fred. F.....	N. J.	April 13, 1753	N. J.	Lawyer	April 13, 1804
Poster, Theodore.....	D.	Jan. 29, 1752	B. I.	Lawyer	Jan. 19, 1828
Gallatin, Albert.....	D.	Switz. Jan. 29, 1761	Pa.	Banker	Aug. 12, 1849
Gunn, James.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer	.....
Hawkins, Benj.....	N. C.	Aug. 15, 1754	N. C.	Varied	June 6, 1816
Henry, John.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer	Dec. 16, 1798
Izard, Ralph.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	May 30, 1804
Jackson, James.....	Eng.	.....	Ga.	Soldier	Mar. 19, 1806
King, Rufus.....	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1755	N. Y.	Lawyer	Sept. 18, 1819
Langdon, John.....	D.	June 25, 1741	H.	Merchant	Sept. 18, 1819
Ladimer, Henry.....	Del.	April 24, 1752	Del.	Physician	Dec. 19, 1819
Livermore, Samuel.....	Mass.	May 14, 1732	N. H.	Lawyer	May 18, 1803
Martin, Alex.....	N. J.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer	Nov. 1807
Monchell, Stephen M.....	Conn.	Dec. 27, 1748	Conn.	Lawyer	Sept. 30, 1835
Monroe, James.....	D.	Jan. 28, 1753	Va.	Lawyer	July 4, 1811
Morris, Robert.....	Eng.	Jan. 20, 1733	Pa.	Merchant	May 7, 1806
Potts, Richard.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	.....
Robinson, Moses.....	F.	Mass. Mar. 26, 1741	Vt.	Lawyer	May 26, 1813
Ross, James.....	Pa.	July 12, 1762	Pa.	Lawyer	Nov. 27, 1847
Rutherford, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer	Feb. 23, 1840
Strong, Caleb.....	F.	Mass. Jan. 9, 1745	Mass.	Lawyer	Nov. 7, 1819
Taylor, John.....	D.	.....	Va.	Agricult'ist	Aug. 20, 1824

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Tazewell, Henry.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer	Jan. 24, 1799
Vining, John.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown	.....
Total Senators, 33 . Lawyers, 20 . Unknown Occupation, 4 . Merchants, 3 . Soldiers, 2 . Agriculturist, 1 . Varied, 1 . Banker, 1 . Physician, 1 . Foreign Born, 4 : including Ireland, 1 ; Switzerland, 1 ; England, 2 .					
REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ames, Fisher.....	F.	Mass. April 9, 1758	Mass.	Lawyer	July 4, 1808
Armstrong, James.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Soldier	.....
Bailey, Theodorius.....	D.	N. Y. June 11, 1752	N. Y.	Unknown	Sept. 6, 1828
Baldwin, Abraham.....	D.	Conn. Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer	Mar. 4, 1807
Beatty, John.....	Conn.	Dec. 10, 1749	N. J.	Physician	May 30, 1826
Benton, Samuel.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	.....
Blount, Thomas.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown	.....
Boudinot, Elias.....	Pa.	May 2, 1740	Pa.	Lawyer	Oct. 24, 1821
Bourne, Benj.....	R. I.	Sept. 9, 1755	R. I.	Lawyer	Sept. 17, 1808
Bourne, Shearjashub.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer	..... 1806
Cadwalader, Lamb't.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown	Sept. 12, 1823
Carnes, Thomas P.....	Md.	.....	Va.	Lawyer	May 5, 1812
Clairborne, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	..... 1794
Clark, Abraham.....	N. J.	Feb. 15, 1726	N. J.	Unknown	.....
Christie, Gabriel.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	Sept. 15, 1794
Cobb, David.....	F.	Conn. Sept. 14, 1748	Mass.	Physician	April 17, 1830
Coit, Joshua.....	D.	Conn. Oct. 7, 1758	Conn.	Lawyer	Sept. 5, 1798
Coles, Isaac.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	.....
Coffin, Peleg, Jr.....	Mass.	Sept. 1756	Mass.	Unknown	Mar. 6, 1805
Dayton, Jonathan.....	N. J.	Oct. 16, 1760	N. J.	Lawyer	Oct. 9, 1824
Dawson, William, J.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Dearborn, Henry.....	D. N. H.	Feb. 23, 1751	Mass.	Physician.	June 6, 1829
Dent, George.....	Md.	.....	Unknown.	.....	.....
Dexter, Samuel.....	F. Mass.	May 14, 1761	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1816
Duval, Gabriel.....	Md.	Dec. 6, 1752	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 6, 1844
Findley, William.....	D. Ire'd.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier.	Apr. 7, 1821
Fitzsimons, Thomas.....	Ire'd.	.....1741	Pa.	Soldier.	Aug. —, 1811
Forrest, Uriah.....	Md.	.....	Unknown.	.....	1805
Foster, Dwight.....	F. Mass.	Dec. 7, 1757	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 29, 1823
Gilbert, Ezekiel.....	Conn.	.....1755	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 11, 1842
Giles, William B.....	F. Va.	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 4, 1830
Gillon, Alexander.....	S. C.	.....1762	S. C.	Unknown.	May 2, 1794
Gilman, Nicholas.....	D. N. H.	.....	N. H.	Soldier.	May 2, 1814
Gillespie, James.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. —, 1805
Glenn, Henry.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 14, 1814
Greenup, Christopher.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	Apr. 24, 1818
Gregg, Andrew.....	Pa.	June 10, 1755	Pa.	Agricult'ist	May 20, 1835
Griffin, Samuel.....	Mass.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Goodhue, Benjamin.....	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	July 28, 1814
Gordon, James.....	Ire'd.	.....1743	N. Y.	Soldier.	Jan. 17, 1810
Grove, William B.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hancock, George.....	D. Va.	.....1755	S. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 1, 1820
Harper, Robert G.....	D. Va.	.....1765	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1825
Harrison, Carter B.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Hartley, Thomas.....	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1748	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1800
Heister, Daniel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	Mar. 8, 1804
Hillhouse, James.....	F. Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1832
Hindman, William.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1822
Heath, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Holten, Samuel.....	Mass.	June 9, 1738	Mass.	Physician.	Jan. 2, 1816
Hunter, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Agricult'ist	.....
Irvine, William.....	Ire'd.	Nov. 3, 1741	Pa.	Physician.	July 25, 1800
Kitchel, Aaron.....	D. N. C.	.....1740	N. J.	Blacksmith.	July 25, 1820
Kittera, John W.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Latimer, Henry.....	F. Del.	April 24, 1752	Del.	Physician.	Dec. 19, 1819
Learned, Amasa.....	Conn.	Nov. 15, 1750	Conn.	Clergyman.	May 4, 1825
Lee, Richard B.....	Va.	.....1762	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 12, 1827
Locke, Matthew.....	N. C.	.....1730	N. C.	Unknown.	Sept. 7, 1801
Lynman, William.....	Mass.	.....1753	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. —, 1811
McDowell, Joseph.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Macon, Nathaniel.....	D. N. C.	.....1757	N. C.	Unknown.	June 29, 1837
Madison, James.....	Va.	Mar. 16, 1751	Va.	Lawyer.	June 28, 1836
Malbone, Francis.....	F. R. I.	.....	R. I.	Unknown.	June 4, 1809
Mebane, Alexander.....	N. C.	Nov. 26, 1767	N. C.	Unknown.	July 5, 1795
Mercer, John F.....	Va.	.....1758	Md.	Unknown.	Aug. 30, 1821
Miles, Nathaniel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Montgomery, Wm.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Moore, Andrew.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	May 24, 1821

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Muhlenberg, Fred. A.....	Pa.	June 2, 1750	Pa.	Clergyman	.....
Muhlenberg, J. F. G.....	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1746	Pa.	Clergyman	Dec. 11, 1803
Murray, William V.....	F. Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1819
Neville, Joseph.....	Va.	.....1730	Va.	Soldier.	Mar. 4, 1819
New, Anthony.....	D. Va.	.....1747	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 2, 1833
Nicholas, John.....	D. Va.	.....1763	Va.	Agricult'ist	Dec. 31, 1819
Orr, Alexander D.....	Va.	.....1765	Ky.	Agricult'ist	June 21, 1835
Page, John.....	D. Va.	April 17, 1743	Va.	Unknown.	Oct. 11, 1808
Parker, Josiah.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 21, 1810
Patton, John.....	Del.	.....1746	Del.	Soldier.	June 17, 1801
Pickens, Andrew.....	Pa.	Sept. 19, 1739	S. C.	Soldier.	Aug. 17, 1817
Preston, Francis.....	Va.	.....1770	Va.	Unknown.	May 26, 1835
Rutherford, Robert.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 7, 1797
Sedgwick, Theodore.....	F. Conn.	May 9, 1746	Mass.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1813
Sherburne, John S.....	N. H.	.....1757	N. H.	Lawyer.	Aug. 2, 1830
Scott, Thomas.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, John.....	Ire'd.	.....1742	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1813
Smith, Israel.....	D. Conn.	April 4, 1759	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 2, 1810
Smith, Jeremiah.....	F. N. H.	Nov. 29, 1759	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 21, 1842
Smith, Samuel.....	D. Pa.	July 27, 1732	Md.	Soldier.	April 23, 1839
Smith, William.....	F. S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....1812
Sprigg, Thomas.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Swift, Zephaniah.....	Mass.	.....1753	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1801
Talbot, Silas.....	F. R. I.	.....1751	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 30, 1813
Thatcher, George.....	Mass.	April 12, 1754	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 6, 1824
Tracy, Uriah.....	F. N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer.	July 19, 1807
Tredwell, Thomas.....	N. Y.	.....1742	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Jan. 30, 1832
Trumbull, Jonathan.....	F. Conn.	Feb. 2, 1740	Conn.	Soldier.	Aug. 7, 1809
Van Cortlandt, Philip D.....	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor.	Nov. 5, 1831
Van Allen, John E.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Watts, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Van Gaasbeck, Peter.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Venable, Abraham B.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 26, 1811
Wadsworth, Jeriah.....	F. Conn.	.....1743	Conn.	Unknown.	April 30, 1804
Wadsworth, Peleg.....	Mass.	May 6, 1748	Mass.	Varied.	Nov. 18, 1829
Walker, Francis.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Ward, Artemas.....	F. Mass.	Nov. 27, 1727	Mass.	Soldier.	Oct. 27, 1800
White, James.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Benjamin.....	N. C.	.....1754	N. C.	Soldier.	July 20, 1814
Wingate, Paine.....	Mass.	May 14, 1739	N. H.	Agricult'ist	Mar. 7, 1838
Winston, Joseph.....	Va.	.....1748	N. C.	Soldier.	.....1814
Wynn, Richard.....	Va.	.....	S. C.	Soldier.	.....1813

Total Representatives, **110**. Unknown Occupation, **45**. Lawyers, **29**. Soldiers, **17**. Physicians, **6**. Agriculturists, **5**. Clergymen, **3**. Merchants, **2**. Varied, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Blacksmith, **1**. Foreign Born, **5**. Including Ireland, **5**.

Fourth Congress of the United States, from 1795 to 1797.

1795—General Wayne made a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, O., which closed the Indian war, and opened the North-west Territory to the incoming settlers.

1795—Establishment of common schools recommended throughout New York, by Governor Clinton, and \$50,000 appropriated by New York Legislature for the purpose.

George Washington, Pres. John Adams, Vice-Pres.
Edmund Randolph, of Va., and Timothy Pickering, of Mass., Sec'y of State. Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., Sec'y of Treas. Timothy Pickering, of Mass., and James McHenry, of Md., Sec'y of War and Navy. Charles Lee, of Va., Att'y Gen. Jonathan Dayton, of N. J., Speaker of House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist. D, Democrat.

1795—Union College founded at Schenectady, N. Y.

1796—The British surrender their forts at Detroit, Niagara, and other Western points, to the U. S. Government.

1797—Middlebury College founded at Middlebury, Vt.

1797—First steam locomotive in America ran upon the streets of Hartford, Ct.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Bingham, William.....	Pa.	.....1751	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 7, 1804
Bloodworth, Timothy.....	N. C.	.....1736	N. C.	Varied.	Aug. 24, 1814
Blunt, William.....	N. C.	.....1744	Tenn.	Unknown.	Mar. 21, 1800
Bradford, William.....	Mass.	Nov. 4, 1729	R. I.	Lawyer.	July 6, 1808
Brown, John.....	Va.	Sept. 12, 1757	Ky.	Unknown.	Aug. 27, 1828
Burr, Aaron.....	D. N. J.	Feb. 6, 1756	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1836
Butler, Pierce.....	D. Ire'd.	July 11, 1744	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 15, 1822
Cabot, George.....	F. Mass.	Dec. 3, 1752	Mass.	Merchant.	April 8, 1823
Cocke, William.....	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	F. Conn.	April 29, 1745	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 26, 1807
Foster, Theodore.....	Mass.	April 29, 1752	R. I.	Lawyer.	Jan. 13, 1828
Frelinghuysen, Fred.....	F. N. J.	April 13, 1753	N. J.	Lawyer.	April 13, 1804
Goodhue, Benjamin.....	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	July 28, 1814
Gunn, James.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Henry, John.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	Dec. 16, 1798
Hillhouse, James.....	F. Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1832
Howard, John E.....	Md.	June 4, 1752	Md.	Unknown.	Oct. 12, 1827
Hunter, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Agricult'ist	.....
Jackson, James.....	Eng.	.....1757	Ga.	Unknown.	Mar. 19, 1806
King, Rufus.....	F. N. Y.	June 11, 1752	N. Y.	Agri.	April 29, 1827
Langdon, John.....	D. N. H.	June 25, 1741	N. H.	Merchant.	Sept. 18, 1819
Latimer, Henry.....	F. Del.	April 24, 1752	Del.	Physician.	Dec. 19, 1819
Lawrence, John.....	Eng.	.....1750	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 7, 1810
Livermore, Samuel.....	Mass.	May 14, 1732	N. H.	Lawyer.	May 18, 1803
Marshall, Humphrey.....	F. Va.	.....1780	Ky.	Unknown.	July 1, 1841
Martin, Alexander.....	N. J.	.....1740	N. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. —, 1807
Mason, Stevens T.....	Va.	.....1760	Va.	Unknown.	May 10, 1803
Paine, Elijah.....	Conn.	Jan. 1, 1757	Va.	Unknown.	April 28, 1842
Potts, Richard.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Read, Jacob.....	F. S. C.	.....1752	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Robinson, Moses.....	D. Mass.	Mar. 26, 1741	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 26, 1813
Ross, James.....	F. Pa.	July 12, 1762	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 27, 1847
Rutherford, John.....	N. Y.	.....1760	N. J.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1840
Sedgwick, Theo.....	F. Conn.	May 9, 1746	Mass.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1813
Stockton, Richard.....	F. N. J.	April 17, 1764	N. J.	Lawyer.	Mar. 7, 1828
Strong, Caleb.....	F. Mass.	Jan. 9, 1745	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 7, 1819
Tatnall, Josiah.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Soldier.	June 6, 1803
Tazewell, Henry.....	Va.	.....1753	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1799

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Tichenor, Isaac.....	F. N. J.	Feb. 8, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 11, 1838
Tracy, Uriah.....	F. Conn.	Feb. 2, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer.	July 19, 1807
Trumbull, Jonathan.....	F. Conn.	Mar. 28, 1740	Conn.	Varied.	Aug. 7, 1807
Vining, John.....	Va.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	.....
Walton, George.....	Va.	.....1740	Ga.	Lawyer.	Feb. 2, 1804

Total Senators, **43**. Lawyers, **25**. Occupation Unknown, **10**. Merchants, **3**. Varied, **2**. Soldier, **1**. Agriculturist, **1**. Physician, **1**. Foreign Born, **3**: Including Ireland, **1**; England, **2**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ames, Fisher.....	F. Mass.	April 9, 1758	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 4, 1808
Bailey, Theodorius D.....	D. N. Y.	June 11, 1752	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 6, 1828
Baldwin, Abraham.....	D. Conn.	Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1807
Bard, David.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....1815
Benton, Lemuel.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Blount, Thomas.....	N. C.	.....1760	N. C.	Soldier.	Feb. 7, 1812
Chaunce, Benjamin.....	R. I.	Sept. 13, 1753	R. I.	Lawyer.	.....
Bradbury, Theop'is.....	Mass.	Nov. 9, 1739	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 6, 1803
Brent, Richard.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1814
Bryan, Nathan.....	N. C.	.....1748	N. C.	Unknown.	June 4, 1798
Buck, Daniel.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....1817
Burgess, Dempsey.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier.	.....
Cabell, Samuel J.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Soldier.	Sept. 4, 1818
Carstie, Gabriel.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Chapman, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....1812
Clopton, John.....	D. Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Coit, Joshua.....	Conn.	Oct. 7, 1758	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1798
Cooper, William.....	F. N. J.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Coles, Isaac.....	D. Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Crabb, Jeremiah.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Craig, William.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Dana, Samuel W.....	F. Conn.	July —, 1757	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Dayton, James.....	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1758	Conn.	Jurist.	Aug. 3, 1797
Dayton, Jonathan.....	N. J.	Oct. 16, 1760	N. J.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1824

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Dearborn, Henry.....D	N. H.	Feb. 23, 1751	Mass.	Physician.	June 6, 1829
Dent, George.....D	Md.	.....	Unknown.	.....	.....
Duval, Gabriel.....D	Md.	Dec. 6, 1752	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 6, 1844
Earl, Samuel.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Ege, George.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Findley, William.....D	Ire'd.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Unknown.	April 7, 1821
Foster, Abiel.....D	Mass.	Aug. 8, 1735	N. H.	Clergyman	Feb. 6, 1806
Foster, Dwight.....F	Mass.	Dec. 7, 1737	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 29, 1823
Franklin, Jesse.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Sept. 20, 1823
Freeman, Nathaniel.....D	Mass.	April 8, 1741	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 20, 1827
Gallatin, Albert.....D	Switz	Jan. 29, 1761	Pa.	Banker.	Aug. 12, 1849
Gilbert, Ezekiel.....D	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 11, 1842
Giles, William B.....D	Va.	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 4, 1830
Gillespie, James.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 3, 1814
Gilman, Nicholas.....F	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	May 3, 1814
Glenn, Henry.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 14, 1814
Goodhue, Benjamin.....D	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	July 28, 1814
Goodrich, Chauncey.....D	Conn.	Oct. 20, 1759	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1823
Greenup, Christopher.....D	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	April 24, 1818
Gregg, Andrew.....D	Conn.	June 10, 1753	Pa.	Agriculturist	May 20, 1835
Griswold, Roger.....F	Conn.	May 21, 1762	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1812
Grove, William B.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hancock, George.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 1, 1820
Hampton, George.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Agriculturist	Feb. 4, 1834
Harper, Robert G.....D	Va.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1825
Harrison, Carter B.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Hartley, Thomas.....D	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1748	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1800
Hathorn, John.....F	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 7, 1799
Havens, Jonathan N.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Heath, John.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Heister, Daniel.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Henderson, Thomas.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Hillhouse, James.....F	Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1832
Hindman, William.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1822
Holland, James.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Jackson, Andrew.....D	N. C.	Mar. 15, 1767	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 8, 1845
Jackson, George.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Kittera, John W.....F	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Kitchell, Aaron.....D	N. J.	July 10, 1747	N. J.	Blacksmith.	June 25, 1820
Leonard, George.....D	Mass.	July 4, 1729	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1819
Livingston, Edward.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1826
Locke, Matthew.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Sept. 7, 1801
Lyman, Samuel.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Lyman, William.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Macon, Nathaniel.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Macley, Samuel.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Madison, James.....D	Va.	Mar. 16, 1751	Va.	Lawyer.	June 28, 1836
Malbone, Francis.....F	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Unknown.	June 4, 1809

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Milledge, John.....D	Va.	.....	1757 Ga.	Soldier	Feb. 19, 1819
Moore, Andrew.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown	May 24, 1821
Munckenberg, Fred A.....D	Va.	June 2, 1750	Pa.	Clergyman	.....
Murray, William V.....F	Md.	.....	1762 Md.	.....	Dec. 11, 1803
New, Anthony.....D	Va.	.....	1747 Va.	Unknown	Mar. 2, 1823
Nicholas, John.....D	Va.	.....	1763 Va.	Unknown	Dec. 31, 1819
Orr, Alexander D.....D	Va.	.....	1765 Ky.	Unknown	June 21, 1835
Patton, John.....D	Del.	.....	1746 Del.	Unknown	June 17, 1801
Page, John.....D	Va.	April 17, 1743	Va.	Unknown	Oct. 11, 1808
Parker, Josiah.....D	R. I.	Nov. 5, 1764	R. I.	Lawyer	Sept. 26, 1835
Potter, Elisha E.....F	Va.	.....	1770 Va.	Unknown	May 26, 1835
Preston, Francis.....D	Mass.	.....	1751 Mass.	Clergyman	Feb. 12, 1831
Reed, John.....F	Pa.	.....	.....	Unknown	.....
Richards, John.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown	.....
Rutherford, Robert.....D	Conn.	May 9, 1746	Mass.	Lawyer	Jan. 24, 1813
Sedgwick, Theodore F.....D	N. H.	.....	1757 N. H.	Lawyer	Aug. 2, 1830
Sherburne, John S.....D	Pa.	.....	.....	Lawyer	April 4, 1824
Sitgreaves, Samuel.....D	Mass.	.....	.....	Unknown	.....
Skinner, Thompson J.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer	.....
Smith, Isaac.....D	N. H.	Nov. 29, 1759	N. H.	Lawyer	Sept. 21, 1842
Smith, Jeremiah.....F	Conn.	April 4, 1759	Vt.	Lawyer	Dec. 2, 1810
Smith, Nathaniel.....D	Conn.	Jan. 6, 1762	Conn.	Lawyer	Mar. 9, 1822
Smith, Samuel.....D	S. C.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Unknown	April 23, 1839
Smith, William.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	.....
Sprigg, Richard.....D	Vt.	.....	Md.	Unknown	.....
Sprigg, Thomas.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	.....
Strudwick, William.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown	.....
Swanwick, John.....D	Mass.	.....	1759 Pa.	Unknown	.....
Swift, Zephaniah.....D	Mass.	.....	1759 Conn.	Lawyer	Sept. 27, 1823
Tatom, Absalom.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown	.....
Thatcher, George.....D	Mass.	April 12, 1754	Mass.	Unknown	April 6, 1824
Thomas, Richard.....D	Pa.	.....	1745 Pa.	Unknown	.....
Thompson, Mark.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown	.....
Tracy, Uriah.....F	Conn.	Feb. 2, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer	July 9, 1807
Van Allen, John E.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Vann Cortlandt, Phil. D.....D	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor	Nov. 5, 1831
Varnum, Joseph B.....D	Mass.	.....	1759 Mass.	Unknown	Sept. 11, 1821
Venable, Abraham.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Dec. 26, 1811
Wadsworth, Peleg.....D	Mass.	May 6, 1748	Mass.	Merchant	Nov. 18, 1829
Williams, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Wynn, Richard.....D	Va.	.....	S. C.	Soldier	.....

Total Representatives, **114**. Occupation Unknown, **58**. Lawyers, **38**. Soldiers, **4**. Merchants, **3**. Clergymen, **3**. Agriculturists, **2**. Varied, **1**. Physician, **1**. Jurist, **1**. Banker, **1**. Blacksmith, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Foreign Born, **2**: Including Ireland, **1**; Switzerland, **1**.

Fifth Congress of the United States, from 1797 to 1799.

- 1797—Frederick College, in Maryland, was founded.
- 1797—Great yellow-fever epidemic along the Atlantic coast, as far north as New York city.
- 1798—The Cabinet Department of the Navy established.
- 1798—Washington declared commander-in-chief of all the armies.

John Adams, Pres. Thomas Jefferson, Vice-Pres. Timothy Pickering, of Mass., and John Marshall, of Va., Sec'y's of State. Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., and Samuel Dexter, of Mass., Sec'y of Treas. James McHenry, of Md., and Samuel Dexter, of Mass., Sec'y's of War. George Cabot, of Mass., and Benjamin Stoddard, of Md., Sec'y's of Navy. Charles Lee, of Va., Atty Gen. Jonathan Dayton, of N. J., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1798—The national ode of "Hail Columbia" written by Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia.

1799—The frigate Constellation captured the French frigate L'Insurgente, off the West Indies. French loss, 66 men killed and wounded. American loss, 1 killed, and 3 wounded.

1799—The gradual abolition of slavery in the State of New York provided for; males to be free at 28 years old, and females at 25.

F, indicates Federalist. D, Democrat.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anderson, Joseph.....D	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1757	Tenn.	Lawyer	April 17, 1837
Bingham, William.....D	Pa.	.....	.....	Unknown	Feb. 7, 1804
Blodsworth, Timothy.....D	N. C.	.....	1736 N. C.	Varied	Aug. 24, 1814
Blount, William.....D	N. C.	.....	1744 Tenn.	Unknown	Mar. 21, 1800
Bradford, William.....D	Mass.	Nov. 4, 1729	R. I.	Lawyer	July 6, 1808
Brown, John.....D	Va.	Sept. 12, 1757	Ky.	Lawyer	July 27, 1828
Chipman, Nathaniel.....D	Conn.	Nov. 15, 1752	Vt.	Lawyer	Feb. 13, 1843
Clayton, Joshua.....D	Del.	.....	Del.	Physician	Aug. 11, 1798
Cocke, William.....D	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer	.....
Davenport, Franklin.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer	.....
Foster, Theodore.....D	Mass.	April 29, 1752	R. I.	Lawyer	Jan. 13, 1828
Goodhue, Benjamin.....D	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1748	Mass.	Merchant	July 28, 1814
Greene, Ray.....D	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer	.....
Gunn, James.....D	Va.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer	.....
Henry, John.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer	Dec. 16, 1798
Hillhouse, James.....F	Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer	Dec. 29, 1832
Hobart, John S.....D	Conn.	.....	1738 N. Y.	Lawyer	Feb. 4, 1805
Howard, John E.....D	Md.	June 4, 1752	Md.	Soldier	Oct. 12, 1827
Hunter, John.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Agriculturist	.....
Jackson, Andrew.....D	N. C.	.....	1751 Tenn.	Unknown	Jan. 8, 1845
Langdon, John.....D	N. H.	June 25, 1741	N. H.	Merchant	Sept. 18, 1819
Latimer, Henry.....D	Del.	April 24, 1752	Del.	Physician	Dec. 19, 1819
Lawrence, John.....D	Eng.	.....	1750 N. Y.	Lawyer	Nov. 7, 1810
Livermore, Samuel.....D	Mass.	May 14, 1732	N. H.	Lawyer	May 18, 1803
Lloyd, James.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	.....
Marshall, Humphrey.....D	Va.	.....	1780 Ky.	Unknown	July 1, 1841
Martin, Alexander.....D	N. J.	.....	1740 Va.	Unknown	Nov. 1, 1807
Mason, Stevens T.....D	N. C.	.....	1760 Va.	Unknown	May 10, 1803
North, William.....D	N. Y.	.....	1753 N. Y.	Soldier	Jan. 4, 1836
Paine, Elijah.....F	Conn.	Jan. 21, 1757	Vt.	Lawyer	April 28, 1842
Pinckney, Charles.....D	S. C.	Mar. 9, 1758	S. C.	Lawyer	Feb. 25, 1822
Read, Jacob.....D	S. C.	.....	1752 S. C.	Lawyer	July 17, 1816
Ross, James.....D	Pa.	July 12, 1762	Pa.	Lawyer	Nov. 27, 1847
Rutherford, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	1760 N. J.	Lawyer	Feb. 23, 1840

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Sedgwick, Theodore F.....D	Conn.	May 9, 1746	Mass.	Lawyer	Jan. 24, 1813
Schuyler, Philip.....D	N. Y.	Nov. 22, 1733	N. Y.	Soldier	Nov. 18, 1804
Smith, Daniel.....D	N. J.	.....	1759 Tenn.	Unknown	July 1, 1818
Stockton, Richard.....F	N. J.	April 17, 1764	N. J.	Lawyer	Mar. 7, 1828
Tatnell, Josiah.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Soldier	June 6, 1803
Tazewell, Henry.....D	Va.	.....	1753 Va.	Lawyer	Jan. 24, 1799
Tichenor, Isaac.....D	N. J.	Feb. 8, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer	Dec. 11, 1838
Tracy, Uriah.....F	Conn.	Feb. 2, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer	July 19, 1807
Vining, John.....D	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown	.....
Watson, James.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Wells, William H.....D	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown	Mar. 11, 1829

Total Senators, **45**. Lawyers, **26**. Occupation Unknown, **8**. Soldiers, **5**. Merchants, **2**. Physicians, **2**. Agriculturist, **1**. Varied, **1**. Foreign Born, **1**: Including England, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, John.....F	Mass.	.....	1763 Conn.	Lawyer	July 31, 1812
Benton, Lemuel.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	.....
Baer, George, Jr.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Merchant	.....
Baldwin, Abraham.....D	Conn.	Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer	Mar. 4, 1807
Bard, David.....D	Penn.	.....	Penn.	Unknown	.....
Bartlett, Bailey.....F	Mass.	.....	1750 Mass.	Merchant	Sept. 9, 1830
Bayard, James A.....F	Penn.	July 28, 1767	Del.	Lawyer	Aug. 6, 1815
Blount, Thomas.....D	N. C.	.....	1760 N. C.	Soldier	Feb. 7, 1812
Brace, Jonathan.....D	Conn.	Nov. 12, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer	Aug. 26, 1837
Bradbury, Theophilus.....D	Mass.	Nov. 13, 1757	Mass.	Lawyer	Sept. 6, 1803
Brent, Richard.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Dec. 30, 1814
Brooks, David.....D	Penn.	.....	1756 N. Y.	Jurist	Aug. 30, 1838
Brown, Robert.....D	Pa.	.....	.....	Unknown	.....
Bryan, Nathan.....D	N. C.	.....	1748 N. C.	Unknown	June 4, 1798
Bullock, Stephen.....D	Mass.	.....	1736 Mass.	Unknown	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Burges, Dempsey	N. C.		N. C.	Soldier		Machir, James	Va.		Va.	Unknown	June 25, 1827	
Cabell, Samuel J.	Va.		Va.	Soldier	Sept. 4, 1818	Matthews, William	Md.		Md.	Unknown		
Champlin, Christ. G.	R. I.	April 12, 1768	R. I.	Unknown	Mar. 18, 1840	McClennahan, Blair	Penn.		Pa.	Unknown		
Chapman, Jonathan	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown		McDowell, Joseph	Va.		N. C.	Soldier		
Claborn, Thomas	Va.		Va.	Unknown	1812	Milledge, John	Ga.	1757	Ga.	Soldier	Feb. 9, 1819	
Claborn, Wm. C. C.	Va.		Tenn.	Lawyer	Nov. 23, 1817	Morgan, Daniel	N. J.	1733	Va.	Soldier	July 6, 1802	
Clay, Matthew	D		Va.	Unknown	1815	Morris, Lewis R.	Vt.	1753	Vt.	Unknown		
Clopton, John	D		Va.	Unknown	Sept. 11, 1816	New, Anthony	D	1743	Va.	Unknown	Mar. 2, 1833	
Cochran, James	N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1769	N. Y.	Unknown	Nov. 7, 1848	Nicholas, John	D	1763	Va.	Unknown	Dec. 31, 1819	
Coit, Joshua	Conn.	Oct. 7, 1758	Conn.	Lawyer	Sept. 5, 1798	Otis, Harrison G.	F	Mass.	Oct. 8, 1765	Mass.	Lawyer	Oct. 28, 1848
Craig, William	Md.		Md.	Lawyer		Parker, Isaac	Va.	Mass.	Oct. 17, 1768	Mass.	Lawyer	May 26, 1830
Dana, Samuel W.	F		Conn.	Unknown	July 21, 1830	Parker, Josiah	Va.		Va.	Unknown	Mar. 21, 1810	
Davenport, James	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1758	Conn.	Jurist	Aug. 3, 1797	Pinkney, Thomas	F	S. C.	Oct. 23, 1750	S. C.	Jurist	Nov. 2, 1828
Davis, Thomas T.			Ky.	Unknown		Potter, Elijah R.	F	R. I.	Nov. 5, 1764	R. I.	Lawyer	Sept. 6, 1835
Dawson, John	Va.		Va.	Lawyer	Mar. 30, 1814	Reed, John	F	Mass.		Mass.	Clergyman	Feb. 12, 1831
Dayton, Jonathan	N. J.	Oct. 16, 1760	N. J.	Soldier	Oct. 9, 1824	Rutledge, John	F	S. C.		S. C.	Lawyer	Sept. 1, 1819
Dennis, John	Md.		Md.	Agricult'ist	Aug. 17, 1807	Schureman, James	F	N. J.		N. J.	Soldier	Jan. 23, 1824
Dent, George	Md.		Md.	Unknown		Sewall, Samuel	Mass.	Dec. 11, 1757	Mass.	Lawyer	June 8, 1814	
Edmond, William	F	Sept. 28, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer	Aug. 1, 1838	Shepard, William	Mass.	Dec. 1, 1737	Mass.	Soldier	Nov. 11, 1817	
Ege, George	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown		Sinnickson, Thomas	N. J.		N. J.	Merchant	May 15, 1817	
Eggleston, Joseph	Va.	Nov. 24, 1754	Va.	Soldier	Feb. 13, 1811	Sitgreaves, Samuel	F	Penn.		Penn.	Lawyer	April 4, 1824
Elmendorf, Lucas	N. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer	Aug. 17, 1843	Skinner, Thompson J.	D	Mass.		Mass.	Unknown	
Evans, Thomas	Va.		Va.	Lawyer		Spaight, Richard D.	D	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown	Sept. 6, 1802
Findley, William	D	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier	April 7, 1821	Sprague, Peleg	Mass.	Dec. 10, 1756	N. H.	Lawyer		1800
Foster, Abel	Mass.	Aug. 8, 1735	N. H.	Clergyman	Feb. 6, 1806	Sprigg, Richard	Md.		Md.	Unknown		
Foster, Dwight	F		Mass.	Lawyer	April 23, 1823	Taggart, Jeremiah	F	N. H.	Nov. 29, 1759	N. H.	Lawyer	Sept. 21, 1842
Fowler, John	Va.		Ky.	Soldier	Aug. 22, 1840	Smith, John	D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown	Aug. 8, 1816
Freeman, Jonathan	N. H.		N. H.	Varied	1808	Smith, Nathaniel	F	Conn.	Jan. 6, 1762	Conn.	Lawyer	Mar. 9, 1822
Freeman, Nathaniel	Mass.	April 8, 1741	Mass.	Lawyer	Sept. 20, 1827	Smith, Samuel	D	Penn.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Varied	April 23, 1839
Gallatin, Albert	D		Pa.	Banker	Aug. 12, 1849	Smith, William	F	S. C.		S. C.	Unknown	1812
Giles, William B.	D		Va.	Lawyer	Dec. 4, 1830	Smith, William	D	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer	June 26, 1840
Gillespie, James	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown	Jan. 6, 1805	Stenter, Thomas	D	Va.		N. C.	Soldier	June 1, 1832
Glenn, Henry	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown	Aug. 14, 1814	Stewart, Richard	D	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown	April 9, 1816
Goodrich, Chauncey	Conn.	Oct. 20, 1759	Conn.	Lawyer	Aug. 18, 1823	Swanwick, John	D	N. C.		Pa.	Unknown	1798
Gordon, William	Pa.		N. H.	Lawyer	May 8, 1802	Swatcher, George	Mass.	April 12, 1754	Mass.	Lawyer	April 6, 1824	
Gregg, Andrew	Pa.	June 10, 1755	Pa.	Agricult'ist	May 20, 1835	Thomas, Richard	Penn.		Pa.	Unknown	1832	
Griswold, Roger	F		Conn.	Lawyer	Oct. 25, 1812	Thompson, Mark			N. J.	Unknown		
Grove, William B.	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown		Tillinghast, Thomas	R. I.	Aug. 21, 1742	R. I.	Jurist	Aug. 26, 1821	
Hanna, John A.	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown		Trigg, Abram			Va.	Unknown		
Harper, Robert G.	D		Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 15, 1825	Trigg, John	Va.		Va.	Unknown	May 17, 1804	
Harrison, Carter B.	Va.		Va.	Unknown		Van Allen, John F.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown		
Hartley, Thomas	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1748	Pa.	Lawyer	Dec. 21, 1800	Van Cortlandt, Phil.	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor	Nov. 5, 1831	
Havens, Jonathan N.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown	July 7, 1799	Varnum, Joseph B.	Mass.		Mass.	Unknown	Sept. 11, 1821	
Heister, Joseph	Pa.	Nov. 18, 1752	Pa.	Merchant	June 10, 1832	Venable, Abraham	Va.		Va.	Unknown	Dec. 26, 1811	
Hindman, William	Md.		Md.	Unknown	Jan. 26, 1822	Wadsworth, Peleg	Mass.	May 6, 1748	Mass.	Merchant	Nov. 18, 1829	
Holmes, David	Va.		Va.	Unknown	Aug. 20, 1832	Wain, Robert	F	Penn.	1765	Pa.	Merchant	Jan. 24, 1836
Hosmer, Ezekiah L.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown		Williams, Robert	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown		
Inlay, James H.	N. J.		N. J.	Educator			N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer		
Jones, Walter	D		Va.	Physician	Dec. 31, 1815							
Kittera, John W.	F		Pa.	Lawyer								
Livingston, Edward D.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer	May 23, 1836							
Locke, Matthew	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown	Sept. 7, 1801							
Lynan, Samuel	Mass.		Mass.	Unknown	1802							
Lyon, Matthew	Ire'd.		Vt.	Varied	Aug. 1, 1832							
Macou, Nathaniel	D		N. C.	Soldier	June 29, 1837							

Total Representatives 117. Unknown Occupation, 48. Lawyers, 34. Soldiers, 10. Merchants, 6. Jurists, 4. Varied, 3. Clergymen, 2. Agriculturists, 2. Banker, 1. Surveyor, 1. Educator, 1. Physician, 1. Foreign Born, 2; including Ireland, 1; Switzerland, 1.

Total Representatives, 117. Unknown Occupation, 48. Lawyers, 34. Soldiers, 14. Merchants, 6. Jurists, 4. Varied, 3. Clergymen, 2. Agriculturists, 2. Banker, 1. Surveyor, 1. Educator, 1. Physician, 1. Foreign Born, 2: Including Ireland, 1; Switzerland, 1.

Sixth Congress of the United States, from 1799 to 1801.

1799—Humboldt began his South American Explorations in Venezuela, July 16.
1799—George Washington died, Dec. 14, at Mt. Vernon, profoundly mourned.
1799—First Teachers' Association in America formed at Middlesex, Conn.
1800—Congressional Library established.
1800—The city of Washington, D. C., became the permanent capital of the United States in June.

John Adams, Pres. Thomas Jefferson, Vice-Pres.
Timothy Pickens, of Mass., and John Marshall, of Va., Sec'y's of State. Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., and Samuel Dexter, of Mass., Sec'y's of Treas. James McHenry, of Md., and Samuel Dexter, of Mass., Sec'y's of War. Benjamin Stoddard, of Md., Sec'y of Navy. Charles Lee, of Va., Att'y Gen. Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

1800—First United States Land Office opened at Chillicothe, O.
1801—Tripoli declared war upon the United States, June 10.
1801—San Domingo declared an independent republic, July 1.
1801—First written Presidential Message delivered to Congress by Thomas Jefferson.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat, and W, Whig.

SENATORS.						SENATORS.					
	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.		Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anderson, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1757	Tenn.	Lawyer	April 17, 1837	Morris, Gouverneur	N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1752	Va.	Lawyer	Nov. 6, 1816
Armstrong, John.....	Pa.	Nov. 25, 1755	N. Y.	Soldier	April 1, 1843	Nicholas, Wilson C.	N. J.		Va.	Soldier	Oct. 10, 1820
Baldwin, Abraham.....	D Conn.	Nov. 6, 1734	Ga.	Lawyer	Mar. 4, 1817	Ogden, Aaron.....	N. J.	Dec. 3, 1756	N. J.	Lawyer	April 19, 1839
Bingham, William.....	Pa.	1751	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 7, 1804	Paine, Elijah.....	F Conn.	Jan. 21, 1757	Vt.	Varied	April 28, 1842
Bloodworth, Timothy.....	N. C.	1736	N. C.	Varied.	Aug. 24, 1814	Pinkney, Charles.....	D S. C.	Mar. 9, 1757	S. C.	Lawyer	Feb. 25, 1822
Brown, John.....	Va.	Sept. 12, 1757	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 27, 1828	Read, Jacob.....	F S. C.		N. C.	Lawyer	July 17, 1816
Chipman, Nathaniel.....	Conn.	Nov. 15, 1752	Vt.	Lawyer.	Feb. 13, 1843	Ross, James.....	F Pa.	July 12, 1762	Pa.	Lawyer	Nov. 27, 1847
Cooke, William.....	Va.		Tenn.	Lawyer.		Schureman, James.....	F N. J.		N. J.	Soldier	Jan. 23, 1824
Dayton, Jonathan.....	N. J.	Oct. 16, 1760	N. J.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1824	Tracy, Uriah.....	F Conn.	Feb. 2, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer	July 19, 1807
Dexter, Samuel.....	F Mass.	May 14, 1761	Mass.	Lawyer	May 3, 1816	Watson, James.....	D N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Foster, Dwight.....	F Mass.	Dec. 7, 1757	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 23, 1823	Wells, William H.....	D Del.		Del.	Unknown.	Mar. 11, 1829
Foster, Theo.....	Mass.	April 29, 1752	R. I.	Lawyer.	Jan. 13, 1828						
Franklin, Jesse.....	D N. C.		N. C.	Unknown.	Sept. 1823						
Goodhue, Benjamin.....	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	July 28, 1814						
Greene, Ray.....	D R. I.	1784	R. I.	Lawyer.							
Gunn, James.....	Va.		Ga.	Lawyer.							
Hillhouse, James.....	F Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1832						
Hindman, William.....	Md.		Md.	Unknown.	Jan. 20, 1822						
Howard, John E.....	D Md.	June 4, 1752	Md.	Soldier.	Oct. 12, 1827						
Langdon, John.....	D N. H.	June 25, 1741	N. H.	Merchant.	Sept. 18, 1819						
Latimer, Henry.....	F Del.	April 24, 1752	Del.	Physician.	Dec. 19, 1819						
Lawrence, John.....	Eng	1750	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 7, 1810						
Livermore, Samuel.....	Mass.	May 14, 1732	N. H.	Lawyer.	May 18, 1803						
Lloyd, James.....	Md.		Md.	Unknown.							
Marshall, Humphrey.....	F Va.	1780	Ky.	Unknown.	July 1, 1841						
Mason, Jonathan.....	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1752	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 1, 1831						
Mason, Stephen T.....	Va.	1760	Va.	Soldier.	May 10, 1803						

Total Senators. 34. Lawyers. 21. Occupation Unknown. 7. Soldiers. 5. Varied. 2. Merchants. 2. Physician. 1. Foreign Born. 1: Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.

	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Akron, Willis.....	D N. C.		N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Bacon, George.....	F Md.		Md.	Merchant.	
Bailey, Theodoros.....	D N. Y.	June 11, 1750	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 6, 1828
Bartlett, Bailey.....	F Mass.	July 11, 1750	Mass.	Merchant.	Sept. 9, 1830
Bayard, James A.....	F Pa.	July 28, 1767	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 6, 1806
Bird, John.....	D Conn.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Bishop, Phannuel.....	Mass		Mass.	Unknown.	
Brace, Jonathan.....	F Conn.	Nov. 12, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 26, 1826

Total Senators, 38. Lawyers, 21. Occupation Unknown, 7. Soldiers, 5. Varied, 2. Merchants, 2. Physician, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alston, Willis.....	D	N. C.	N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837.
Baer, George.....		Md.	Md.	Merchant.	
Bailey, Theodoros.....	D	N. Y.	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 6, 1828.
Bailett, Bailey.....	F	Mass.	Mass.	Merchant.	Sept. 9, 1830.
Barclay, James A.....	D	Pa.	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 6, 1815.
Bird, John.....	D	Conn.	N. Y.	Lawyer.	1806.
Bishop, Phaniel.....		Mass.	Mass.	Unknown.	
Braze, Jonathan.....		Conn.	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 26, 1837.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Brown, John.....	R. I.	Jan. 27, 1736	R. I.	Merchant.	Sept. 20, 1803
Brown, Robert.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Cabell, Samuel J.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Soldier.	Sept. 4, 1818
Champlin, Christ. G.....	R. I.	April 12, 1768	R. I.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1840
Christie, Gabriel.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Claiborne, Wm. C. C. D.....	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1817
Clay, Matthew.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Condict, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Physician.	May 4, 1834
Cooper, William.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Craig, William.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Dana, Samuel W.....	Conn.	July 1, 1755	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Davenport, Franklin.....	Conn.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Davenport, John.....	Conn.	Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1830
Davis, Thomas T.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Dawson, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 30, 1814
Dennis, John.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Agriculturist.	Aug. 17, 1807
Dent, George.....	D.	.....	D.	Unknown.	.....
Dixon, Joseph H.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Edmond, William.....	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 1, 1838
Eggleston, Joseph.....	Va.	Nov. 24, 1754	Va.	Soldier.	Feb. 13, 1811
Elmendorf, Lucas.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 17, 1843
Evans, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Foster, Abiel.....	Mass.	Aug. 8, 1735	N. H.	Clergyman.	Feb. 6, 1806
Foster, David.....	Mass.	Dec. 7, 1757	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 29, 1823
Fowler, John.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Soldier.	Aug. 22, 1841
Freeman, Jonathan.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Gallatin, Albert.....	Switz.	Jan. 29, 1761	Pa.	Banker.	Aug. 12, 1849
Glenn, Henry.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 14, 1814
Goodrich, Chauncey.....	Conn.	Oct. 20, 1759	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1823
Goodrich, Elizur.....	Conn.	Mar. 24, 1761	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 1, 1849
Gordon, William.....	.....	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	May 8, 1802
Goode, Samuel.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Gray, Edwin.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Gregg, Andrew.....	Pa.	June 10, 1755	Pa.	Merchant.	May 20, 1835
Griswold, Roger.....	Conn.	May 21, 1762	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1812
Grove, William B.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hanna, John A.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Harper, Robert.....	D.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1825
Harrison, William H.....	Va.	Feb. 9, 1773	N. W. T.	Soldier.	April 4, 1841
Hartley, Thomas.....	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1748	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1800
Heister, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 18, 1752	Pa.	Merchant.	June 10, 1832
Henderson, Arch'd.....	N. C.	Aug. 7, 1768	N. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1822
Hill, William H.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Holmes, David.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1832
Huger, Benjamin.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Imley, James H.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Teacher.	.....
Irwin, James.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Jackson, George.....	D.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 13, 1801
Jones, James.....	Md.	.....	Pa.	Blacksmith.	June 25, 1820
Kitchell, Aaron.....	N. J.	July 10, 1744	N. J.	Blacksmith.	.....
Kittera, John W.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Lee, Henry.....	Va.	Jan. 29, 1756	Va.	Soldier.	Mar. 25, 1818
Lee, Silas.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Leib, Michael.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Physician.	Dec. 28, 1822
Lincoln, Levi.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Livingston, Edward.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 23, 1836
Lyman, Samuel.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Lynn, James.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1820
Lyon, Matthew.....	Ireland	.....	Vt.	Varied.	Aug. 1, 1822
Macon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
McMillan, William.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1817
Marshall, John.....	Va.	Sept. 24, 1755	Va.	Lawyer.	July 6, 1835
Mattoon, Ebenezer.....	Mass.	Aug. 19, 1755	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1843
Morris, Lewis R.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	.....
Muhlenberg, P. J. G.....	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1746	Pa.	Clergyman.	Oct. 1, 1807
New, Anthony.....	D.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 2, 1833
Nicholas, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 31, 1819
Nicholson, Joseph H.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	June 19, 1830
Nott, Abraham.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1848
Oris, Harrison G.....	F.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 21, 1810
Page, Robert.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 2, 1828
Parker, Josiah.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	June 19, 1834
Pinckney, Thomas.....	S. C.	Oct. 23, 1750	S. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 6, 1810
Platt, Jonas.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 19, 1834
Powell, Levin.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 11, 1829
Randolph, John.....	Va.	June 2, 1774	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1833
Reed, John.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 12, 1831
Read, Nathan.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Druggist.	Jan. 21, 1849
Rutledge, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 1, 1819
Sedgwick, Theo.....	Conn.	May 9, 1746	Mass.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1813
Sheafe, James.....	Mass.	Dec. 11, 1757	Mass.	Lawyer.	June 8, 1814
Shepherd, William.....	Mass.	Dec. 1, 1737	Mass.	Soldier.	Nov. 11, 1817
Smith, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 9, 1816
Smith, John C.....	Conn.	Feb. 12, 1765	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 7, 1845
Smith, Samuel.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Soldier.	April 23, 1839
Smilie, John.....	Ireland	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1813
Spaight, Richard.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Sept. 6, 1802
Stanford, Richard.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stewart, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Stone, David.....	N. C.	Feb. 17, 1770	N. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1818
Sumter, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	S. C.	Soldier.	June 1, 1832
Taliaferro, Benj.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Soldier.	Sept. 3, 1821
Tazewell, Littleton W.....	Va.	Dec. 17, 1774	Va.	Lawyer.	May 6, 1880
Tenney, Samuel.....	Mass.	.....	N. H.	Physician.	Feb. 6, 1816
Thatcher, George.....	Mass.	April 12, 1754	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 6, 1824
Thomas, John C.....	.....	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Thomas, Richard.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Thompson, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Trigg, Abram.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Trigg, John.....	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.	May 17, 1804
Van Gortlandt, Phil.....	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor.	Nov. 5, 1831
Vannum, Joseph B.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1821
Wadsworth, Peleg.....	Mass.	May 6, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	Nov. 18, 1829
Wain, Robert.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	Jan. 24, 1836
Williams, Lemuel.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Robert.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Woods, Henry.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....

Total Representatives, 115. Unknown Occupation, 42. Lawyers, 42. Soldiers, 11. Merchants, 8. Physicians, 3. Clergymen, 2. Agriculturist, 1. Banker, 1. Blacksmith, 1. Druggist, 1. Teacher, 1. Surveyor, 1. Varied, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including Ireland, 2, and Switzerland, 1.

* "Whigs," the popular name for a party in opposition to the Tories, here first made their appearance in Congress.

Seventh Congress of the United States, from 1801 to 1803.

- 1801—Tripoli declared war upon the United States, June 10.
- 1801—First suspension bridge in the world built across Jacob's creek, Pa.
- 1801—Blow-pipe invented by Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia.
- 1801—First full-blooded Merino buck imported into the United States.—Value, \$60.00.
- 1802—West Point Military Academy founded by the Government.

Thomas Jefferson, Pres. Aaron Burr, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. James Madison, of Va., Sec'y of State. Albert Gallatin, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. Henry Dearborn, of Mass., Sec'y of War. Benjamin Stoddard, of Md., and Robert Smith, of Md., Sec'ys of Navy. Levi Lincoln, of Mass., Att'y Gen. Nathaniel Macon, of N. C., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1802—First trade-sale for books in America held in New York, in June.
- 1802—First Academy of Fine Arts established in New York city.
- 1802—Starch first made from potatoes, by John Beddis, at Philadelphia.
- 1803—Louisiana purchased from France, April 30, for \$15,000,000.
- 1803—Piano-fortes first manufactured in the United States, at Boston, by A. & W. Brent.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat, and W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anderson, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1757	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	April 17, 1837
Armstrong, John.....	Pa.	Nov. 25, 1753	N. Y.	Soldier.....	April 1, 1843
Baldwin, Abraham.....	Conn.	Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 4, 1807
Bradley, Stephen B.....	Conn.	Feb. 20, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 16, 1830
Breckenridge, Jno.....	Va.	.....	1760 Ky.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 14, 1806
Brown, John.....	Va.	Sept. 12, 1757	Ky.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 27, 1828
Calhoun, John E.....	Conn.	Nov. 15, 1752	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 3, 1802
Chipman, Nathaniel.....	N. Y.	Mar. 2, 1759	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 13, 1843
Clinton, De Witt.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 11, 1828
Cooke, William.....	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Dayton, Jonathan.....	Mass.	Dec. 7, 1757	Mass.	Lawyer.....	April 29, 1823
Dwight, Foster.....	Mass.	April 29, 1752	R. I.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 13, 1828
Dwight, Theo.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer.....	.....
Ellery, Christopher.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier.....	Sept. 1, 1823
Franklin, Jesse.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer.....	.....
Greene, Ray.....	Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 21, 1832
Hillhouse, James.....	Md.	June 4, 1752	Md.	Unknown.....	Jan. 26, 1822
Hindman, William.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Soldier.....	Oct. 12, 1827
Howard, John E.....	Eng.	.....	1757 Ga.	Soldier.....	Mar. 19, 1806
Jackson, James.....	Pa.	Sept. 9, 1753	Pa.	Agriculturist.....	April 9, 1821
Logan, George.....	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1752	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 1, 1831
Mason, Jonathan.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	May 10, 1802
Mason, Stevens T.....	N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1752	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 6, 1836
Morris, Gouverneur.....	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1746	Pa.	Clergyman.....	Oct. 1, 1807
Muhlenberg, J. P. G.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Soldier.....	Oct. 10, 1820
Nicholas, Wilson C.....	Va.	.....	Va.	.....	.....

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ogden, Aaron.....	N. J.	Dec. 3, 1756	N. J.	Lawyer.....	April 19, 1839
Olcott, Simeon.....	Conn.	.....	1737 N. H.	Lawyer.....	.....
Pinckney, Charles.....	S. C.	Mar. 9, 1758	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 25, 1822
Plummer, William.....	Mass.	June 25, 1759	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 22, 1850
Ross, James.....	Pa.	July 12, 1762	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 27, 1847
Sheafe, James.....	F.	.....	1755 N. H.	Merchant.....	.....
Stone, David.....	N. C.	Feb. 17, 1770	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 7, 1818
Sumter, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	1734 S. C.	Soldier.....	June 1, 1832
Tracy, Uriah.....	Conn.	Feb. 2, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer.....	July 19, 1807
Wells, William H.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.....	Mar. 11, 1829
White, Samuel.....	Del.	.....	1762 Del.	Unknown.....	Nov. 4, 1809
Wright, Robert.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 7, 1826

Total Senators, 38. Lawyers, 24. Soldiers, 7. Occupation Unknown, 4. Merchant, 1. Clergyman, 1. Agriculturist, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alston, Willis.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.....	April 10, 1837
Archer, John.....	Md.	June 6, 1741	Md.	Physician.....	.....
Bacon, John.....	Conn.	.....	1737 Mass.	Clergyman.....	Oct. 25, 1820
Beaumont, John.....	N. Y.	June 11, 1762	N. Y.	Unknown.....	Sept. 6, 1828
Bayard, James A.....	Pa.	July 28, 1767	Del.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 6, 1815
Bishop, Thaniel.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Boude, Thomas.....	Pa.	.....	Unknown.	.....	.....
Bowie, Walter.....	Md.	.....	Unknown.	.....	.....
Brent, Richard.....	Va.	.....	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1814	.....
Brown, Robert.....	Pa.	.....	Unknown.	.....	.....
Butler, William.....	Va.	.....	S. C.	Physician.	Nov. 15, 1821
Cabell, Samuel J.....	Md.	.....	.....	Soldier.	Sept. 4, 1818
Campbell, John.....	F	July 4, 1765	Md.	Unknown.	June 23, 1828
Claibourne, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown.	.....
Clay, Matthew.....	D	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Clopton, John.....	D	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Condict, John.....	D	.....	.....	Physician.	May 4, 1834
Cutler, Manasseh.....	F	May 3, 1742	Mass.	Varied.	July 28, 1823
Cuts, Richard.....	D	June 22, 1771	Mass.	Varied.	April 7, 1845
Dana, Samuel W.....	F	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Davenport, John.....	F	Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1830
Davis, Thomas T.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Dawson, John.....	D	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 30, 1814
Dennis, John.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Agricult.	Aug. 17, 1807
Dickson, William.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Agricult.	.....
Early, Peter.....	Va.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 15, 1817
Elmendorf, Lucas.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 17, 1843
Elmer, Ebenezer.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Physician.	Oct. 18, 1843
Eustis, William.....	D	June 10, 1753	Mass.	Physician.	Feb. 6, 1825
Foster, Abiel.....	Mass.	Aug. 8, 1735	N. H.	Clergyman.	Feb. 6, 1806
Fowler, John.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Soldier.	Aug. 22, 1840
Giles, William B.....	D	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 4, 1830
Goddard, Colvin.....	Mass.	July 17, 1768	Conn.	.....	May 2, 1842
Gray, Edwin.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Gregg, Andrew.....	Pa.	June 10, 1755	Pa.	Agricult.	May 20, 1835
Griswold, Roger.....	F	Conn. May 21, 1762	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1812
Grove, William B.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hanna, John A.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hastings, Seth.....	Mass.	.....	.....	Lawyer.	.....
Heister, Daniel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	Aug. 8, 1804
Heister, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 18, 1752	Pa.	Merchant.	June 10, 1832
Helms, William.....	D	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Hemphill, Joseph.....	F	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 29, 1842
Henderson, Arch'ld.....	N. C.	Aug. 7, 1768	N. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1822
Hill, William H.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Hoge, William.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Holland, James.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Holmes, David.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1832
Huger, Benjamin.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hunt, Samuel.....	.....	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Jackson, George.....	D	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Johnson, Charles.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Jones, William.....	D	.....	.....	Varied.	Sept. 5, 1802
Lee, Silas.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Leib, Michael.....	D	.....	Pa.	Physician.	Dec. 28, 1822
Lowndes, Thomas.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	July 8, 1843
Macon, Nathaniel.....	D	.....	N. C.	Soldier.	June 20, 1837
Mattoon, Ebenezer.....	Mass.	Aug. 19, 1755	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1843
Mertwether, David.....	D	.....	Va.	Soldier.	Nov. 16, 1822
Milledge, John.....	Ga.	.....	Va.	Soldier.	Feb. 9, 1819
Mitchell, Samuel L.....	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1764	N. Y.	Physician.	Sept. 7, 1831
Moore, Thomas.....	.....	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Morris, Lewis R.....	Vt.	.....	1753	Vt.	Unknown.
Morris, Thomas.....	.....	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Mott, James.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	Dec. 10, 1813
New, Anthony.....	D	.....	1747	Va.	Mar. 2, 1833
Newton, Thomas.....	D	.....	1769	Va.	Aug. 5, 1847
Nicholson, Joseph H.....	Md.	.....	1770	Md.	Mar. 4, 1817
Perkins, Elias.....	Conn.	April 5, 1767	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1845
Pierce, Joseph.....	.....	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Plater, Thomas.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Randolph, John.....	D	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer.	May 24, 1833
Read, Nathan.....	F	.....	1760	Mass.	Druggist.
Rutledge, John.....	F	.....	1766	S. C.	Lawyer.
Shepard, William.....	Mass.	Dec. 1, 1737	Mass.	Soldier.	Sept. 1, 1819
Smilie, John.....	D	.....	1742	Pa.	Unknown.
Smith, Israel.....	Conn.	April 4, 1759	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 30, 1813
Smith, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 9, 1816
Smith, John.....	D	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. —, 1836
Smith, John C.....	F	Feb. 12, 1765	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 7, 1845
Smith, Josiah.....	Mass.	.....	1745	Mass.	Lawyer.
Smith, Samuel.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Unknown.	Mar. 28, 1803
Southard, Henry.....	N. Y.	Oct. —, 1749	N. J.	Varied.	June 2, 1842
Sprigg, Richard.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Stanford, Richard.....	D	.....	1768	N. C.	Unknown.
Stanley, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stanton, Joseph.....	K. I.	July 19, 1739	R. I.	Unknown.	Aug. 3, 1834
Stewart, John.....	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Sumter, Thomas.....	D	.....	1734	S. C.	Soldier.
Taliaferro, Benj.....	Va.	.....	1750	Ga.	Soldier.
Taliaferro, John.....	D	.....	1768	Va.	Unknown.
Tallmadge, Benj.....	F	Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Merchant.	Aug. 12, 1853
Thatcher, Samuel.....	Mass.	July 1, 1776	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 17, 1835
Thomas, David.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 19, 1872
Thompson, Philip R.....	Va.	.....	1776	Va.	Unknown.
Tenney, Samuel.....	Mass.	.....	N. H.	Physician.	Feb. 6, 1816
Tillinghast, Thomas.....	R. I.	Aug. 21, 1742	R. I.	Jurist.	Aug. 26, 1821
Trigg, Abram.....	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Trigg, John.....	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.	May 17, 1804
Upham, George B.....	N. H.	.....	1769	N. H.	Unknown.
Van Cortlandt, Phil.....	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor.	Feb. 10, 1848
Van Horne, Isaac.....	Pa.	.....	1770	N. Y.	Surveyor.
Van Ness, John P.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 5, 1831
Van Rensselaer, K.K.D	N. Y.	.....	1763	N. Y.	Unknown.
Varnum, Joseph B.....	Mass.	.....	1759	Mass.	Unknown.
Wadsworth, Peleg.....	Mass.	May 6, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	Sept. 11, 1821
Walker, Benjamin.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 18, 1829
Williams, Lemuel.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Robert.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Woods, Henry.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Wynn, Richard.....	Va.	.....	S. C.	Soldier.	.....
Wynns, Thomas.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Agricult.	June 3, 1825

Total Rep. 113. Unknown Occupation, 52. Lawyers, 25. Soldiers, 11. Physicians, 8. Agriculturists, 4. Varied, 4. Merchants, 6. Clergymen, 2. Druggist, 1. Jurist, 1. Surveyor, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including Ireland, 1.

Eighth Congress of the United States, from 1803 to 1805.

1803—Slavery was abolished in Canada.

1803—The first reaping machine in America was patented by Richard French and John J. Hawkins; but it was hardly a success.

1804—The gradual abolition of slavery in New Jersey was provided for by State laws.

1804—Humboldt explored the island of Cuba, remaining there two months.

Thomas Jefferson, Pres. Aaron Burr, Vice-Pres. James Madison, of Va., Sec'y of State. Albert Gallatin, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. Henry Dearborn, of Mass., Sec'y of War. Robert Smith, of Md., and Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass., Sec'ys of Navy. Levi Lincoln, of Mass., and Robert Smith, of Md., Att'y Gens. Nathaniel Macon, of N. C., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1804—Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel, at Weehawken, N. Y., by Aaron Burr, July 11.

1804—Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, Ill., was built by the Government.

1804—The first attempt at fish culture in the United States was made in South Carolina.

1805—A treaty of peace between the United States and Tripoli was consummated, June 3.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat, and W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, John Q.....	F	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer.
Anderson, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1751	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1848
Armstrong, John.....	Pa.	Nov. 25, 1755	N. Y.	Soldier.	April 17, 1837
Bailey, Theodorus.....	D	N. Y.	June 11, 1752	N. Y.	Unknown.
Baldwin, Abraham.....	D	Conn.	Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Unknown.
Bayard, James A.....	F	Pa.	July 28, 1767	Del.	Mar. 4, 1807
Bradley, Stephen R.....	D	Conn.	Feb. 20, 1754	Vt.	Aug. 6, 1815
Breckenridge, John.....	D	.....	1760	Ky.	Dec. 16, 1820
Brown, John.....	D	.....	1767	Ky.	Dec. 14, 1806
Butler, Pierce.....	D	Ir'd.	July 11, 1744	N. C.	Aug. 27, 1819
Clinton, DeWitt.....	D	N. Y.	Mar. 2, 1769	N. Y.	Feb. 15, 1822
Cooke, William.....	.....	.....	.....	Lawyer.	Feb. 11, 1828
Condict, John.....	D	.....	1755	N. J.	Physician.
Dayton, Jonathan.....	N. J.	Oct. 16, 1760	N. J.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1834
Ellery, Christopher.....	D	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Oct. 9, 1824
Franklin, Jesse.....	N. C.	.....	1758	N. C.	.....
Gallaud, John.....	D	.....	1758	S. C.	Sept. —, 1823
Giles, William B.....	F	.....	1763	N. C.	Feb. 26, 1836
Hillhouse, James.....	F	Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Aug. 9, 1829
Howland, Benjamin.....	D	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Dec. 29, 1832
Jackson, James.....	Eng.	.....	1757	Ga.	May 9, 1821
Logan, George.....	D	Pa.	Sept. 9, 1753	Pa.	Mar. 19, 1806
Macay, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	.....	Ag'cult.	April 9, 1821
Mitchell, Samuel L.....	D	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1764	N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1831

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Moore, Andrew.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	May 24, 1821
Nichols, Wilson C.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Soldier.	Oct. 10, 1820
Oleott, Simeon.....	F	Conn.	.....	1737	N. H.
Pickering, Timothy.....	Mass.	.....	1737	N. H.	Lawyer.
Plumer, William.....	Mass.	June 25, 1739	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1829
Potter, Samuel J.....	R. I.	.....	1750	R. I.	Unknown.
Smith, Israel.....	Conn.	April 4, 1759	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 22, 1850
Smith, John.....	D	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 1, 1804
Smith, John.....	D	.....	1735	N. Y.	Unknown.
Smith, Samuel.....	D	.....	1735	Ohio.	Aug. 9, 1816
Stone, David.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Soldier.	July 10, 1816
Sumter, Thomas.....	N. C.	Feb. 17, 1770	N. C.	Lawyer.	Apr. 23, 1839
Taylor, John.....	D	.....	1734	S. C.	Oct. 7, 1818
Tracy, Uriah.....	F	Conn.	Feb. 2, 1755	Conn.	June 1, 1832
Venable, Abraham B.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Ag'cult.	Aug. 20, 1824
Wells, William H.....	Del.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	July 19, 1807
White, Samuel.....	F	.....	1762	Del.	Dec. 26, 1811
Worthington, Thos.....	D	.....	1762	Del.	Mar. 11, 1829
Wright, Robert.....	D	.....	1774	Ohio.	Nov. 4, 1809
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unknown.	June 20, 1827
.....	.....	.....	.....	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1826

Total Senators, 43. Lawyers, 20. Occupation Unknown, 13. Soldiers, 6. Physicians, 2. Agriculturists, 2. Foreign Born, 2: Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alexander, Nath'l.	N. C.	Mar. 5, 1756	N. C.	Physician	Mar. 8, 1808
Alston, Willis.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Anderson, Isaac.	Pa.	June 6, 1741	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Archer, John.	W. Va.	.....	Pa.	Physician	..... 1810
Baldwin, Simeon.	F. Conn.	Dec. 14, 1761	Conn.	Unknown.	May 26, 1851
Bard, David.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1830
Bedinger, Geo. M.	Va.	.....	Ky.	Soldier	..... 1822
Betton, Silas.	N. H.	1764	N. H.	Unknown.	..... 1822
Bishop, Phaniel.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	..... 1822
Blackledge, Wm.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1828
Boyd, Adam.	D. Va.	Oct. 28, 1774	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 28, 1834
Boyle, John.	Pa.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	..... 1822
Bowie, Walter.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1822
Brown, Robert.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1822
Bryan, Joseph.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1822
Butler, William.	Va.	1759	S. C.	Physician	Nov. 15, 1821
Campbell, Geo. W.	D. Tenn.	1768	Tenn.	Lawyer	Feb. 17, 1843
Campbell, John.	F. Md.	July 4, 1765	Pa.	Unknown.	June 23, 1828
Cassey, Levi.	N. H.	Dec. 3, 1762	N. H.	Soldier	Feb. 1, 1807
Claggett, Clifton.	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer	Jan. 29, 1829
Chamberlain, Wm.	Conn.	Mar. 12, 1769	Vt.	Agri'cult'st	Sept. 5, 1841
Chittenden, Martin.	F. Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	..... 1812
Claiborne, Thomas.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 21, 1828
Clark, Christopher.	D. Pa.	1767	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1815
Clay, Joseph.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Clay, Matthew.	N. Y.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	..... 1816
Clinton, George, Jr.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	..... 1816
Clopton, John.	D. Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1816
Conrad, Fred.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Merchant.	April 15, 1808
Crowninshield, J.	D. Mass.	May 3, 1742	Mass.	Clergym'n	July 28, 1823
Cutler, Manasseh.	F. Mass.	June 22, 1771	Mass.	Varied.	April 7, 1845
Davis, Richard.	D. Mass.	July 1, 1757	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Deane, Samuel W.	Conn.	Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer	Nov. 23, 1820
Davenport, John.	F. Va.	1762	Va.	Lawyer	Mar. 30, 1814
Dawson, John.	D. Va.	.....	Pa.	Agri'cult'st	Aug. 17, 1807
Dennis, John.	.....	17	.....	.....	..... 1819
Dickson, William.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Agri'cult'st	..... 1819
Dwight, Thomas.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	..... 1819
Earle, John B.	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	..... 1819
Early, Peter.	.....	June 20, 1773	Ga.	Lawyer	Aug. 15, 1817
Elliot, James.	F. Va.	Aug. 9, 1752	Va.	Lawyer	Nov. 23, 1820
Elmer, Ebenezer.	N. J.	1752	N. J.	Physician	Oct. 18, 1843
Eppes, John W.	D. Va.	1773	Va.	Lawyer	Sept. 20, 1853
Eustis, William.	D. Mass.	June 10, 1753	Mass.	Physician	Feb. 6, 1825
Findley, William.	D. Ire'd.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier	April 7, 1821
Fowler, John.	Va.	1755	Ky.	Soldier	Aug. 22, 1840
Gillespie, James.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 1, 1805
Godard, Calvin.	Mass.	July 17, 1768	Conn.	Lawyer	May 2, 1842
Goodwyn, Peterson.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 21, 1818
Gray, Edwin.	Va.	1769	Va.	Unknown.	..... 1818
Gregg, Andrew.	Pa.	June 10, 1755	Pa.	Agri'cult'st	May 20, 1835
Griffin, Thomas.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	..... 1818
Griswold, Gaylord.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 25, 1812
Griswold, Roger.	F. Conn.	May 21, 1762	Conn.	Lawyer	Oct. 25, 1812
Hammond, Samuel.	Va.	Sept. 21, 1757	Ga.	Soldier	Sept. 11, 1842
Hampton, Wade.	S. C.	1754	S. C.	Soldier	Feb. 4, 1834
Hanna, John A.	N. Y.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1818
Hasbrouck, Josiah.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	..... 1818
Hastings, Seth.	Mass.	1761	Mass.	Lawyer	..... 1831
Heister, Daniel.	Pa.	1747	Pa.	Merchant.	Mar. 8, 1804
Heister, Joseph.	Pa.	Nov. 18, 1752	Pa.	Soldier	June 10, 1832
Helms, William.	D. N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	..... 1813
Hoge, John.	Pa.	Sept. 10, 1760	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 4, 1824
Hoge, William.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1813
Holland, James.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	..... 1813
Holmes, David.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1832
Hough, David.	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	..... 1813
Huger, Benjamin.	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	..... 1813
Hunt, Samuel.	.....	.....	N. H.	Lawyer	..... 1807
Jackson, John G.	D. Va.	1774	Va.	Surveyor	..... 1815
Anderson, Joseph.	D. Pa.	1745	Pa.	Physician	Dec. 31, 1815
Baldwin, Abraham.	D. Conn.	Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer	..... 1808
Bayard, James A.	F. Pa.	July 28, 1767	Del.	Lawyer	Nov. 9, 1817
					Apr. 3, 1843
					Dec. 28, 1822
					Mar. 30, 1834
				

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Livingston, H. W.	N. Y.	..... 1764	N. Y.	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1810
Lowndes, Thomas.	S. C.	1765	S. C.	Unknown.	July 8, 1843
Lucas, John B. C.	D. Fran	1762	Pa.	Lawyer	Sept. 8, 1842
Lyons, Matthew.	Ire'd.	1746	Ky.	Soldier	Aug. 1, 1822
Macon, Nathaniel.	D. N. C.	1757	N. C.	Soldier	June 29, 1837
McCord, Andrew.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
McCreary, William.	.....	1755	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Meriwether, David.	.....	1755	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Mitchell, Nahum.	Mass.	Feb. 12, 1769	Mass.	Soldier	Nov. 16, 1832
Mitchell, Samuel L.	D. Mass.	Aug. 20, 1764	N. Y.	Physician	Sept. 7, 1831
Moore, Andrew.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	May 24, 1821
Moore, Nicholas E.	D. Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Mar. 9, 1816
Moore, Thomas.	.....	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Mott, James.	D. N. Y.	1770	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Nelson, Roger.	.....	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	Dec. 10, 1813
New, Anthony.	D. Va.	1747	Va.	Unknown.	June 17, 1815
Newton, Thomas.	D. Va.	1769	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 2, 1833
Nicholson, Joseph H.	D. Md.	1770	Md.	Lawyer	Aug. 5, 1817
Olin, Gideon.	R. I.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	Aug. 6, 1822
Patterson, Bernh.	.....	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Patterson, John.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Phelps, Oliver.	Conn.	1749	N. Y.	Speculat'	Feb. 21, 1809
Plater, Thomas.	.....	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Purvis, Sam'l D.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Randolph, John.	D. Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer	May 24, 1833
Randolph, Thos. M. D.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	June 20, 1828
Rhea, John.	D. Pa.	1755	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 6, 1829
Richards, Jacob.	D. Pa.	1753	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 27, 1832
Riker, Samuel.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Rodney, Cesar A.	D. Del.	.....	Del.	Lawyer	June 14, 1831
Root, Erastus.	D. Conn.	Mar. 16, 1772	N. Y.	Lawyer	Dec. 24, 1846
Sammmons, Thomas.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Sanford, Thomas.	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	Dec. 10, 1806
Satler, Joshua.	F. N. Y.	1758	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 13, 1835
Seaver, Ebenezer.	D. Mass.	Jan. 8, 1763	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1844
Skinner, Thomp. J.	D. Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Smille, John.	D. Ire'd.	1742	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1813
Smith, John C.	F. Conn.	Feb. 12, 1765	Conn.	Lawyer	Dec. 7, 1845
Smith, John.	D. N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 9, 1816
Smith, John.	D. Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1836
Southard, Henry.	D. N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1749	N. J.	Varied.	May 2, 1842
Stanford, Richard.	D. N. C.	1768	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stanton, Joseph.	D. R. I.	July 19, 1739	R. I.	Unknown.	.....
Stedman, William.	F. Mass.	1765	Mass.	Lawyer	..... 1831
Stephenson, James.	F. Pa.	Mar. 20, 1764	Va.	Soldier	Aug. 7, 1833
Stewart, John.	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Sloan, James.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	Nov. 18, 1811
Taggart, Samuel.	N. H.	Mar. 24, 1775	Mass.	Clergym'n	April 25, 1825
Tallmadge, Benj.	F. N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Merchant	May 17, 1835
Tenney, Samuel.	.....	.....	N. H.	Physician	Feb. 6, 1816
Thatcher, Samuel.	Mass.	July 1, 1776	Mass.	Lawyer	July 19, 1872
Thomas, David.	D. N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Thompson, Philip R.	Va.	1776	Va.	Unknown.	July 22, 1857
Tibbitts, George.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Trigg, Abram.	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Van Cortlandt, Phil.	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor	Nov. 5, 1831
Van Horne, Isaac.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Soldier	.....
Van Rensselaer, K. K. D.	N. Y.	1763	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 18, 1845
Varnum, Joseph B.	Mass.	1759	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1821
Verplanck, Dan'l C.	N. Y.	1761	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1834
Wadsworth, Peleg.	Mass.	May 6, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	Nov. 18, 1829
Walton, Matthew.	.....	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	Jan. 18, 1819
Whitehill, John.	Pa.	1721	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1815
Williams, Lemuel.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Marm'd'ke.	D. N. C.	April 6, 1772	N. C.	Lawyer	Oct. 29, 1850
Wilson, Alexander.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Winston, Joseph.	Va.	1746	N. C.	Soldier	..... 1814
Wynn, Thomas.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier	..... 1813
			N. C.	Agri'cult'st	June 3, 1825

Total Representatives, 150. Occupation Unknown, 80. Lawyers, 30. Soldiers, 14. Physicians, 10. Agriculturists, 5. Merchants, 4. Clergymen, 2. Varied, 2. Surveyors, 2. Speculator, 1. Foreign Born, 4: Including Ireland, 3; France, 1.

Ninth Congress of the United States, from 1805 to 1807.

- 1805—A torpedo, for war purposes, was devised by Robert Fulton.
- 1805—Lewis and Clarke, who made the first exploring expedition to the Pacific coast, reached the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon, Nov. 15.
- 1806—The United States forbade the importation of British manufactures, April 18.
- 1806—"Shakspeare Lodge" of Odd Fellows was established in New York city.
- 1806—Congress passed a law to prevent dueling in the army.

Thomas Jefferson, Pres. George Clinton, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. James Madison, of Va., Sec'y of State. Albert Gallatin, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. Henry Dearborn, of Mass., Sec'y of War. Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass., Sec'y of Navy. Robert Smith, of Md. John Breckenridge, of Ky., and Cesar A. Rodney, of Del., Att'y Gen's. Nathaniel Macon, of N. C., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adair, John.	D. S. C.	Aug. 16, 1759	Ky.	Soldier	May 19, 1840
Adams, John Q.	F. Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer	Feb. 23, 1848
Anderson, Joseph.	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1767	Tenn.	Lawyer	April 17, 1837
Baldwin, Abraham.	D. Conn.	Nov. 6, 1754	Ga.	Lawyer	Mar. 4, 1807
Bayard, James A.	F. Pa.	July 28, 1767	Del.	Lawyer	Aug. 6, 1815

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Bradley, Stephen R.	D. Conn.	Feb. 20, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer	Dec. 16, 1830
Clay, Henry.	.....	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer	June 29, 1852
Condict, John.	D.	1755	N. J.	Physician	May 4, 1834
Fenner, James.	R. I.	1771	R. I.	Unknown.	April 17, 1846
Gaillard, John.	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826

- 1807—Aaron Burr was placed on trial for alleged treasonable designs against the government, but the case was afterwards dismissed.
- 1807—Both England and the United States abolished all laws favoring the importation of slaves into their respective countries.
- 1807—Robert Fulton successfully navigated the Hudson river with his steamboat, the "Clermont," September 10 to 12, making the trip to Albany and back in seventy-two hours.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Giles, William B.	Pa.	Aug. 12, 1759	Pa.	Lawyer	Dec. 4, 1830
Hilman, Nicholas	N. H.	1762	N. H.	Soldier	May 3, 1814
Hillhouse, James	Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer	Dec. 29, 1832
Rowland, Benjamin	R. I.	1759	R. I.	Unknown	May 9, 1821
Rackson, James	Eng.	July 10, 1744	N. J.	Soldier	Mar. 19, 1806
Kitchell, Aaron	N. J.	July 10, 1744	N. J.	Blacksmith	June 25, 1820
Logan, George	Pa.	Sept. 9, 1753	Pa.	Ag'cult'st.	April 9, 1821
Macay, Samuel	Pa.	1757	Pa.	Unknown	Feb. 19, 1819
Milledge, John	Pa.	1757	Pa.	Soldier	Feb. 19, 1819
Mitchell, Samuel L.	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1764	N. Y.	Physician	Sept. 7, 1831
Moore, Andrew	Mass.	July 17, 1745	Mass.	Lawyer	Jan. 29, 1829
Pickering, Timothy	Mass.	June 25, 1759	N. H.	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1829
Plumer, William	Md.	June 25, 1759	Md.	Soldier	Nov. 2, 1829
Reed, Philip	Md.	June 25, 1759	Md.	Unknown	July 1, 1818
Smith, Daniel	Conn.	April 4, 1759	Vt.	Lawyer	Dec. 2, 1810
Smith, Israel	N. Y.	1759	N. Y.	Unknown	Aug. 9, 1816
Smith, John	N. Y.	1759	N. Y.	Unknown	July 10, 1816
Smith, John	P. C.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Varied	April 23, 1839
Smith, Samuel	N. C.	Feb. 17, 1770	N. C.	Lawyer	Oct. 7, 1818
Stone, David	Va.	1734	S. C.	Soldier	June 1, 1832
Sumter, Thomas	Va.	1763	Ky.	Lawyer	Aug. 30, 1845
Thurston, Buckner	Conn.	Feb. 2, 1755	Conn.	Lawyer	July 19, 1807
Tracy, Uri	Va.	1766	N. C.	Soldier	Jan. 15, 1824
Turner, James	Va.	1766	N. C.	Soldier	Jan. 15, 1824
White, Samuel	Va.	1766	N. C.	Soldier	Jan. 15, 1824
Worthington, Thos.	Md.	July 16, 1774	Ohio	Unknown	June 20, 1827
Wright, Robert	Md.	1774	Ohio	Lawyer	Sept. 7, 1826

Total Senators, 37. Lawyers, 15. Occupation Unknown, 10. Soldiers, 7. Physicians, 2. Agriculturist, 1. Blacksmith, 1. Varied, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including England 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alexander, Evan	N. C.	1760	N. C.	Unknown	Oct. 28, 1809
Alston, Willis	N. C.	1760	N. C.	Unknown	April 10, 1837
Anderson, Isaac	Pa.	1760	Pa.	Unknown	1810
Arch, John	Md.	June 6, 1741	Md.	Physician	1810
Hard, David	Pa.	1760	Pa.	Unknown	1810
Barker, Joseph	Mass.	1760	Mass.	Clergym'n	1810
Bassett, Burwell	Va.	1764	Va.	Unknown	Feb. 26, 1841
Bedinger, George M.	Va.	1764	N. H.	Unknown	1830
Betton, Silas	N. H.	1764	N. H.	Unknown	1822
Bidwell, Barnabas	Mass.	1764	Mass.	Lawyer	1833
Bishop, Phannuel	Mass.	1764	Mass.	Unknown	1833
Bibb, William W.	N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1780	N. Y.	Physician	July 9, 1820
Blake, John	N. C.	1760	N. C.	Unknown	Oct. 19, 1828
Blackledge, William	N. C.	1760	N. C.	Unknown	Oct. 19, 1828
Blount, Thomas	N. C.	1760	N. C.	Unknown	Oct. 19, 1828
Boyle, John	Va.	Oct. 28, 1774	Ky.	Lawyer	Jan. 28, 1834
Broome, James M.	Del.	1778	Del.	Unknown	1834
Brown, Robert	Pa.	1778	Pa.	Unknown	1834
Bryan, Joseph	Pa.	1778	Pa.	Unknown	1834
Burwell, William A.	Va.	1780	Va.	Unknown	Feb. 16, 1832
Butler, William	Va.	1780	S. C.	Physician	Nov. 15, 1821
Campbell, Geo. W.	Tenn.	1768	Tenn.	Lawyer	Feb. 17, 1843
Campbell, John	Md.	July 4, 1765	Md.	Unknown	June 23, 1828
Casey, Levi	N. H.	1765	S. C.	Soldier	Feb. 1, 1807
Chandler, John	N. H.	1765	Mass.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. 1, 1841
Chittenden, Martin	Conn.	Mar. 12, 1768	Va.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. 5, 1841
Claborne, John	Va.	1768	Va.	Unknown	1808
Clark, Christopher	Va.	1767	Va.	Lawyer	Nov. 21, 1828
Clarke, Daniel	Pa.	1767	Pa.	Unknown	1815
Clay, Joseph	Pa.	1767	Pa.	Unknown	1815
Clay, Matthew	Va.	1767	Va.	Unknown	1815
Clinton, George, Jr.	N. Y.	1767	N. Y.	Unknown	1815
Clopton, John	N. Y.	1767	N. Y.	Unknown	1815
Conrad, Frederick	Pa.	1767	Pa.	Unknown	1815
Cook, Orchard	Mass.	1767	Mass.	Merchant	1815
Covington, Leonard	Md.	Oct. 30, 1768	Md.	Varied	Nov. 11, 1813
Crownshield, J.	Mass.	1768	Mass.	Merchant	April 15, 1808
Cutts, Richard	Mass.	June 22, 1771	Mass.	Varied	April 7, 1845
Dana, Samuel W.	Conn.	July 1, 1757	Conn.	Unknown	July 21, 1830
Davenport, John	Conn.	Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer	Nov. 28, 1830
Darby, Ezra	N. J.	1768	N. J.	Unknown	Mar. 28, 1808
Dawson, John	Va.	1768	Va.	Lawyer	Mar. 30, 1814
Dickson, William	Tenn.	1768	Tenn.	Ag'cult'st.	Mar. 30, 1814
Dwight, Theodore	Mass.	April 29, 1752	R. I.	Lawyer	Jan. 13, 1828
Earle, Elias	Mass.	1752	S. C.	Unknown	1828
Early, Peter	Va.	June 29, 1773	Pa.	Lawyer	Aug. 15, 1817
Elliott, James	Vt.	Aug. 9, 1770	Vt.	Lawyer	Nov. 10, 1839
Ellis, Caleb	Mass.	1767	N. H.	Lawyer	May 6, 1839
Emmer, Ebenezer	N. J.	1762	N. J.	Physician	Oct. 18, 1843
Ely, William	Mass.	1762	Mass.	Unknown	1817
Eppes, John W.	Pa.	1773	Pa.	Lawyer	Sept. 20, 1853
Findley, William	Ire'd.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier	April 7, 1821
Fisk, James	Vt.	1762	Vt.	Lawyer	Dec. 1, 1844
Fowler, John	Va.	1755	Ky.	Soldier	Aug. 22, 1840
Garnett, James M.	Va.	June 8, 1770	Va.	Unknown	May 7, 1843
Goldborough, G. W.	Va.	1770	Md.	Unknown	Dec. 13, 1844
Goodwyn, Peterson	Va.	1770	Va.	Lawyer	Feb. 21, 1818
Gray, Edwin	Pa.	1769	Va.	Unknown	1818
Gregg, Andrew	Pa.	June 10, 1755	Pa.	Ag'cult'st.	May 20, 1835
Green, Isaac L.	Mass.	1755	Mass.	Lawyer	1841
Halsey, Silas	N. Y.	1755	N. Y.	Unknown	1841

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hamilton, John.....	Pa.	1763	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 31, 1837
Hastings, Seth.....	Mass.	1761	Mass.	Lawyer.	1831
Holmes, William.....	N. J.	1761	N. J.	Unknown.	1813
Holland, James.....	N. C.	1761	N. C.	Unknown.	1813
Holmes, David.....	Va.	1761	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1832
Hough, David.....	N. H.	1761	N. H.	Unknown.	1825
Jackson, John G.....	Va.	1774	Va.	Surveyor.	1825
Jones, Walter.....	Va.	1745	Va.	Physician.	Dec. 31, 1815
Keenan, Thomas.....	N. C.	1771	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 22, 1843
Kelly, James.....	Pa.	1771	Pa.	Lawyer.	Feb. 4, 1819
Knight, Nehemiah.....	R. I.	1771	R. I.	Unknown.	1808
Lambert, John.....	N. J.	1748	N. J.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1823
Lattimore, Wm.....	Va.	Feb. 9, 1774	Mass.	Physician.	April 3, 1843
Leib, Michael.....	Pa.	1759	Pa.	Physician.	Dec. 28, 1822
Lewis, Joseph.....	Va.	1772	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1834
Livingston, H. W.....	N. Y.	1764	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 22, 1810
Lloyd, Edward.....	Md.	1772	Md.	Unknown.	June 2, 1854
Lyons, Matthew.....	Ire'd.	1746	Ky.	Varied.	Aug. 1, 1822
McFarland, D.....	N. C.	1774	N. C.	Unknown.	Sept. 7, 1816
McCreery, William.....	Md.	1774	Md.	Unknown.	1816
Macon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	1757	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
Magruder, H. Brick.....	Md.	1768	Md.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1819
Marion, Robert.....	S. C.	1768	S. C.	Unknown.	1819
Masters, Josiah.....	Conn.	Oct. 22, 1763	N. Y.	Lawyer.	June 30, 1832
Mearns, Josiah.....	Pa.	1763	Pa.	Unknown.	1832
McLewther, David.....	Md.	1763	Md.	Soldier.	Nov. 16, 1822
Moore, Nicholas.....	Md.	1763	Md.	Unknown.	Mar. 9, 1816
Moore, Thomas.....	S. C.	1763	S. C.	Unknown.	1816
Morrow, Jeremiah.....	Pa.	1770	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Morrow, John.....	Va.	1770	Va.	Unknown.	1852
Moseley, J. O.....	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1839
Munford, Gordon S.....	N. Y.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	1839
Nelson, Jeremiah.....	Mass.	Sept. 14, 1769	Mass.	Merchant.	Oct. 2, 1838
Nelson, Roger.....	Md.	1769	Md.	Lawyer.	June 7, 1815
Newton, Thomas.....	Va.	1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1847
Nicholson, Joseph H.....	Md.	1770	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1817
Olin, Gideon.....	R. I.	1769	Vt.	Unknown.	Aug. 6, 1822
Parke, Benjamin.....	N. J.	Sept. 2, 1771	Ind.	Unknown.	July 12, 1835
Pitkin, Timothy.....	Conn.	1765	Conn.	Lawyer.	1835
Porter, John.....	Pa.	1765	Pa.	Unknown.	1835
Pugh, John.....	Pa.	1765	Pa.	Unknown.	1835
Quincy, Josiah.....	Mass.	Feb. 4, 1772	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1844
Randolph, John.....	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer.	May 24, 1833
Randolph, Thos. M.....	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Unknown.	June 20, 1828
Rea, John.....	Pa.	1753	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 6, 1829
Rhea, John.....	Pa.	1753	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 27, 1832
Richards, Jacob.....	Pa.	1753	Pa.	Unknown.	1832
Russell, John.....	N. Y.	1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	1832
Sailly, Peter.....	Tenn.	1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 2, 1826
Sammons, Thomas.....	N. Y.	1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	1826
Sandford, Thomas.....	Va.	1762	Ky.	Unknown.	Dec. 10, 1808
Schuneman, M. G.....	N. Y.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	1808
Shaw, Ebenezer.....	Mass.	Jan. 8, 1763	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1844
Shaw, James.....	N. J.	1763	N. J.	Unknown.	Nov. 1, 1811
Smelt, Dennis.....	Pa.	1763	Pa.	Unknown.	1811
Snell, John.....	Ire'd.	1742	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1813
Smith, John.....	Va.	1763	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1836
Smith, John C.....	Conn.	Feb. 12, 1765	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 7, 1845
Smith, O'Brien.....	Pa.	1765	S. C.	Unknown.	1845
Spalding, Thomas.....	Pa.	1765	Pa.	Unknown.	1845
Spaulding, Thomas.....	Pa.	1765	Pa.	Unknown.	1845
Southard, Henry.....	N. Y.	1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	1845
Stanford, Richard.....	N. C.	1768	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stanton, Joseph.....	R. I.	July 19, 1739	R. I.	Unknown.	1816
Stedman, William.....	Mass.	1765	Mass.	Lawyer.	1816
Sturges, Lewis B.....	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1844
Tugger, Samuel.....	N. H.	Mar. 24, 1754	Mass.	Clergym'n.	April 25, 1825
Talbot, Benj.....	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Merchant.	Mar. 17, 1835
Tenney, Samuel.....	Mass.	1765	N. H.	Physician.	Feb. 6, 1816
Thompson, Philip R.....	Va.	1765	N. H.	Unknown.	July 22, 1857
Thompson, Thos. W.....	Mass.	1765	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1819
Thomas, David.....	N. Y.	1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	1819
Tracy, Uri.....	Conn.	1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	1819
Trigg, Abram.....	Va.	1765	Va.	Unknown.	1819
Van Cortlandt, Phil. D.....	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor.	Nov. 5, 1831
Van Rensselaer, K. K. D.....	N. Y.	1763	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 18, 1845
Varnum, Joseph B.....	Mass.	1763	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1821
Verplanck, Daniel C.....	N. Y.	1763	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1834
Wadsworth, Peleg.....	Mass.	May 6, 1748	Mass.	Merchant.	Nov. 18, 1829
Walton, Matthew.....	Ky.	1763	Ky.	Unknown.	Jan. 18, 1819
Whitehill, John.....	Pa.	1721	Pa.	Unknown.	1815
Whitehill, Robert.....	N. Y.	1721	N. Y.	Unknown.	1815
Wicks, Eliphalet.....	N. Y.	1721	N. Y.	Unknown.	1813
Williams, David R.....	N. C.	1762	N. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 15, 1830
Williams, Marm'd.....	N. C.	April 6, 1772	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 29, 1850
Williams, Nathan.....	N. Y.	1772	N. Y.	Unknown.	1850
Wilson, Alexander.....	Va.	1763	Va.	Unknown.	1850
Winston, Joseph.....	Va.	1746	N. C.	Soldier.	1814
Wynn, Richard.....	Va.	1746	S. C.	Soldier.	1813
Wynns, Thomas.....	N. C.	1746	N. C.	Ag'cult'st.	June 3, 1825

Total Representatives, 151. Occupation Unknown, 85. Lawyers, 31. Soldiers, 9. Physicians, 5. Merchants, 5. Agriculturists, 5. Varied, 4. Clergymen, 2. Surveyors, 2. Foreign Born, 4. Including Ireland 3, and France 1.

Tenth Congress of the United States, from 1807 to 1809.

1807—In consequence of an unprovoked attack upon the frigate Chesapeake by a British war-vessel, June 22, the United States ordered all English sailing-craft to leave American ports and waters, July 2.

1807—Congress prohibited the departure from American ports of vessels bound for foreign countries, December 27. American commerce suffered severely from this embargo.

Thomas Jefferson, 3d President.

Aaron Burr, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. James Madison, of Va., Sec'y of State. Albert Gallatin, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. Henry Dearborn, of Mass., Sec'y of War. Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass., Sec'y of Navy. Robert Smith, of Md., Atty Gen. Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, John Q.	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1848
Anderson, Joseph.	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1757	Tenn.	Lawyer...	April 17, 1837
Bayard, James A.	Pa.	July 20, 1767	Del.	Lawyer...	Aug. 6, 1815
Bradley, Stephen R.	Conn.	Feb. 20, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer...	Dec. 16, 1830
Condict, John.	D.	1755	N. J.	Physician	May 4, 1834
Crawford, Wm. H.	Va.	Feb. 24, 1772	Ga.	Lawyer...	Sept. 15, 1834
Franklin, Jesse.	N. C.	1753	N. C.	Soldier	Sept. —, 1823
Gaillard, John.	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1763	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826
Giles, William B.	D.	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer...	Dec. 4, 1830
Gilman, Nicholas.	N. H.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 28, 1816
Goodrich, Chauncey.	Pa.	Oct. 20, 1759	Conn.	Lawyer...	Aug. 18, 1823
Gregg, Andrew.	Pa.	June 10, 1753	Pa.	Ag'cult'st.	May 20, 1835
Hillhouse, James.	Conn.	Oct. 21, 1764	Conn.	Lawyer...	Dec. 29, 1832
Howland, Benjamin.	R. I.	1756	R. I.	Unknown.	May 9, 1821
Jones, George.	Unknown.	1767	Ga.	Unknown.	Oct. 14, 1853
Kitchell, Aaron.	N. J.	July 10, 1744	N. J.	Blksmith.	June 25, 1820
Leib, Michael.	D.	1759	Pa.	Physician	Dec. 28, 1822
Lloyd, James.	Mass.	1769	Mass.	Merchant.	April 5, 1831
Macley, Samuel.	Pa.	1767	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 14, 1853
Mathewson, Elisha.	R. I.	1767	R. I.	Unknown.	Oct. 14, 1853
Meigs, Return J.	Conn.	1757	Ga.	Soldier	Feb. 19, 1819
Milledge, John.	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1754	N. Y.	Physician	Sept. 7, 1831
Mitchell, Samuel L.	Va.	1745	Va. H.	Unknown.	May 24, 1814
Moore, Andrew.	Mass.	July 17, 1743	Mass.	Lawyer...	Jan. 29, 1829
Parker, Nahum.	D.	1770	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 12, 1845
Pickering, Timothy.	Mass.	1745	Mass.	Unknown.	Nov. 2, 1829
Pope, John.	Mass.	1745	Vt.	Lawyer...	Nov. 3, 1819
Reed, Philip.	Mass.	1745	Tenn.	Unknown.	July —, 1818
Robinson, Jonathan.	N. Y.	1753	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 10, 1816
Smith, Daniel.	D.	July 27, 1752	Ohio.	Soldier	April 23, 1839
Smith, John.	D.	1734	S. C.	Soldier	June 1, 1832
Smith, Samuel.	D.	1763	Ky.	Lawyer...	Aug. 30, 1845
Sumter, Thomas.	D.	June 19, 1768	Ohio.	Physician.	Aug. 9, 1829
Thurston, Buckner.	D.	1768	N. C.	Soldier	Jan. 15, 1824
Tiffin, Edward.	D.	1768	N. C.	Soldier	Nov. 4, 1824
Turner, James.	D.	1762	Del.	Unknown.	Nov. 4, 1824
White, Samuel.	F.	1762	Del.	Unknown.	Nov. 4, 1824

Total Senators, 28. Occupation Unknown, 13. Lawyers, 13. Soldiers, 5. Physicians, 4. Merchant, 1. Agriculturist, 1. Blacksmith, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alexander, Evan.	N. C.	1763	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 28, 1809
Alston, Lemuel.	S. C.	1763	S. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Alston, Willis.	N. C.	1763	N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Bacon, Ezekiel.	Mass.	Sept. 1, 1776	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 18, 1870
Bard, David.	Pa.	1751	Pa.	Unknown.	1815
Barker, Joseph.	Mass.	1751	Mass.	Clergym'n	1815
Bassett, Burwell.	D.	1764	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1841
Bibb, William W.	D.	Oct. 1, 1768	Ga.	Physician	July 9, 1820
Blackledge, William.	N. C.	1763	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1828
Blake, John.	N. Y.	1760	N. Y.	Unknown.	Feb. 7, 1812
Blunt, Thomas.	N. C.	1760	N. C.	Soldier	Feb. 7, 1812
Boyd, Adam.	N. J.	1760	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 28, 1834
Boyle, John.	Va.	Oct. 28, 1774	Ky.	Lawyer...	Jan. 28, 1834
Brown, Robert.	Pa.	1760	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 16, 1821
Burwell, Wm. A.	D.	1759	S. C.	Physician	Nov. 15, 1821
Butler, William.	N. C.	1768	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 17, 1843
Calhoun, Joseph.	Tenn.	July 4, 1765	Tenn.	Lawyer...	June 23, 1828
Campbell, Geo. W.	Md.	1765	Md.	Unknown.	June 23, 1828
Campbell, John.	N. H.	1752	N. H.	Unknown.	Nov. 22, 1845
Carlton, Peter.	Conn.	Feb. 1, 1752	Conn.	Unknown.	Sept. 14, 1844
Champion, Epaph.	N. H.	1752	Mass.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. 5, 1841
Chandler, John.	N. H.	1752	Vt.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. 5, 1841
Chittenden, Martin.	F.	1762	Va.	Unknown.	1808
Claiborne, John.	Va.	1762	Lou.	Unknown.	1815
Clarke, Daniel.	Pa.	1762	Pa.	Unknown.	1815
Clay, Joseph.	D.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Clay, Matthew.	D.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Clinton, George, Jr.	D.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Clopton, John.	D.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Cook, Orchard.	Mass.	1762	Mass.	Merchant.	April 15, 1808
Cobb, Howell.	N. C.	1762	N. C.	Clergym'n	April 7, 1845
Crowninshield, J.	Mass.	June 22, 1771	Mass.	Varied.	April 7, 1845
Culpepper, John.	F.	1757	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Cutts, Richard.	N. J.	1769	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 28, 1830
Dana, Samuel W.	F.	1769	Conn.	Unknown.	Jan. 28, 1830
Darby, Ezra.	Conn.	Jan. 16, 1762	Conn.	Lawyer...	Mar. 30, 1814
Davenport, John.	F.	1762	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 14, 1818
Dawson, John.	Pa.	Dec. 9, 1768	Ky.	Soldier	Oct. 13, 1842
Dean, Josiah.	Pa.	1768	N. H.	Unknown.	Oct. 13, 1842
Desha, Joseph.	Vt.	Aug. 9, 1770	Vt.	Lawyer...	Nov. 10, 1839
Durell, Daniel M.	F.	1770	Vt.	Lawyer...	Nov. 10, 1839
Elliott, James.	F.	1770	Vt.	Lawyer...	Nov. 10, 1839

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ely, William.	Mass.	1773	Mass.	Unknown.	1817
Eppes, John W.	Va.	1773	Va.	Lawyer...	Sept. 20, 1815
Findley, William.	Pa.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Unknown.	April 7, 1821
Fisk, James.	N. C.	1762	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 1, 1844
Franklin, Meshach.	N. C.	1772	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 18, 1839
Gardner, Barent.	N. Y.	1771	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 10, 1822
Gardner, Francis.	Mass.	Dec. 27, 1771	N. H.	Clergym'n	June 25, 1835
Garnett, James M.	Va.	June 8, 1770	Va.	Unknown.	May 7, 1843
Gholson, Thomas.	D.	1770	Va.	Lawyer...	July 4, 1816
Goodwyn, Peterson.	D.	1770	Va.	Lawyer...	Feb. 21, 1818
Goldsmith, C. W.	Md.	1769	Md.	Unknown.	Dec. 13, 1834
Gray, Edwin.	Va.	1769	Va.	Unknown.	1841
Green, Isaiah L.	Mass.	1769	Mass.	Lawyer...	1841
Harris, John.	N. Y.	1769	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 15, 1821
Heister, John.	Pa.	April 9, 1746	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 15, 1821
Helms, William.	N. J.	1769	N. J.	Unknown.	1813
Hoge, William.	Pa.	1769	Pa.	Unknown.	1813
Holand, James.	N. C.	1769	N. C.	Unknown.	1813
Holmes, David.	Va.	1769	Va.	Unknown.	1813
Howard, Benjamin.	Va.	1769	Ky.	Unknown.	Sept. 18, 1814
Humphrey, Reuben.	N. Y.	1769	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 18, 1814
Isley, Daniel.	Mass.	1740	Mass.	Varied.	1825
Jackson, John G.	Va.	1774	Va.	Surveyor	1825
Jackson, Richard.	R. I.	1764	R. I.	Merchant.	April 18, 1838
Jenkins, Robert.	Pa.	1764	Pa.	Unknown.	1838
Johnson, Richard M.	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Soldier	Aug. 20, 1860
Jones, Walter.	Va.	1745	Va.	Physician	Dec. 31, 1815
Kenan, Thomas.	N. C.	1771	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 22, 1843
Kelly, James.	Pa.	1765	Pa.	Lawyer...	Feb. 4, 1819
Key, Philip B.	F.	Nov. —, 1768	Md.	Soldier	July 28, 1819
Kirkpatrick, Wm.	N. J.	1768	N. Y.	Physician	Sept. 2, 1832
Knight, Nehemiah.	R. I.	1748	R. I.	Unknown.	1808
Lambert, John.	N. J.	1748	N. J.	Unknown.	Aug. 4, 1823
Lewis, Joseph, Jr.	Va.	1772	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1834
Livemore, E. S.	N. H.	1752	Mass.	Lawyer...	Sept. 22, 1832
Lloyd, Edward.	Md.	1779	Md.	Unknown.	June 2, 1834
Love, John.	Va.	1746	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 17, 1822
Lyons, Matthew.	Pa.	1746	Ky.	Varied.	Aug. 1, 1822
McCreery, William.	N. C.	1757	N. C.	Unknown.	June 29, 1837
Marion, Robert.	S. C.	1757	S. C.	Unknown.	June 29, 1837
Masters, Josiah.	Conn.	Oct. 22, 1763	N. Y.	Lawyer...	June 30, 1832
Milnor, William.	Pa.	1763	Pa.	Unknown.	June 30, 1832
Montgomery, David.	Pa.	1763	Pa.	Unknown.	June 30, 1832
Montgomery, John.	Md.	1763	Md.	Unknown.	June 30, 1832
Moore, Nicholas R.	Md.	1763	Md.	Unknown.	Mar. 9, 1816
Morse, Thomas.	Pa.	1763	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 9, 1816
Morrow, Jeremiah.	Pa.	1770	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Morrow, John.	Va.	1763	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Moseley, Jonathan O.	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1839
Mumford, Gurdon S.	N. Y.	1762	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1839
Nelson, Roger.	Md.	1762	Md.	Lawyer...	June 7, 1815
Newbold, Thomas.	Va.	1763	N. J.	Unknown.	Dec. 4, 1823
Newton, Thomas, Jr.	D.	1763	Va.	Lawyer...	Aug. 5, 1847
Nicholas, Wilson C.	Va.	1763	Va.	Unknown.	Oct. 10, 1820
Parke, Benjamin.	N. J.	Sept. 2, 1777	Ind.	Unknown.	July 12, 1835
Pitkin, Timothy.	Conn.	1765	Conn.	Lawyer...	Sept. 5, 1853
Poindexter, George.	Va.	1779	Miss.	Lawyer...	Sept. 5, 1853
Porter, John.	Pa.	1765	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 5, 1853
Pugh, John.	Pa.	1765	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 5, 1853
Quincy, Josiah.	Mass.	Feb. 4, 1772	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 1, 1864
Randolph, John.	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer...	May 24, 1833
Rea, John.	Pa.	1753	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 6, 1829
Rhea, John.	D.	1753	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 27, 1832
Richards, Jacob.	Pa.	1753	Pa.	Unknown.	May 27, 1832
Richards, Matthias.	N. Y.	1757	Pa.	Lawyer...	1830
Riker, Samuel.	N. Y.	1773	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 13, 1832
Rowan, John.	Pa.	1773	Ky.	Unknown.	July 13, 1832
Russell, John.	N. C.	1777	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 9, 1852
Sawyer, Lemuel.	D.	1777	N. C.	Lawyer...	Jan. 9, 1852
Say, Benjamin.	Pa.	1777	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 9, 1852
Seaver, Ebenezer.	Mass.	Jan. 8, 1763	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1844
Shaw, Samuel.	Mass.	Dec. —, 1768	Vt.	Physician	Oct. 22, 1827
Sloan, James.	N. J.	1768	N. J.	Unknown.	Nov. —, 1811
Smelt, Dennis.	Ga.	1742	Ga.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1813
Smith, John.	N. H.	1770	N. H.	Lawyer...	1828
Smith, Samuel.	D.	1770	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. —, 1836
Southard, Henry.	N. Y.	Oct. —, 1749	N. J.	Varied.	June 2, 1842
Stanford, Richard.	N. C.	1768	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stedman, William.	Mass.	1768	Mass.	Lawyer...	1831
Storey, Clement.	Mass.	1760	N. H.	Physician	Nov. 21, 1830
Sturges, Joseph.	Mass.	Sept. 18, 1773	Mass.	Jurist...	Sept. 10, 1845
Sturges, Lewis B.	Conn.	1763	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1844
Swart, Peter.	N. Y.	1763	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1844
Taggart, Samuel.	F.	Mar. 24, 1754	Mass.	Clergym'n	April 25, 1825
Tallmadge, Benj.	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Soldier...	Mar. 17, 1835
Taylor, John.	S. C.	May 14, 1770	S. C.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1832

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Thomas, David.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Thomas, Jesse B.....D	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	Feb. 3, 1850
Thompson, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Trigg, Abram.....D	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Troup, George M.....D	Ala.	Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1856
Upham, Jabez.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....1811
Van Allen, Jas. Q.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Van Cortlandt, Phil.....D	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1749	N. Y.	Surveyor.	Nov. 5, 1831
Van Dyke, Nicholas.....D	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	May 19, 1826
Van Horne, Archib'd.....D	.....	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Van Rensselaer, K. K.....D	N. Y.	.....1763	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 18, 1845
Varnum, Joseph B.....D	Mass.	.....1759	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1821
Verplanck, Daniel C.....D	N. Y.	.....1761	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 23, 1834
Wharton, Jesse.....D	.....	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	July 23, 1833

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Whitehill, Robert.....D	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....1813
Wilbour, Isaac.....D	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer.	.....
Williams, David R.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 15, 1830
Williams, Marm'd'k.....D	N. C.	April 6, 1772	N. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 29, 1850
Wilson, Alexander.....D	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	.....
Wilson, Nathan.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Witherell, James.....D	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Wynn, Richard.....D	Va.	.....	S. C.	Soldier.	.....1813

Total Representatives, 153. Occupation Unknown, 90. Lawyers, 34. Soldiers, 6. Physicians, 6. Merchants, 4. Varied, 4. Clergymen, 4. Agriculturists, 3. Surveyors, 2. Jurist, 1. Foreign Born, 3. Including Ireland, 3.

Eleventh Congress of the United States, from 1809 to 1811.

1808—Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall fought a duel in Kentucky, both being wounded.

1808—Ocean steam navigation, the first in the world, inaugurated by John Stevens' steamboat, the "Phoenix," between Hoboken, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

1808—First Agricultural Society in America organized at Georgetown, D. C., November 28.

James Madison, 4th President.

George Clinton, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. Robert Smith, of Md., and James Monroe, of Va., Sec'ys of State. Albert Gallatin, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. William Ensis, of Mass., Sec'y of War. Paul Hamilton, of S. C., Sec'y of Navy. Caesar A. Rodney, of Del., and William Pinckney, of Md., Att'ys Gen. Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1809—The embargo on American shipping withdrawn, except as to commerce with France and England, March 4.

1810—First printing-presses in Missouri and Michigan commenced running.

1811—First steamboat for running Western rivers was launched at Pittsburgh, Pa. Her name was the "New Orleans," with a capacity of 300 tons.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anderson, Joseph.....D	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1757	Tenn.	Lawyer.	April 17, 1837
Bayard, James A.....F	Pa.	July 28, 1767	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 6, 1815
Bradley, Stephen R.....D	Conn.	Feb. 20, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 16, 1830
Brent, Richard.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1814
Campbell, Alex.....D	Va.	.....1779	Ohio.	Physician	Nov. 5, 1857
Champlin, Christ G.....D	R. I.	April 12, 1768	R. I.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1840
Clay, Henry.....W	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.	June 29, 1852
Condict, John.....D	.....	.....1755	N. J.	Physician	May 4, 1834
Crawford, Wm. H.....D	Va.	Feb. 24, 1772	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 15, 1834
Cutts, Charles.....D	Mass.	.....1769	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1846
Dana, Samuel W.....F	Conn.	July.....	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Franklin, Jesse.....D	N. C.	.....1758	N. C.	Soldier.	Sept.....
Gaillard, John.....D	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826
German, Obadiah.....D	N. Y.	.....1767	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 24, 1842
Giles, William B.....D	Va.	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 4, 1830
Gilman, Nicholas.....D	N. H.	.....1762	N. H.	Soldier.	May 3, 1814
Goodrich, Chancey.....D	Conn.	Oct. 20, 1759	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1823
Gregg, Andrew.....D	Pa.	June 10, 1753	Pa.	Merchant.	May 20, 1835
Grissold, Stanley.....D	Conn.	Nov.....	Ohio.	Varied.	Aug. 21, 1815
Hillhouse, James.....D	Conn.	Oct. 21, 1754	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1832
Horsely, Outerbridge.....D	Del.	.....	Del.	Lawyer.	June 9, 1842
Lambert, John.....D	N. J.	.....1748	N. J.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1823
Leib, Michael.....D	Pa.	.....1759	Pa.	Physician	Dec. 28, 1822
Lloyd, James.....F	Mass.	.....1769	Mass.	Merchant.	April 5, 1831
Malbone, Francis.....F	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Unknown.	June 4, 1809
Mathewson, Elisha.....D	R. I.	.....1767	R. I.	Unknown.	Oct. 14, 1853
Meigs, Return J.....D	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Mar. 29, 1832
Milledge, John.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Soldier.	Feb. 19, 1819
Parker, Nahum.....D	N. H.	.....1759	N. H.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1839
Pickering, Timothy.....D	Mass.	July 17, 1745	Mass.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1829
Pope, John.....D	Va.	.....1770	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 12, 1845
Reed, Philip.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Soldier.	Nov. 2, 1829
Robinson, Jonathan.....D	Mass.	.....1745	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 3, 1819
Smith, Daniel.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 9, 1816
Smith, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, Samuel.....D	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Soldier.	April 23, 1839
Sumter, Thomas.....D	Va.	.....1734	S. C.	Soldier.	June 1, 1832
Tait, Charles.....D	Va.	.....1768	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1835
Taylor, John.....D	S. C.	May 14, 1770	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1832
Tiffin, Edward.....D	Eng.	June 19, 1769	Ohio.	Physician	Aug. 9, 1829
Thurston, Buckner.....D	Va.	.....1763	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 30, 1845
Turner, James.....D	Va.	.....1766	N. C.	Soldier.	Jan. 15, 1824
White, Samuel.....F	Del.	.....1762	Del.	Unknown.	Nov. 4, 1809
Whiteside, Jenkins.....D	.....	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Worthington, Thos.....D	Va.	July 16, 1774	Ohio.	Unknown.	June 20, 1827

Total Senators, 45. Lawyers, 17. Occupation Unknown, 14. Soldiers, 7. Physicians, 4. Merchants, 2. Varied, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Brown, Robert.....D	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Burwell, Wm. A.....D	Va.	.....1780	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 16, 1821
Butler, William.....D	Va.	.....1759	S. C.	Physician	Nov. 15, 1821
Calhoun, Joseph.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Campbell, John.....D	Md.	July 4, 1785	Md.	Unknown.	June 23, 1828
Chamberlain, Jno. C.....F	Vt.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	Dec. 8, 1834
Chamberlain, Wm.....D	Conn.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	.....
Champion, Epaph.....F	Conn.	Sept. 7, 1752	Conn.	Unknown.	Nov. 22, 1835
Cheves, Langdon.....D	S. C.	Sept. 17, 1776	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1852
Chittenden, Martin.....F	Conn.	Mar. 12, 1769	Vt.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. 5, 1841
Clay, Matthew.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....1815
Clopton, John.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Cobb, Howell.....D	N. C.	.....	Ga.	Soldier.	.....1820
Cochrane, James.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Cook, Orchard.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Cox, James.....D	N. J.	June 14, 1753	N. J.	Soldier.	Sept. 12, 1810
Crawford, William.....D	Seot.	.....1760	Pa.	Physician	.....1823
Crist, Henry.....D	Va.	.....1764	Ky.	Man'fact'r	.....1844
Cutts, Richard.....D	Mass.	July 22, 1771	Mass.	Varied.	April 7, 1845
Dana, Samuel W.....F	Conn.	July.....	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Devenport, John.....D	Conn.	Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1830
Dawson, John.....D	Va.	.....1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 30, 1814
Desha, Joseph.....D	Pa.	Dec. 9, 1768	Ky.	Soldier.	Oct. 13, 1842
Elv, William.....F	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....1817
Emott, James.....D	N. Y.	.....1770	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1850
Eppes, John W.....D	Va.	.....1773	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 20, 1853
Findley, William.....D	Ire'd.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier.	April 7, 1821
Forbes, James.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Franklin, Meshach.....D	N. C.	.....1772	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 18, 1839
Gannett, Barzillai.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Gardner, Barent.....F	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 10, 1822
Gardner, Gideon.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Garland, David S.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1841
Gholson, Thomas.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	July 4, 1816
Gold, Thomas R.....F	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 22, 1826
Goldborough, C. W.....F	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Dec. 13, 1834
Goodwyn, Peterson.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 21, 1818
Gray, Edwin.....D	Va.	.....1769	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Hale, William.....F	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	Nov. 8, 1840
Haven, Nathaniel A.....F	N. H.	.....1762	N. H.	Unknown.	Mar. 7, 1831
Heister, Daniel.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Helms, William.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....1813
Hollan, James.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Howard, Benjamin.....D	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Hubbard, J. H.....D	Vt.	.....1768	Vt.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1814
Huffy, Jacob.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	May 20, 1814
Huntington, Eben.....D	Conn.	Dec. 26, 1754	Conn.	Soldier.	June 17, 1834
Jackson, John G.....D	Va.	.....1774	Va.	Surveyor.	.....1825
Jackson, Richard.....D	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Merchant.	April 18, 1838
Jennings, Robert.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Jennings, Jonathan.....D	N. J.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	July 26, 1834
Johnson, Richard M.....D	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1850
Jones, Walter.....D	Va.	.....1745	Va.	Physician	Dec. 31, 1815
Kenan, Thomas.....D	N. C.	.....1771	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 22, 1843
Kennedy, William.....F	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Key, Philip B.....F	Md.	.....1763	Md.	Soldier.	July 28, 1815
Knickelbocker, H.....F	N. Y.	July 27, 1782	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Jan. 30, 1855
Livermore, Edw'd S.....F	Va.	.....1772	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1834
Livingstone, R. L.....D	N. H.	.....1772	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1832
Love, John.....D	Va.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Lyle, Aaron.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 17, 1822
Lyon, Matthew.....D	Ire'd.	.....1746	Ky.	Varied.	Aug. 1, 1822
McBride, Archib'd.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
McKee, Samuel.....D	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
McKin, Alexander.....D	Md.	.....1748	Md.	Unknown.	.....
McKinley, William.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Macon, Nathaniel.....D	N. Y.	.....1757	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
Matthews, Vincent.....F	N. Y.	June 29, 1766	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 23, 1846

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Marion, Robert.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Miller, Pleasant M.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Milnor, William.....	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Mitchell, Samuel L.....	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1764	N. Y.	Physician.	Sept. 7, 1831
Moore, Nicholas R.....	Md.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 9, 1816
Moore, Thomas.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Montgomery, John.....	Md.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Morrow, Jeremiah.....	Pa.	..... 1770	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Moseley, Jonathan O.....	Conn.	..... 1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1839
Mumford, Gurdon S.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Nelson, Roger.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Newbold, Thomas.....	Pa.	..... 1769	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Newton, Thomas.....	Va.	..... 1769	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Nicholas, Wilson C.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Nicholson, John.....	N. Y.	..... 1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Pearson, Joseph.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Pickman, Benjamin.....	Conn.	..... 1763	Mass.	Varied.	Aug. 14, 1843
Pitkin, Timothy.....	Conn.	..... 1765	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Poindexter, George.....	Va.	..... 1769	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
Porter, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Porter, Peter B.....	Conn.	..... 1773	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 20, 1844
Potter, Elisha R.....	R. I.	Nov. 5, 1764	R. I.	Lawyer.	Sept. 26, 1835
Poydras, Julian.....	Lou.	.....	Lou.	Unknown.	July 25, 1824
Quincy, Josiah.....	Mass.	Feb. 4, 1772	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1864
Randolph, John.....	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer.	May 24, 1833
Rea, John.....	Pa.	..... 1755	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 6, 1829
Rhea, John.....	D.	..... 1753	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 27, 1832
Richards, Matthias.....	D.	..... 1757	Pa.	Lawyer.	..... 1830
Ringgold, Samuel.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Oct. 18, 1829
Roane, John.....	Va.	..... 1754	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1838
Root, Erastus.....	Conn.	Mar. 16, 1772	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1846
Ross, John.....	Conn.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Sage, Ebenezer.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Sammons, Thomas.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Sawyer, Lemuel.....	N. C.	..... 1777	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 9, 1852
Say, Benjamin.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Seaver, Ebenezer.....	Mass.	Jan. 8, 1763	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1844
Seibert, Adam.....	Pa.	..... 1773	Pa.	Scientist.	May 2, 1825
Scudder, John A.....	N. J.	..... 1767	N. J.	Physician.	Nov. 6, 1836

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Shaw, Samuel.....	D.	Dec. —, 1768	Vt.	Physician.	Oct. 22, 1827
Sheffey, Daniel.....	Md.	..... 1770	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1830
Smelt, Dennis.....	Pa.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, George.....	D.	..... 1742	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1813
Smith, John.....	D.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, Samuel.....	D.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. —, 1836
Southard, Henry.....	D.	N. Y. Oct. —, 1749	N. J.	Varied.	June 2, 1842
Stanford, Richard.....	D.	N. C.	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stanley, John.....	D.	N. C.	N. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 3, 1834
Stedman, William.....	F.	..... 1765	Mass.	Lawyer.	..... 1831
Stephenson, James.....	Pa.	Mar. 20, 1764	Pa.	Soldier.	Aug. 7, 1833
Sturges, Lewis B.....	F.	..... 1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1844
Swoope, Jacob.....	F.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Taggart, Samuel.....	F.	N. H. Mar. 24, 1754	Mass.	Clergym'n	April 25, 1825
Tallmadge, Benj.....	F.	N. Y. Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Merchant.	Mar. 17, 1835
Taylor, John.....	D.	S. C. May 14, 1770	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1832
Thompson, John.....	D.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Tracy, Uri.....	D.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Troup, George M.....	D.	Ala. Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1836
Turner, Charles.....	D.	Mass. 1750(?)	Mass.	Clergym'n	.....
Upham, Jabez.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	..... 1811
Van Dyke, Nicholas.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	May 19, 1826
Van Horne, Arch.....	D.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Van Rensselaer, K. K. D.	N. Y.	..... 1763	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 18, 1845
Varnum, Joseph B.....	Mass.	..... 1759	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1821
Weakley, Robert.....	D.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Wheaton, Laban.....	F.	Mass. 1754	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 23, 1846
Whitehill, Robert.....	F.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1813
Whitman, Ezekiel.....	F.	Mass. Mar. 11, 1776	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Wilson, James.....	F.	..... 1757	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 4, 1839
Witherspoon, Rob't.....	D.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Wright, Robert.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Sept. 7, 1836
Wynn, Richard.....	Va.	.....	S. C.	Soldier.	..... 1813

Total Representatives, 157.* Occupation Unknown, 82. Lawyers, 43. Soldiers, 10. Physicians, 7. Merchants, 4. Varied, 4. Clergymen, 2. Agriculturists, 2. Manufacturer, 1. Scientist, 1. Surveyor, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including Ireland, 2; Scotland, 1.

* Deaths and resignations of Senators and Representatives cause the difference in the number of members in each Congress.

Twelfth Congress of the United States, from 1811 to 1813.

1811—Slavery abolished in Chili [S. A., Oct. 10.

1811—Numerous earthquakes in Missouri, beginning Dec. 16, destroying property and causing great consternation.

1811—The Richmond (Va.) Theatre was burned Dec. 24, destroying more than 70 persons, including the Governor of the State.

1811—A breech-loading rifle invented by John Hall, an American citizen.

1812—Louisiana admitted into the Union—the eighteenth State—April 30.

James Madison, 4th President.

George Clinton, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. James Monroe, of Va., Sec'y of State. Albert Gallatin, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. William Eustis, of Mass., and John Armstrong, of N. Y., Sec'ys of War. Paul Hamilton, of S. C., and William Jones, of Pa., Sec'ys of Navy. William Pinckney, of Md., Att'y Gen. Henry Clay, of Ky., Speaker of House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anderson, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1757	Tenn.	Lawyer.	April 17, 1837
Bayard, James A.....	F	July 28, 1767	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 6, 1815
Bibb, George M.....	Va.	..... 1772	Ky.	Lawyer.	April 14, 1859
Bradley, Stephen R.....	D	Conn. Feb. 20, 1754	Vt.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1814
Brent, Richard.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Brown, James.....	Va.	Sept. 11, 1766	Lou.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1835
Campbell, Alex.....	Va.	..... 1779	Ohio.	Physician.	Nov. 5, 1857
Campbell, Geo. W.....	D	Tenn. 1768	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 17, 1843
Condict, John.....	D	..... 1755	N. J.	Physician.	May 4, 1834
Crawford, Wm. H.....	D	Va. Feb. 24, 1772	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 15, 1834
Cutts, Charles.....	Mass.	..... 1769	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1846
Dana, Samuel W.....	F	Conn. July —, 1757	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Franklin, Jesse.....	N. C.	..... 1758	N. C.	Soldier.	Sept. —, 1823
Gaillard, John.....	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826
German, Obadiah.....	D	N. Y. 1767	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 24, 1842
Giles, William B.....	D	Va. Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 4, 1830
Gilman, Nicholas.....	D	N. H. 1762	N. H.	Soldier.	May 3, 1814
Goodrich, Chauncey.....	Conn.	Oct. 20, 1759	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1823
Gregg, Andrew.....	Va.	June 10, 1759	Conn.	Unknown.	May 20, 1835
Horsey, Outherg.....	R. I.	..... 1777	Del.	Lawyer.	June 9, 1842
Howell, Jeremiah B.....	R. I.	..... 1772	R. I.	Lawyer.	..... 1822
Hunter, William.....	R. I.	Nov. 23, 1775	R. I.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1849
Lambert, John.....	N. J.	..... 1748	N. J.	Physician.	Feb. 4, 1823
Leib, Michael.....	D	Pa. 1759	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 28, 1822
Lloyd, James.....	F	Mass. 1769	Mass.	Merchant.	April 5, 1831
Magruder, Allan B.....	D	Ky. 1770	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 12, 1845
Pope, John.....	D	Va. 1750	Lou.	Soldier.	Mar. 19, 1818
Posey, Thomas.....	D	Md. 1750	Md.	Soldier.	Nov. 2, 1829
Reed, Philip.....	Mass.	..... 1745	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 3, 1819
Robinson, J.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 9, 1816
Smith, John.....	D	Va. 1747	Md.	Soldier.	April 23, 1839
Smith, Samuel.....	D	Pa. 1768	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 16, 1835
Tait, Charles.....	D	S. C. May 14, 1776	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1832
Taylor, John.....	D	..... 1766	N. C.	Soldier.	Jan. 15, 1824
Turner, James.....	Mass.	..... 1759	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1821
Varnum, Joseph B.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	June 20, 1827
Worthington, Thos.....	D	Va. 1774	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....

Total Senators, 37. Lawyers, 18. Occupation Unknown, 8. Soldiers, 6. Physicians, 3. Merchants, 2.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alston, Willis.....	D	N. C.	N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Anderson, William.....	D	Pa. 1759	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 13, 1829
Archer, Stevenson.....	D	Md.	Md.	Lawyer.	..... 1848
Avery, Daniel.....	D	N. Y.	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Bacon, Ezekiel.....	D	Mass. Sept. 1, 1776	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 18, 1870
Baker, John.....	F	Va.	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1833
Bard, David.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	..... 1815
Barnett, William.....	D	Va.	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Bartlett, Josiah.....	N. H.	Dec. 16, 1768	N. H.	Physician.	April 14, 1838
Bassett, Burwell.....	D	Va. 1764	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1841
Bibb, William W.....	D	Va. Oct. 1, 1780	Ga.	Physician.	July 9, 1820
Bigelow, Abijah.....	F	Mass. Dec. 5, 1775	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1860
Blackledge, William.....	D	N. C.	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1828
Bleecker, Harmanus.....	F	N. Y. 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 19, 1849
Bloom, Thomas.....	N. C.	..... 1760	N. C.	Soldier.	Feb. 7, 1812
Bond, Shadrach.....	Md.	..... 1773	Ill.	Ag'cult'st.	April 11, 1830
Boyd, Adam.....	D	N. J.	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Breckenridge, James.....	F	Va. Mar. 7, 1763	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 9, 1846
Brigham, Eljah.....	F	Mass. June 6, 1760	Mass.	Lawyer.	Feb. 22, 1816
Brown, Robert.....	F	Pa.	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Burwell, William A.....	D	Va. 1780(?)	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 16, 1821
Butler, William.....	Va.	..... 1759	S. C.	Physician.	Nov. 15, 1821
Calhoun, John C.....	D	S. C. Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 31, 1850
Carr, Francis.....	D	Mass. 1752	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 7, 1821
Champion, E.....	F	Conn. Feb. 1, 1732	Conn.	Unknown.	Nov. 22, 1835
Cooke, Thomas B.....	D	S. C. Sept. 17, 1776	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1852
Chittenden, Martin.....	F	Conn. Mar. 12, 1769	Vt.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. 5, 1841
Clay, Henry.....	W	Va. April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.	June 29, 1852
Clay, Matthew.....	D	Va.	Va.	Unknown.	..... 1815
Clopton, John.....	D	Va.	Va.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Cobb, Howell.....	D	N. C.	Ga.	Ag'cult'st.	..... 1820
Cochran, James.....	D	N. C.	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Condict, Lewis.....	D	N. J. Mar. —, 1773	N. J.	Unknown.	May 26, 1862
Cook, Thomas B.....	D	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Crawford, William.....	D	Scot.	Pa.	Physician.	..... 1823
Cutts, Richard.....	D	Mass. June 22, 1771	Mass.	Varied.	April 7, 1845
Davenport, John.....	F	Conn. Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1830
Davis, Roger.....	D	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Dawson, John.....	D	Va. 1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 30, 1814
Deshia, Joseph.....	D	Pa. Dec. 9, 1768	Ky.	Unknown.	Oct. 13, 1842

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Dinsmoor, Samuel...	N. H.	July 1, 1766	N. H.	Lawyer...	Mar. 15, 1835
Earle, Elias...	Va.	...	S. C.	Unknown	...
Ely, William...	Mass.	...	Mass.	Unknown	...
Emott, James...	N. Y.	1770	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 7, 1850
Findley, Willis...	Ire'd.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier...	April 7, 1821
Fisk, William...	Vt.	1762	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Dec. 1, 1844
Fitch, Asa...	N. C.	...	N. C.	Unknown	...
Franklin, Meschach...	Va.	...	Va.	Lawyer...	July 4, 1816
Gholson, Thomas...	N. Y.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	June 22, 1826
Gold, Thomas R...	Md.	...	Md.	Unknown	Dec. 13, 1834
Goldborough, C. W...	Va.	...	Va.	Lawyer...	Feb. 21, 1818
Goodwyn, Peterson...	Va.	...	Va.	Unknown	...
Gray, Edwin...	Mass.	1769	Mass.	Unknown	...
Green, Isaiah L...	Conn.	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer...	...
Grosvenor, Thos. P...	Conn.	Sept. 11, 1777	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Dec. 19, 1840
Grundy, Felix...	Ga.	1789	Ga.	Unknown	Mar. 25, 1836
Hall, Bolling...	N. H.	...	N. H.	Unknown	...
Hall, Obed...	N. H.	...	N. H.	Lawyer...	...
Harper, John A...	Va.	...	Va.	Physician	Aug. 31, 1837
Hawes, Aylott...	Mo.	June 3, 1780	N. J.	Unknown	Aug. 19, 1817
Hempstead, Edward...	N. J.	...	N. J.	Unknown	May 20, 1814
Huffy, Jacob...	Va.	...	Va.	Unknown	Dec. 21, 1833
Hungerford, Jno. P...	Pa.	...	Pa.	Unknown	...
Hyneman, John M...	R. I.	1764	R. I.	Merchant	April 18, 1838
Jackson, Richard...	N. J.	...	Ind.	Unknown	July 26, 1834
Jennings, Jonathan...	Key.	Oct. 17, 1781	N. C.	Lawyer...	Nov. 19, 1830
Johnson, Richard M...	Md.	...	Md.	Physician	...
Kennedy, William...	Md.	1779	Md.	Physician	...
Kent, Joseph...	Md.	...	Md.	Soldier...	July 28, 1815
Key, Philip B...	N. C.	April 7, 1786	N. C.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
King, William R...	Va.	...	N. C.	Unknown	April 12, 1837
Lacock, Abner...	Conn.	Aug. 19, 1770	Conn.	Lawyer...	Feb. 3, 1842
Law, Lyman...	Va.	...	Va.	Unknown	...
Lefever, Joseph...	Pa.	1772	Va.	Unknown	...
Lewis, Joseph...	Pa.	...	Md.	Mechanic	Feb. 5, 1839
Little, Peter...	N. Y.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	...
Livingston, Rob't L...	S. C.	Feb. 7, 1782	S. C.	Varied...	Oct. 27, 1822
Lowndes, William...	Pa.	...	Pa.	Unknown	Sept. 24, 1825
Lyle, Aaron...	N. C.	...	N. C.	Unknown	...
McBride, Archibald...	Va.	...	N. C.	Unknown	...
McCoy, William...	Va.	...	N. C.	Unknown	...
McKee, Samuel...	Md.	...	Ky.	Unknown	...
McKim, Alexander...	Md.	1748	Md.	Unknown	...
Macon, Nathaniel...	N. C.	1757	N. C.	Soldier...	June 29, 1837
Maxwell, George C...	N. J.	...	N. J.	Unknown	...
Metcalf, Arunah...	N. Y.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	...
Milnor, James...	Pa.	June 20, 1773	Pa.	Lawyer...	April 8, 1845
Mitchell, Samuel L...	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1764	N. Y.	Physician	Sept. 7, 1831
Moore, Thomas...	N. J.	...	S. C.	Unknown	...
Morgan, James...	N. J.	...	N. J.	Soldier...	...
Morrow, Jeremiah...	Pa.	1770	Ohio	Unknown	Mar. 22, 1852
Moseley, J. O...	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown	Sept. 9, 1839
Nelson, Hugh...	Va.	...	Va.	Unknown	Mar. 18, 1836
New, Anthony...	Va.	1747	Ky.	Unknown	Mar. 2, 1853
Newbold, Thomas...	Va.	...	N. J.	Unknown	Dec. 4, 1823
Newton, Thomas...	Va.	...	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 5, 1847
Ormsby, Stephen...	N. Y.	...	Ky.	Lawyer...	Aug. 5, 1840
Paulding, William...	N. Y.	1769	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Feb. 11, 1854

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Pearson, Joseph...	N. C.	...	N. C.	Lawyer...	Oct. 27, 1894
Pickens, Israel...	N. C.	...	N. C.	Unknown	...
Piper, William...	Pa.	...	Pa.	Unknown	...
Pitkin, Timothy...	Conn.	1765	Conn.	Unknown	...
Pleasant, James...	Va.	1769	Va.	Lawyer...	Nov. 9, 1836
Poinexter, George...	Va.	1779	Miss.	Lawyer...	Sept. 5, 1853
Pond, Benjamin...	N. Y.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	June 14, 1815
Porter, Peter B...	Conn.	1773	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 20, 1844
Potter, Elisha R...	R. I.	Nov. 5, 1764	R. I.	Lawyer...	Sept. 26, 1835
Quincy, Josiah...	Mass.	Feb. 4, 1772	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 1, 1864
Randolph, John...	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer...	May 24, 1833
Rand, William...	Mass.	1777	Mass.	Merchant	Feb. 18, 1837
Richardson, Wm. M...	N. H.	Jan. 4, 1774	Mass.	Lawyer...	Mar. 23, 1838
Ridgely, Henry M...	Del.	1778	Del.	Lawyer...	Aug. 7, 1847
Ringgold, Samuel...	Md.	...	Md.	Unknown	Oct. 18, 1829
Rhea, John...	Tenn.	1753	Tenn.	Unknown	May 27, 1832
Roane, John...	Va.	1754	Va.	Unknown	Nov. 15, 1838
Robertson, Thos. B...	Va.	1778	Lou.	Unknown	...
Roberts, Jonathan...	Pa.	1771	Pa.	Unknown	...
Rodman, William...	Pa.	Oct. 4, 1757	Pa.	Unknown	July 27, 1824
Sage, Ebenezer...	Conn.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	Jan. 29, 1804
Sammons, Thomas...	N. Y.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	...
Sawyer, Lemuel...	N. C.	1777	N. C.	Lawyer...	Jan. 9, 1852
Seaver, Ebenezer...	Mass.	Jan. 8, 1753	Mass.	Unknown	Mar. 1, 1844
Sevier, John...	Tenn.	1745	Tenn.	Soldier...	Sept. 24, 1815
Seybert, Adam...	Pa.	1773	Pa.	Scientist...	May 2, 1825
Shaw, Samuel...	Mass.	1768	Vt.	Physician	Oct. 22, 1827
Sheffey, Daniel...	Md.	1770	Va.	Lawyer...	Dec. 3, 1830
Smith, John...	Pa.	1742	Pa.	Unknown	Dec. 30, 1819
Smith, George...	Pa.	...	Pa.	Unknown	...
Smith, John...	Va.	...	Va.	Unknown	...
Stanford, Richard...	N. C.	1798	N. C.	Unknown	April 9, 1816
Stow, Silas...	N. Y.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	...
Strawn, William...	Conn.	...	Md.	Unknown	...
Stuart, Philip...	Md.	...	Md.	Soldier...	Aug. 14, 1839
Sturges, Lewis B...	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown	Mar. 30, 1844
Sullivan, George...	N. H.	Aug. 29, 1771	N. H.	Lawyer...	June 14, 1838
Taggart, Samuel...	N. H.	Mar. 24, 1754	Mass.	Clergym'n	April 25, 1835
Taliaferro, John...	Va.	1768	Va.	Unknown	Aug. 12, 1853
Tallmadge, Benj...	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Soldier...	Mar. 17, 1837
Talman, Phleg...	R. I.	1764	Mass.	Merchant	Nov. 2, 1804
Tracy, Uri...	Conn.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	...
Troup, George M...	Ala.	Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer...	May 3, 1856
Turner, Charles...	Mass.	1750 (?)	Mass.	Clergym'n	...
Van Cortlandt, P...	N. Y.	...	N. Y.	Unknown	...
Wheaton, Laban...	Mass.	1754	Mass.	Lawyer...	Mar. 23, 1846
White, Leonard...	Mass.	1767	Mass.	Unknown	Oct. 10, 1849
Whitehill, Robert...	Pa.	...	Pa.	Unknown	...
Widgery, William...	Pa.	1753	Mass.	Sailor...	Aug. 7, 1822
Williams, David R...	S. C.	...	S. C.	Lawyer...	Nov. 15, 1830
Wilson, Thomas...	Va.	...	Va.	Unknown	Jan. 24, 1836
Wright, Robert...	Md.	...	Md.	Lawyer...	Sept. 7, 1828
Wynn, Richard...	Va.	...	S. C.	Soldier...	1813

Total Representatives, 151. Unknown Occupation, 71. Lawyers, 47. Soldiers, 2. Physicians, 9. Merchants, 4. Agriculturists, 3. Clergymen, 2. Varied, 2. Sailor, 1. Scientist, 1. Mechanic, 1. Jurist, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including Ireland, 2; Scotland, 1.

Thirteenth Congress of the United States, from 1813 to 1815.

1813—Robert L. Stevens devised a bomb-shell and sold his invention to the Government.

1813—First stereotyping done in America by D. & G. Bruce, New York, who stereotyped the first Bible in America.

1813—Cloth first woven in power-looms in America, at Waltham, Mass. The loom was constructed by Paul Moody, of Amesbury, Mass.

1814—Washington City, D. C., burned by the British under General Ross, August 24. Losses, nearly \$3,000,000.

James Madison, 4th President.

Elbridge Gerry, of Mass., Vice-Pres. James Monroe, of Va., Sec'y of State. Albert Gallatin, of Pa.; George W. Campbell, of Tenn., and Alex. J. Dallas, of Pa., Sec'ys of Treas. John Armstrong, of N. Y., and James Monroe, of Va., Sec'ys of War. William Jones, of Pa., and Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass., Sec'ys of Navy. William Pinckney, of Md., and Richard Rush, of Pa., Sec'ys of State. Henry Clay, of Ky., and Langdon Cheves, of S. C., Speakers of the House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

1814—Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24.

1814—First Steam-Ferry between New York City and Long Island, invented by Robert Fulton, began running.

1814—Battle of Lundy's Lane was fought, near Niagara Falls, July 25, between British and American Soldiers, the former being defeated with a loss of 878 men. The American loss was 852 men.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anderson, Joseph...	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1757	Tenn.	Lawyer...	April 17, 1837
Barbour, James...	Va.	June 10, 1775	Va.	Lawyer...	June 8, 1842
Barry, William T...	Va.	Feb. 5, 1784	Ky.	Lawyer...	Aug. 30, 1835
Bibb, George M...	Va.	1772	Ky.	Lawyer...	April 14, 1859
Bibb, William W...	Va.	Oct. 1, 1780	Ga.	Physician	July 9, 1820
Bledsoe, Jesse...	Va.	...	Ky.	Lawyer...	June 30, 1837
Brent, Richard...	Va.	...	Pa.	Unknown	Dec. 30, 1814
Brown, James...	Va.	Sept. 11, 1766	Lou.	Lawyer...	April 7, 1835
Bullock, William B...	Ga.	1776	Ga.	Lawyer...	Mar. 6, 1822
Campbell, Geo. W...	Tenn.	1768	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Feb. 17, 1844
Chace, Dudley...	N. H.	Dec. 30, 1771	Vt.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1846
Condict, John...	Mass.	1755	N. J.	Physician	May 4, 1834
Cutts, Charles...	Mass.	1769	N. H.	Lawyer...	Jan. 25, 1846
Daggett, Richard...	Va.	Dec. 31, 1764	Conn.	Unknown	...
Dana, Samuel W...	Conn.	July 1, 1757	Conn.	Unknown	July 21, 1830
Fromentin, Eiegus...	Lou.	...	Lou.	Unknown	Oct. 6, 1822
Gaillard, John...	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown	Feb. 26, 1826
German, Obadiah...	N. Y.	1767	N. Y.	Unknown	Sept. 24, 1842
Giles, William B...	N. H.	Aug. 12, 1762	Va.	Lawyer...	Dec. 4, 1830
Gilman, Nicholas...	N. H.	1762	N. H.	Soldier...	May 3, 1814
Goldborough, R. H...	Md.	1780	Md.	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1836
Gore, Christopher...	Del.	Sept. 21, 1758	Mass.	Lawyer...	Mar. 1, 1827
Horsey, Outerbridge...	Del.	1777	Del.	Lawyer...	June 9, 1842
Howell, Jeremiah B...	R. I.	1772	R. I.	Lawyer...	1822
Hunter, William...	R. I.	Nov. 23, 1775	R. I.	Lawyer...	Dec. 3, 1849

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Kerr, Joseph...	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1755	Ohio	Unknown	...
King, Rufus...	Mass.	...	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 29, 1827
Lacock, Abner...	Va.	1770	Pa.	Unknown	April 12, 1837
Lambert, John...	N. J.	1748	N. J.	Unknown	Feb. 4, 1823
Leib, Michael...	Pa.	1759	Pa.	Physician	Dec. 28, 1822
Mason, Jeremiah...	Conn.	April 27, 1768	N. H.	Lawyer...	Oct. 14, 1848
Morrow, Jeremiah...	Pa.	...	Ohio	Unknown	Mar. 22, 1852
Murphy, James...	Va.	1771	Pa.	Unknown	July 7, 1854
Robinson, Jonathan...	Va.	1745	Vt.	Unknown	Nov. 3, 1811
Smith, Samuel...	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Soldier...	April 23, 1839
Stone, David...	N. C.	Feb. 17, 1770	N. C.	Lawyer...	Oct. 7, 1818
Tait, Charles...	Va.	1768	Pa.	Lawyer...	Oct. 7, 1835
Talbot, Isham...	Va.	1773	Ky.	Lawyer...	Sept. 25, 1837
Taylor, John...	S. C.	May 14, 1770	S. C.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1852
Thompson, Thos. W...	Mass.	1765	N. H.	Lawyer...	Oct. 1, 1819
Thorne, James...	Va.	1768	N. C.	Soldier...	Jan. 15, 1824
Varnum, Joseph B...	Mass.	1769	Mass.	Unknown	Sept. 11, 1821
Walker, George...	Ky.	...	Ky.	Unknown	...
Wells, William H...	Del.	...	Del.	Unknown	Mar. 11, 1829
Wharton, Jesse...	Tenn.	...	Tenn.	Unknown	July 23, 1833
Worthington, Thos...	Va.	July 16, 1774	Ohio	Unknown	June 20, 1827

Total Senators, 46. Lawyers, 25. Occupation Unknown, 15. Soldiers, 3. Physicians, 3.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alexander, John.....	S. C.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Alston, Willis.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Anderson, William.....	Pa.	1773	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 13, 1829
Archer, Stevenson.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	..... 1848
Avery, Daniel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Barbour, Philip P.....	D. Va.	1799	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1841
Bard, David.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Barnett, William.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Bayley, Thomas M.....	Mass.	Sept. 2, 1775	Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 6, 1834
Baylies, William.....	Mass.	Oct. 16, 1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1865
Beall, Rezin.....	Pa.	Aug. 10, 1770	Pa.	Soldier.	Feb. 20, 1843
Benson, Egbert.....	N. Y.	June 21, 1746	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 24, 1833
Bibb, William W.....	Va.	Oct. 1, 1780	Ga.	Physician	July 9, 1820
Bigelow, Abijah.....	Mass.	Dec. 5, 1775	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1860
Bines, Thomas.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Bond, Shadrach.....	Md.	1773	Ill.	Ag'cult'st.	April 11, 1830
Bowen, John H.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Bowers, John M.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Boyd, Alexander.....	Mass.	1770	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 7, 1823
Bradbury, George.....	Vt.	Mar. 23, 1783	Vt.	Lawyer.	Mar. 3, 1867
Bradley, William C.....	Va.	Mar. 7, 1763	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 9, 1846
Breckenridge, Jas.....	Mass.	June 6, 1750	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 22, 1816
Brigham, Elijah.....	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Brown, Robert.....	Va.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Burwell, Wm. A.....	Conn.	1762	Vt.	Lawyer.	July 19, 1838
Butler, Ezra.....	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Caldwell, James.....	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 31, 1850
Calhoun, John C.....	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	Sept. 29, 1842
Cannon, Newton.....	Va.	1780	Va.	Ag'cult'st.	Feb. 9, 1847
Caperton, Hugh.....	Conn.	Feb. 1, 1752	Conn.	Unknown.	Nov. 22, 1835
Champion, Eph.....	S. C.	Jan. 19, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	May 29, 1871
Chappell, John.....	S. C.	Sept. 17, 1776	S. C.	Physician	June 26, 1852
Cheves, Langdon.....	N. H.	Feb. 1, 1760	N. H.	Unknown.	Dec. 17, 1831
Cilley, Bradbury.....	Va.	1779	Ky.	Unknown.	Aug. 27, 1839
Clark, James.....	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.	June 29, 1852
Clay, Henry.....	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Cleninden, David.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Clopton, John.....	N. Y.	1773	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Conrad, John.....	N. Y.	Mar. 1, 1773	Pa.	Physician	May 26, 1862
Condict, Lewis.....	N. Y.	1784	N. Y.	Physician	Jan. 11, 1860
Comstock, Oliver C.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	.....
Cooper, Thomas.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Coxe, William.....	Scot.	1760	Pa.	Physician	..... 1823
Crawford, William.....	Va.	Oct. 29, 1778	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1851
Creighton, Wm.....	N. C.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Crouch, Edward.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Clergym'n	.....
Culpepper, John.....	Mass.	June 26, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 20, 1835
Cuthbert, Alfred.....	Conn.	Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1830
Dana, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Davenport, John.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Merchant.	April 17, 1831
Davis, Roger.....	Va.	1762	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 30, 1814
Davis, Samuel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Dawson, John.....	Pa.	Dec. 9, 1766	Ky.	Unknown.	Oct. 13, 1842
Denoyelles, Peter.....	Mass.	Jan. 29, 1768	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 26, 1815
Desha, Joseph.....	Va.	1784	Ky.	Lawyer.	Mar. 19, 1854
Dewey, Daniel.....	Va.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Duval, William P.....	Mo.	.....	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Earle, Elias.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Easton, Rufus.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Ely, William.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Eppe, John W.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Evans, David R.....	Eng.	Feb. 20, 1769	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 8, 1843
Farrow, Samuel.....	Va.	1759	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 18, 1824
Findley, William.....	Vt.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier.	April 7, 1821
Fisk, James.....	Ind.	1762	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 1, 1844
Fisk, Jonathan.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Forney, Peter.....	N. C.	April 1, 1756	N. C.	Man'fact'r	Feb. 1, 1834
Forsyth, John.....	Va.	Oct. 2, 1776	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1841
Franklin, Meshach.....	N. C.	1772	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 18, 1839
Gaston, William.....	N. C.	Sept. 19, 1778	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 23, 1844
Geddes, James.....	Pa.	July 22, 1763	N. Y.	Man'fact'r	Aug. 19, 1838
Gholson, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	July 4, 1816
Glasgow, Hugh.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Gloninger, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Goldsborough, C. W.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Dec. 13, 1834
Goodwyn, Peterson.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 21, 1818
Gourdin, Theodore.....	Pa.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Griffin, Isaac.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Grosvenor, Thos. P.....	Conn.	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 19, 1840
Grundy, Felix.....	Va.	Sept. 11, 1777	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 8, 1840
Hale, William.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	Mar. 25, 1836
Hall, Bolling.....	Ga.	1789	Ga.	Unknown.	Apr. 23, 1819
Hanson, Ato M.....	Md.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	April 18, 1816
Harris, Thomas K.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hasbrouck, Abram.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Physician	Aug. 31, 1833
Hawes, Aylett.....	Conn.	June 3, 1780	Mo.	Lawyer.	Aug. 10, 1817
Hawkins, Joseph H.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Hempstead, Edward.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Henderson, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hopkins, Samuel M.....	N. Y.	1762	Ky.	Soldier.	Oct. 1, 1819
Howell, Nathaniel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 8, 1837
Hubbard, Levi.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 16, 1821
Huffy, Jacob.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	May 20, 1814
Humphrey, Perry W.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1839
Hungerford, John P.....	Mass.	1769	Mass.	Unknown.	Dec. 21, 1833
Hulbert, John W.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Hyneman, John M.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Ingersoll, Charles J.....	Pa.	Oct. 3, 1782	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 14, 1862
Ingham, Samuel D.....	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1779	Pa.	Paper M'r.	April 13, 1833
Irving, William.....	N. Y.	Aug. 16, 1766	N. Y.	Merchant.	Nov. 9, 1821
Irwin, Jere.....	Va.	1774	Va.	Surveyor.	..... 1825
Jackson, Joan G.....	R. I.	1764	R. I.	Merchant.	April 18, 1838

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Jennings, Jonathan.....	N. J.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	July 26, 1834
Johnson, James.....	Va.	Jan. 1, 1774	Ky.	Unknown.	Aug. 14, 1826
Johnson, Richard M.....	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Kennedy, William.....	N. C.	April 7, 1786	N. C.	Lawyer.	April 18, 1853
Kent, Joseph.....	Md.	1770	Md.	Physician	Nov. 24, 1837
Kent, Moss.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Kerr, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Kershaw, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Kilbourn, James.....	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1770	Ohio.	Varied.	April 24, 1850
King, Cyrus.....	Mass.	Sept. 16, 1772	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 25, 1817
King, William R.....	N. C.	Feb. 9, 1774	Miss.	Physician	April 3, 1843
Lattimore, Wm.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Law, Lyman.....	Conn.	Aug. 19, 1770	Conn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 3, 1842
Lefferts, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 7, 1841
Lewis, Joseph.....	Va.	1772	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1834
Lovett, John.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	..... 1818
Lowndes, William.....	S. C.	Feb. 7, 1782	S. C.	Varied.	Oct. 27, 1822
Lyle, Aaron.....	N. C.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 24, 1825
Macon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	1757	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
McCoey, William.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
McKee, Samuel.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
McKinn, Alexander.....	Md.	1748	Md.	Unknown.	.....
McLean, John.....	N. J.	Mar. 11, 1785	Ohio.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1861
Miller, Jacob.....	N. Y.	May 8, 1770	N. Y.	Ag'cult'st	Nov. 26, 1852
Miller, Morris.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1824
Moffit, Hosea.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Montgomery, Thos.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	April 2, 1828
Moore, Nicholas R.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Mar. 9, 1816
Moseley, Jonathan O.....	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1839
Murfree, William H.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Nelson, Hugh.....	Va.	1768	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1836
Nease, Thomas.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 23, 1860
Oakley, Thomas J.....	N. Y.	1783	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 11, 1857
Ormsby, Stephen.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	..... 1840
Parker, James.....	Mass.	1768	Mass.	Physician	Nov. 9, 1837
Pearson, Joseph.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 27, 1834
Pickens, Israel.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Pickering, Timothy.....	Mass.	July 17, 1745	Mass.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1829
Pitkin, Timothy.....	Conn.	1765	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Pleasant, James.....	Va.	1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 9, 1836
Post, Jonathan.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Potter, Elisha R.....	R. I.	Nov. 5, 1764	R. I.	Lawyer.	Sept. 26, 1835
Rea, John.....	Pa.	1753	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 6, 1829
Reed, John.....	Mass.	1781	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1860
Reed, William.....	Mass.	1777	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 18, 1837
Rhea, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	May 27, 1832
Rich, Charles.....	Mass.	1771	Vt.	Unknown.	Oct. 15, 1824
Richardson, Wm. M.....	N. H.	Jan. 4, 1774	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 23, 1838
Ridgeley, Henry M.....	Md.	1778	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 7, 1847
Ringgold, Samuel.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Oct. 18, 1829
Roane, John.....	Va.	1754	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1838
Roberts, Jonathan.....	Va.	1771	Va.	Unknown.	July 7, 1854
Robertson, Thos. B.....	N. Y.	1778	Lo.	Unknown.	.....
Ruggles, Nathaniel.....	Mass.	1761	Mass.	Unknown.	Dec. 19, 1819
Sage, Ebenezer.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 20, 1834
Schureman, James.....	N. J.	1757	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 23, 1824
Sevier, John.....	Va.	1745	Tenn.	Soldier.	Sept. 24, 1815
Seybert, Adam.....	Pa.	1773	Pa.	Scientist.	May 2, 1825
Sheffey, Daniel.....	Va.	1780	Ky.	Unknown.	Nov. 18, 1835
Sherwood, Samuel.....	N. Y.	1770	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1830
Shipperd, Zebulon R.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 8, 1862
Skinner, Richard.....	Conn.	May 30, 1788	Vt.	Lawyer.	May 23, 1833
Slaymaker, Amos.....	Pa.	Mar. 11, 1759	Pa.	Ag'cult'st	June 12, 1837
Smith, Isaac.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	..... 1836
Smith, Samuel.....	N. H.	1767	N. H.	Paper M'r.	Jan. 17, 1842
Smith, William S.....	N. Y.	1755	N. Y.	Soldier.	June 10, 1816
Stanford, Richard.....	N. C.	1768	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stephenson, Benj.....	Ky.	.....	Ill.	Varied.	.....
Stockton, Richard.....	N. J.	April 17, 1764	N. J.	Lawyer.	Mar. 7, 1828
Strong, William.....	Conn.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Stuart, Philip.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Soldier.	Aug. 14, 1830
Sturges, Lewis B.....	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1844
Taggart, Samuel.....	N. H.	Mar. 24, 1754	Mass.	Clergym'n	April 25, 1825
Tallmadge, Benj.....	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Merchant.	Mar. 17, 1835
Tannehill, Adamson.....	Md.	1752	Pa.	Varied.	July 7, 1817
Taylor, John W.....	N. Y.	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Telfair, Thomas.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	April 2, 1818
Thompson, Joel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Troup, George M.....	Ala.	Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1856
Udree, Daniel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	July 28, 1823
Vose, Roger.....	N. H.	1766	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1841
Ward, Artemas.....	Mass.	Jan. 9, 1762	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1847
Ward, Thomas.....	N. J.	1763	N. J.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1842
Webster, Daniel.....	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 24, 1852
Wheaton, Laban.....	Mass.	1754	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 23, 1846
White, Francis.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Whitehill, James.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Wilcox, Judethan.....	N. H.	1769	N. H.	Unknown.	Mar. 5, 1842
Williams, Isaac.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 1, 1838
Wilson, John.....	Mass.	1777	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1848
Wilson, Thomas.....	Va.	1772	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 4, 1824
Winter, Elisha J.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Wright, Robert.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Merchant.	Nov. 2, 1834
Yancey, Bartlett.....	Va.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1826
			N. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 30, 1828

Total Representatives, 202. Occupation Unknown, 88. Lawyers, 73. Merchants, 2. Physicians, 8. Soldiers, 7. Varied, 4. Agriculturists, 4. Papermakers, 2. Clergymen, 2. Manufacturers, 2. Jurist, 1. Scientist, 1. Journalist, 1. Surveyor, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including Scotland, 1; Ireland, 1; England, 1.

Fourteenth Congress of the United States, from 1815 to 1817.

1815—General Jackson defeated the British, with heavy losses, at New Orleans, La., January 8.

1815—An anti-slavery organization was formed at St. Clairsville, Va., by Benjamin Lundy.

1816—First Savings Bank in America was organized in November, at Philadelphia, and another, in December, at Boston.

1816—Indiana, the nineteenth State, was admitted into the Union, December 11.

James Madison, 4th President.

No Vice-President. James Monroe, of Va., Sec'y of State. Alex. J. Dallas, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. William H. Crawford, of Ga., Sec'y of War. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass., Sec'y of Navy. Richard Rush, Att'y Gen. Henry Clay, of Ky., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1816—First "Remington Rifle" made near Rochester, N. Y., by Eliphalet Remington.

1816—First gas company organized, at Baltimore, for making gas from stone-coal.

1816—Dr. John R. Cox, of Pennsylvania, projected the first electric telegraph.

1817—First Asylum for Deaf Mutes was opened at Hartford, Conn., by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, April 15.

1817—Work was commenced on the Erie Canal, at Rome, N. Y., July 4.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ashmun, Eli P.....	Mass.	June 24, 1770	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1819
Barbour, James.....	Va.	June 10, 1775	Va.	Lawyer.	June 8, 1842
Barry, William T.....	Va.	Feb. 5, 1784	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 30, 1835
Bibb, William W.....	Va.	Oct. 1, 1780	Ga.	Physician	July 9, 1830
Brown, James.....	Tenn.	Sept. 11, 1768	Lou.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1835
Campbell, Geo. W.....	N. H.	Dec. 30, 1771	Vt.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1846
Chace, Dudley.....	Mass.	.....	N. J.	Physician	May 4, 1834
Condit, John.....	Mass.	Dec. 31, 1764	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Daggett, David.....	Mass.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Dana, Samuel W.....	Lou.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.	Oct. 6, 1822
Fromentin, Elegius.....	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826
Gallard, John.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 5, 1836
Goldborough, R. H. W.	Mass.	Sept. 21, 1758	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 1, 1827
Gore, Christopher.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Journalist	April 23, 1819
Hanson, Alex. C.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Journalist	Oct. 8, 1823
Hardin, Martin D.....	Va.	June 21, 1780	Ky.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1825
Harper, Robert G.....	Va.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	June 9, 1842
Horse, Outerbridge.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Howell, Jeremiah B.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1849
Hunter, William.....	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1755	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 29, 1827
King, Rufus.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	April 12, 1837
Lacock, Abner.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier	June 29, 1837
Macdon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Agri'cult.	Feb. 6, 1819
Mason, Armistead T.....	Va.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 14, 1848
Mason, Jeremiah.....	Conn.	April 27, 1768	N. H.	Lawyer.	Mar. 22, 1822
Morrow, Jeremiah.....	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1831
Noble, James.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	July 7, 1854
Roberts, Jonathan.....	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1837
Ruggles, Benjamin.....	N. Y.	Nov. 5, 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1838
Sanford, Nathan.....	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1840
Smith, William.....	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Stokes, Montford.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Tait, Charles.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 25, 1837
Talbot, Isham.....	S. C.	May 14, 1770	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1832
Taylor, John.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Aug. 26, 1826
Taylor, Waller.....	Mass.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1819
Thompson, Thos. W.....	N. J.	Feb. 8, 1734	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 11, 1838
Tichenor, Isaac.....	Ala.	Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1856
Trout, George M.....	Va.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 13, 1824
Turner, Joseph B.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1821
Varnum, Joseph H.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	Mar. 11, 1829
Wells, William H.....	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 10, 1837
Williams, John.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Journalist	July 28, 1824
Wilson, James J.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Journalist	.....

Total Senators, 44. Lawyers, 26. Occupation Unknown, 11. Journalists, 2. Soldiers, 2. Physicians, 2. Agriculturist, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, Benjamin.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1837
Adgate, Asa.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Alexander, John.....	S. C.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Archer, Stevenson.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Atherton, Charles H.....	N. H.	Aug. 14, 1773	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 8, 1853
Avery, Daniel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Baker, George.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Baker, Ezra.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Barbour, Phil. P.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1841
Bassett, Burwell.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1841
Bateman, Ephraim.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Physician	Jan. 29, 1829
Baylies, William.....	Mass.	Oct. 16, 1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1805
Bennett, Benjamin.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Clergym'n	Oct. 8, 1840
Betts, Samuel R.....	Mass.	June 8, 1787	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 2, 1868
Birdsall, James.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Birdseye, Victory H.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Blount, William G.....	Mass.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 21, 1827
Boss, John L.....	Mass.	.....	R. I.	Unknown.	.....
Bradbury, George.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 7, 1823
Breckenridge, James.....	Va.	Mar. 7, 1763	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 9, 1846
Brigham, Elijah.....	Mass.	June 6, 1750	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 22, 1816
Brooks, Micah.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Agri'cult.	July 7, 1857
Brown, Benjamin.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Bryan, Joseph H.....	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Burnside, Thomas.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Burwell, Wm. A.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Cady, Daniel.....	N. Y.	April 29, 1773	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 31, 1859
Caldwell, James.....	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 31, 1850
Calhoun, John C.....	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	Sept. 29, 1842
Cannon, Newton.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Carr, James.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Champion, Ephraim.....	S. C.	Jan. 19, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	May 23, 1871
Chapman, John J.....	Conn.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	April 23, 1850
Chipman, Daniel.....	N. H.	Feb. 1, 1760	N. H.	Unknown.	Dec. 17, 1831
Cilley, Bradbury.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 4, 1821
Clarke, Archibald S.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Clark, James.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 27, 1839
Clark, James W.....	N. C.	Mar. 2, 1781	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 1, 1844
Clayton, Thomas.....	Del.	Mar. 3, 1754	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 21, 1854
Clay, Henry.....	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Unknown.	June 29, 1852
Clendenin, David.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Sept. 11, 1816
Clopton, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Physician	Jan. 11, 1860
Comstock, Oliver C.....	N. J.	Mar. 1, 1773	N. J.	Physician	May 26, 1862
Condit, Lewis.....	N. H.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Dec. 17, 1820
Conner, Samuel S.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	.....
Cooper, Thomas.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	.....
Cook, Zadock.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Crawford, William.....	Scott.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1830
Creighton, Wm.....	Va.	Oct. 29, 1778	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1851
Crocheron, Henry.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Clergym'n	.....
Culpepper, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Cuthbert, Alfred.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	July 9, 1856
Darlington, Wm.....	Pa.	April 28, 1782	Pa.	Physician	April 23, 1863
Darvport, John.....	Conn.	Jan. 16, 1752	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1841
Dasha, Joseph.....	Pa.	Dec. 9, 1768	Ky.	Soldier.	Oct. 13, 1842
Dickens, Samuel.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Easton, Rufus.....	Mo.	.....	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Edwards, Weldon N.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1873
Findley, William.....	Ire'd.	Jan. 11, 1751	Pa.	Soldier.	April 7, 1821
Fletcher, Thomas.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Forney, Daniel M.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Forsyth, John.....	Va.	Oct. 2, 1781	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1841
Gaston, William.....	N. C.	Sept. 19, 1778	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 23, 1844
Gholston, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	July 4, 1816
Glasgow, Hugh.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Gold, Thomas R.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 22, 1826
Goldborough, C. W.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Dec. 13, 1834
Goodwyn, Peterson.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 21, 1818
Graham, Isaac.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Grosvenor, Thos. F.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	Nov. 8, 1840
Hale, William.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	Mar. 25, 1836
Hall, Bolling.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Hahn, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hammond, Jabez D.....	Mass.	Aug. 2, 1778	N. Y.	Varied.	Aug. 18, 1855
Hanson, Alex. C.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Hardin, Benjamin.....	W.	.....	W.	Unknown.	.....
Harrison, Wm. H.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hawes, Aylett.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Physician	Aug. 31, 1833
Heister, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 18, 1752	Pa.	Soldier.	June 10, 1832
Henderson, B. H.....	Pa.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Hendricks, William.....	Pa.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	May 16, 1850
Herbert, John C.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Hopkinson, Josiah.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hopkinson, Josiah.....	N. C.	Nov. 12, 1770	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Huger, Benjamin.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hulbert, John W.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Hungerford, Jno. P.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 21, 1833
Ingham, Samuel D.....	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1779	Pa.	Paper M'r.	April 13, 1833
Irving, William.....	N. Y.	Aug. 16, 1766	N. Y.	Merchant.	Nov. 9, 1821
Irwin, Jared.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Jackson, John G.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Jennings, Jonathan.....	Conn.	Dec. 24, 1772	Vt.	Physician	Mar. 8, 1860
Jewett, Luther.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 7, 1825
Johnson, Richard M.....	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Kent, Moss.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Kent, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Kilbourn, James.....	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1770	Ohio.	Varied.	.....
King, Cyrus.....	Mass.	Sept. 16, 1772	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 25, 1817
King, William R.....	N. C.	April 7, 1786	N. C.	Unknown.	April 18, 1853
Langdon, Chauncey.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	.....
Lattimore, William.....	Va.	Feb. 9, 1774	Miss.	Physician	April 3, 1843
Law, Lyman.....	Conn.	Aug. 19, 1770	Conn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 3, 1842
Lewis, Joseph.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1834
Love, William C.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 5, 1830
Lovett, John.....	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Lowndes, William.....	S. C.	Feb. 7, 1782	S. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 27, 1822
Lumpkin, Wilson.....	Va.	Jan. 14, 1783	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Lyle, Aaron.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 24, 1825
Lyons, Asa.....	Conn.	Dec. 31, 1763	Vt.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1841
Macdon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
Macfarlane, William.....	Pa.	Aug. 4, 1766	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 4, 1825
Macfarlane, William.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
McCoy, William.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
McKee, Samuel.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
McLean, Alney.....	N. C.	Sept. 5, 1779	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
McLean, John.....	N. J.	Mar. 11, 1785	Ohio.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1861
Marsh, Charles.....	Conn.	July 10, 1765	Vt.	Lawyer.	Jan. 11, 1849
Mason, James B.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Physician	Sept. 6, 1819
Mastey, William.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Middleton, Henry.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	June 14, 1846
Miller, Stephen D.....	S. C.	May 8, 1787	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 8, 1838
Milnor, William.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Mills, Elijah H. F	N. Y.	1778	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 5, 1829
Moffit, Hosea. F	N. Y.	Unknown	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Moore, Thomas. F	Conn.	1762	S. C.	Unknown.	
Moseley, Jonathan O. F	Conn.	1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1839
Murfree, William H. D	N. C.	Unknown	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Nelson, Hugh. F	Va.	Unknown	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1836
Nelson, Jeremiah. F	Mass.	Sept. 14, 1763	Mass.	Merchant.	Oct. 2, 1838
Nelson, Thomas M. D	Va.	1763	Va.	Soldier.	Nov. 10, 1853
Newton, Thomas. D	Va.	1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1847
Noyes, John. F	Vt.	1763	Vt.	Teacher.	
Ormsby, Stephen. F	Va.	Unknown	Ky.	Lawyer.	1840
Parris, Albion K. D	Me.	Jan. 19, 1788	Mass.	Lawyer.	Feb. 11, 1867
Peter, George. D	Me.	Sept. 28, 1779	Me.	Soldier.	June 22, 1851
Pickens, Israel. D	N. C.	Unknown	N. C.	Unknown.	
Pickering, Timothy. F	Mass.	July 17, 1745	Mass.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1829
Pinekey, William. F	Me.	Mar. 17, 1764	Me.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1822
Piper, William. D	Conn.	1765	Pa.	Unknown.	
Pitkin, Timothy. F	Conn.	1765	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Pleasant, James. D	Va.	1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 9, 1836
Pope, Nathaniel. D	Ky.	1784	Ill.	Lawyer.	June 14, 1850
Porter, Peter B. D	Conn.	1773	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 20, 1844
Powell, Samuel. D	Va.	Unknown	Tenn.	Unknown.	
Randolph, John. D	Mass.	June 2, 1772	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Reed, John. F	Mass.	1781	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Reynolds, James B. F	Mass.	Unknown	Tenn.	Unknown.	
Rice, Thomas. F	Mass.	Unknown	Mass.	Lawyer.	1854
Roane, William H. D	Va.	1788	Va.	Unknown.	May 11, 1845
Robertson, Thos. B. D	Va.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Root, Erasmus. D	Conn.	Mar. 16, 1772	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1846
Ross, John. F	Mass.	Unknown	Conn.	Unknown.	
Ruggles, Nathaniel. F	Mass.	1761	Mass.	Unknown.	Dec. 19, 1819
Savage, John. F	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1863
Schenck, Abram H. D	N. Y.	1777	N. Y.	Man'fact'r	Feb. 20, 1881
Scott, John. F	Va.	1782	Mo.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1861
Sergeant, John. F	Pa.	Dec. 5, 1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1852
Sharpe, Solomon P. D	Pa.	1780	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 1, 1835
Sheffey, Daniel. F	Me.	1770	Va.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1830
Smith, Ballard. D	Pa.	Unknown	Va.	Unknown.	
Smith, Samuel. D	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Me.	Unknown.	April 23, 1839
Smith, Thomas. F	N. Y.	Unknown	Pa.	Unknown.	
Souard, Henry. D	N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1749	N. J.	Varied.	June 2, 1842
Stanford, Richard. D	N. C.	1768	N. C.	Unknown.	April 9, 1816
Stearns, Asahel. F	Mass.	June 17, 1774	Mass.	Lawyer.	Feb. 5, 1839

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Stephenson, Benj. F	Ky.	Unknown	Ill.	Unknown.	
Stung, Solomon. F	Mass.	1779	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 16, 1850
Stuart, Philip. F	Conn.	1763	Conn.	Soldier.	Aug. 14, 1830
Sturges, Lewis B. F	Conn.	1763	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1844
Taggart, Samuel. F	N. H.	Mar. 24, 1754	Mass.	Clergym'n	April 25, 1825
Tallmadge, Benj. F	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1754	Conn.	Soldier	Mar. 17, 1835
Tate, Magnus. F	Va.	Unknown	Va.	Unknown.	
Taul, Micah. F	Va.	Unknown	Ky.	Unknown.	
Taylor, John. F	S. C.	May 14, 1770	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1832
Taylor, John W. D	N. Y.	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Telfair, Thomas. D	Ga.	Unknown	Ga.	Unknown.	April 2, 1818
Thomas, Isaac. D	N. Y.	1784	Tenn.	Unknown.	
Throop, Enos T. D	N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 8, 1874
Townsend, George. D	N. Y.	Unknown	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Tucker, Henry S. D	Va.	Jan. 5, 1781	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 28, 1843
Tyler, John. D	Va.	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 17, 1862
Waller, Roger. F	N. H.	1766	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1841
Wallace, James. F	Pa.	Unknown	Pa.	Unknown.	
Ward, Artemas. D	Mass.	Jan. 9, 1762	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1847
Ward, Jonathan. D	N. Y.	Unknown	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Ward, Thomas. D	N. J.	1765	N. J.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1842
Webster, Daniel. W	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 24, 1852
Wendover, Peter H. D	N. Y.	Unknown	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Wheaton, Laban. F	Mass.	1754	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 23, 1846
Whiteside, John. F	Pa.	Unknown	Pa.	Unknown.	
Wilcox, Jeduthan. F	N. H.	1769	N. H.	Unknown.	July 1, 1838
Wilde, Richard H. D	Ire'd	Sept. 24, 1789	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 10, 1847
Wilkin, James W. D	N. Y.	1762	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1845
Williams, Lewis. D	N. C.	1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Willoughby, Westel. D	N. Y.	1772	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 4, 1824
Wilson, Thomas. D	Pa.	Unknown	Pa.	Unknown.	
Wilson, William. D	S. C.	Unknown	S. C.	Unknown.	
Woodward, William. D	Me.	Unknown	Me.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1826
Wright, Robert. D	Va.	Unknown	N. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 30, 1823
Yancey, Bartlett. D	N. Y.	Unknown	N. Y.	Financier.	1823

Total Representatives, **203**. Occupation Unknown, **87**. Lawyers, **77**. Soldiers, **1**. Physicians, **9**. Merchants, **4**. Varied, **4**. Clergymen, **5**. Papermakers, **2**. Financier, **1**. Journalist, **1**. Manufacturer, **1**. Mechanic, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Teacher, **1**. Agriculturist, **1**. Foreign Born, **3**: Including Ireland, 2; Scotland, 1.

Fifteenth Congress of the United States, from 1817 to 1819.

- 1817—Mississippi, the twentieth State, admitted to the Union, Dec. 10.
- 1818—Congress passed the law establishing the present United States flag, comprising thirteen stripes, with one star for each State in the Union, April 4.
- 1818—Illinois, the twenty-first State, admitted into the Union, Dec. 3.
- 1818—Slavery fully abolished in Connecticut.
- 1818—The first American agricultural journal, the "American Farmer," published at Baltimore, Md., by John S. Skinner.

James Monroe, 5th President.

Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. John Q. Adams, of Mass., Sec'y of State. William H. Crawford, of Ga., Sec'y of Treas. John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Sec'y of War. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass., and Smith Thompson, of N. Y., Sec'y of Navy. William Wirt, of Va., Atty Gen. Henry Clay, of Ky., Speaker of House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

- 1818—The "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamboat used for trading on the great American Lakes, was built at Black Rock, N. Y.
- 1819—The first permanent American Lodge of Odd Fellows was established at Baltimore, Md.,—"Washington Lodge, No. 1,"—April 26.
- 1819—A velocipede was patented, June 26, by William K. Clarkson, of New York.
- 1819—First lithographic printing in America was performed at Philadelphia, by Mr. Otis, in July.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ashmun, Eli P. F	Mass.	June 24, 1770	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1819
Barbour, James. F	Va.	June 10, 1775	Va.	Lawyer.	June 8, 1842
Burrill, James. F	R. I.	April 25, 1772	R. I.	Lawyer.	Dec. 25, 1820
Campbell, Geo. W. D	Tenn.	1768	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 17, 1843
Chace, Dudley. F	N. H.	Dec. 30, 1771	Vt.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1846
Crittenden, John J. F	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1863
Daggett, David. F	Mass.	Dec. 31, 1764	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Dana, Samuel W. F	Conn.	July 1, 1757	Conn.	Unknown.	July 21, 1830
Dickerson, Mahlon. D	N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1843
Eaton, John H. D	Tenn.	1790	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 17, 1856
Edwards, Ninian. D	Me.	Mar. 1, 1775	Ill.	Lawyer.	July 20, 1833
Eppes, John W. D	Va.	1773	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 20, 1853
Fisk, James. D	Vt.	1762	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 1, 1844
Forsyth, John. D	Va.	Oct. 2, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1841
Fromentin, Elegius. D	Lou.	Unknown	Lou.	Unknown.	Oct. 6, 1822
Gaillard, John. F	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826
Goldsborough, E. H. F	Me.	1780	Me.	Unknown.	Oct. 5, 1836
Hanson, Alex. C. F	Me.	1777	Me.	Journalist	April 23, 1819
Horsey, Outerbridge. F	Del.	1777	Del.	Lawyer.	June 9, 1842
Hunter, William. F	R. I.	Nov. 23, 1775	R. I.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1849
Johnson, Henry. F	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1864
King, Rufus. F	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1755	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 29, 1827
Lacock, Abner. D	Va.	1770	Va.	Unknown.	April 12, 1827
Leake, Walter. F	N. C.	1757	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
Macon, Nathan. D	Conn.	April 27, 1768	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 14, 1848
Mason, Jeremiah. D	Mass.	Oct. 11, 1764	Mass.	Lawyer.	Dec. 31, 1840
Mellen, Prentiss. D	N. H.	June 10, 1772	N. H.	Varied.	Jan. 28, 1849
Morrill, David L. D	Pa.	1770	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Morrow, Jeremiah. D	Va.	Unknown	Ind.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1831
Noble, James. F	Mass.	Oct. 8, 1765	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1848
Otis, Harrison G. F	Vt.	Unknown	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 12, 1860
Palmer, William A. F	Vt.	1771	Pa.	Unknown.	July 7, 1854
Roberts, Jonathan. D	Conn.	1763	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1837
Ruggles, Benjamin. D	N. Y.	Nov. 5, 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1838
Sanford, Nathan. D	N. C.	1762	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1840
Smith, William. D	N. C.	1760	N. C.	Unknown.	1842
Stokes, Montford. D	Me.	1760	N. H.	Physician.	Nov. 21, 1830
Storer, Clement. F	Me.	1760	N. H.	Physician.	Nov. 21, 1830

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Taft, Charles. D	Va.	1768	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1835
Talbot, Isham. F	Va.	1773	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 25, 1837
Taylor, Waller. D	Va.	Unknown	Ind.	Unknown.	Aug. 26, 1826
Thomas, Jesse B. F	N. J.	Feb. 8, 1754	Ill.	Unknown.	Feb. 3, 1850
Tichenor, Isaac. F	Vt.	1754	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 11, 1838
Troup, George M. D	Ala.	Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1856
Van Dyke, Nicholas. F	Del.	Unknown	N. J.	Unknown.	May 12, 1823
Williams, John. F	N. C.	Unknown	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 10, 1837
Williams, Thos. H. D	N. C.	Unknown	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Wilson, James J. D	N. J.	1775	N. J.	Journalist	July 28, 1824

Total Senators, **48**. Lawyers, **31**. Occupation Unknown, **12**. Journalists, **2**. Physician, **1**. Soldier, **1**. Varied, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Joel. D	Conn.	1790	Ga.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1826
Adams, Benjamin. F	Mass.	1765	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1837
Allen, Heman. F	Vt.	Feb. 23, 1779	Vt.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1852
Allen, Samuel C. F	Mass.	Jan. 5, 1772	Mass.	Varied.	Feb. 8, 1842
Anderson, Ward C. F	Ky.	Aug. 4, 1783	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 24, 1823
Andrews, Thomas. D	Va.	1759	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 13, 1829
Austin, Archibald. D	Va.	Aug. 11, 1772	Va.	Lawyer.	Oct. 16, 1837
Baldwin, Henry. F	Conn.	1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	April 21, 1844
Bail, William L. F	Va.	1779	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 28, 1824
Barber, Levi. F	Conn.	Unknown	Ohio.	Unknown.	
Barbour, Philip P. D	Va.	1799	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1841
Bassett, Burwell. D	Va.	1764	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1841
Bateman, Ephraim. D	N. J.	1770	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1829
Bayley, Thomas. F	Me.	Unknown	Me.	Unknown.	
Becher, Philemon. F	Conn.	1775	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Nov. 30, 1839
Bellinger, Joseph. F	S. C.	Unknown	S. C.	Unknown.	
Bennett, Benjamin. F	N. J.	1762	N. J.	Clergym'n	Oct. 8, 1840
Bloomfield, Joseph. D	N. J.	Unknown	N. J.	Lawyer.	Oct. 3, 1823
Blount, William G. D	Tenn.	Unknown	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 21, 1827
Boden, Andrew. F	Pa.	Unknown	Pa.	Unknown.	
Boss, John L. F	R. I.	Unknown	R. I.	Unknown.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Bryan, Joseph H.	Ohio	.....	Ohio	Unknown	.....
Burwell, William A.	Va.	1780(?)	Va.	Unknown	Feb. 16, 1821	
Butler, Josiah	N. H.	1780	N. H.	Lawyer	Nov. 8, 1854	
Butler, Thomas	Pa.	.....	Lou.	Unknown	Aug. 14, 1847
Campbell, John W.	Va.	.....	Ohio	Lawyer	Sept. 24, 1833
Claggett, Clifton	N. H.	Dec. 3, 1762	N. H.	Lawyer	Jan. 29, 1829	
Clairborne, Thomas	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown	.....
Clay, Henry	W	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer	June 29, 1852	
Cobb, Thomas W.	Ga.	1784	Ga.	Lawyer	Feb. 1, 1839	
Colston, Edward	F	1788	Va.	Unknown	April 23, 1851	
Comstock, Oliver C.	D	1784	N. Y.	Physician	Jan. 11, 1860	
Cook, Zadock	Ga.	1789	Ga.	Unknown	.....
Crafts, Samuel C.	Conn	Oct. 6, 1768	N. H.	Unknown	Nov. 19, 1853	
Crawford, Joel	D	June 15, 1783	Ala.	Unknown	June 25, 1846	
Crowell, John	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Unknown	.....
Cruiger, Daniel	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Culbreth, Thomas	D	1786	Md.	Unknown	May 17, 1843	
Cushman, John P.	Conn	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer	Sept. 16, 1848	
Darlington, Isaac	Pa.	Dec. 13, 1781	Pa.	Lawyer	April 27, 1839	
Davidson, William	F	Sept. 12, 1778	N. C.	Ag'cultist	Sept. 16, 1857	
Desha, Joseph	Pa.	Dec. 9, 1768	Ky.	Unknown	Oct. 13, 1842	
Drake, John R.	.....	1783	N. Y.	Unknown	Mar. 21, 1857
Earle, Elias	Va.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	.....
Edwards, Weldon N.	N. C.	1788	N. C.	Lawyer	Dec. 18, 1873	
Elliot, Benjamin	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Erwin, James	S. C.	Oct. 17, 1778	S. C.	Lawyer	July 7, 1841	
Fisher, Charles	D	Oct. 20, 1789	Va.	Lawyer	May 7, 1849	
Floyd, John	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Aug. 16, 1837
Folger, Walter	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown	.....
Forney, Daniel M.	D	May 1, 1784	N. C.	Unknown	Oct. 1, 1847	
Forsyth, John	Va.	Oct. 2, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer	Oct. 21, 1841	
Fuller, Timothy	Mass.	July 11, 1778	Mass.	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1835	
Gage, Joshua	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown	.....
Garnett, Robert S.	D	1786	Conn.	Lawyer	.....
Gilbert, Sylvester	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer	Feb. 21, 1818
Goodwyn, Peterson	D	Mar. 7, 1787	N. H.	Lawyer	Nov. 19, 1866	
Hale, Salina	N. C.	1773	N. C.	Physician	June 30, 1853	
Hall, Thomas H.	Mass.	Dec. 24, 1780	Del.	Lawyer	May 10, 1875	
Harrison, Wm. H.	W	Feb. 9, 1773	Ohio	Soldier	April 4, 1841	
Hasbrouck, Josiah	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Heister, Joseph	Pa.	Nov. 18, 1752	Pa.	Unknown	May 16, 1832	
Hendricks, William	D	1783	Ind.	Unknown	May 16, 1850	
Herbert, John C.	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	.....
Herkimer, John	N. Y.	1773	N. Y.	Unknown	June 8, 1845	
Herrick, Samuel	N. Y.	April 14, 1779	Ohio	Lawyer	Dec. 16, 1851	
Hitchcock, Peter	Conn	Oct. 19, 1780	Ohio	Lawyer	May 11, 1853	
Hogg, Samuel	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown	.....
Holmes, John	Mass.	Mar. 1, 1773	Mass.	Unknown	July 7, 1843	
Holmes, Uriel	Conn	.....	Conn.	Lawyer	Jan. 15, 1842
Hopkinson, Joseph	Pa.	Nov. 12, 1770	Pa.	Unknown	May 22, 1857	
Hostetter, Jacob	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Hubbard, Thomas H.	D	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
Hunter, William	Conn	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Huntington, Eben	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown	.....
Ingham, Samuel D.	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1779	Conn.	Unknown	June 17, 1834	
Irving, William	N. Y.	Aug. 16, 1766	N. Y.	Merchant	Nov. 9, 1821	
Johnson, James	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Dec. 7, 1825
Johnson, Richard M.	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer	Nov. 19, 1850	
Jones, Francis	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown	.....
Kirtland, Dorrance	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Lawyer, Thomas	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Lewis, William J.	D	.....	Va.	Unknown	.....
Lincoln, Enoch	Mass.	Dec. 28, 1788	Mass.	Lawyer	Oct. 8, 1829	
Linn, John	N. J.	1764	N. J.	Unknown	Jan. 5, 1821	
Little, Peter	Pa.	.....	Md.	Mechanic	Feb. 5, 1830
Livermore, Arthur	D	N. H.	July 26, 1776	N. H.	Lawyer	July 1, 1853
Lovdens, William	Va.	S. C.	Feb. 7, 1782	Va.	Unknown	Oct. 7, 1822
McCoy, William	Del.	May 28, 1786	Del.	Lawyer	June 7, 1849	
McLane, Lewis	Ill.	.....	Ill.	Lawyer	Oct. 14, 1830
McLean, John	Pa.	Aug. 4, 1766	Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 4, 1825	
MacLay, William P.	D	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Marr, George W. L.	Pa.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown	.....
Marchand, David	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Mason, James B.	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Physician	Sept. 6, 1819
Mason, Jonathan	F	Aug. 30, 1752	Mass.	Lawyer	Nov. 1, 1831	
Mercer, Charles F.	D	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer	May 1, 1858	
Merrill, Orsamus C.	D	.....	Vt.	Lawyer	April 11, 1865
Middleton, Henry	S. C.	1770	S. C.	Unknown	June 14, 1846	
Miller, Stephen D.	S. C.	May 8, 1787	S. C.	Lawyer	Mar. 8, 1838	
Mills, Elijah H.	F	1778	Mass.	Lawyer	May 5, 1829	
Moore, Robert	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Moore, Samuel	N. J.	.....	Pa.	Physician	Feb. 18, 1861
Morton, Marcus	Mass.	Dec. 19, 1784	Mass.	Lawyer	Feb. 6, 1864	
Moseley, Jonathan O.	Conn	1762	Conn.	Unknown	Sept. 9, 1839	
Mumford, George	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown	Dec. 31, 1818
Murray, John	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Nelson, Hugh	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Mar. 18, 1836
Nelson, Jeremiah	F	Sept. 14, 1769	Mass.	Merchant	Oct. 2, 1838	
Nelson, Thomas M.	D	1782	Va.	Soldier	Nov. 10, 1853	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Nesbitt, William	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	.....
New, Anthony	D	1747	Ky.	Unknown	Mar. 2, 1833
Newton, Thomas	D	1769	Va.	Unknown	Aug. 5, 1847
Ogden, David A.	N. J.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer	June 9, 1829
Ogle, Alex.	Md.	Aug. 10, 1765	Pa.	Unknown	Oct. 14, 1852
Orr, Benjamin	N. H.	Dec. 1, 1772	Mass.	Lawyer	Sept. 1, 1828
Palmer, John	D	Dec. 1, 1784	N. C.	Ag'cultist	.....
Parris, Albion K.	N. Y.	1785	N. Y.	Lawyer	Dec. 8, 1840
Parrott, John F.	D	Jan. 19, 1788	Mass.	Lawyer	Feb. 11, 1857
Patterson, Thomas	D	1768	N. H.	Unknown	July 9, 1836
Pawling, Levi	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Pegram, John	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	.....
Peter, George	Md.	Sept. 28, 1779	Md.	Soldier	June 22, 1861
Pindall, James	F	.....	Va.	Unknown	.....
Pitkin, Timothy	F	1765	Conn.	Lawyer	.....
Pleasant, James	D	1769	Va.	Lawyer	Nov. 9, 1836
Poindexter, George	D	1779	Miss.	Lawyer	Sept. 5, 1853
Pope, Nathaniel	Ky.	1784	Ill.	Lawyer	June 14, 1850
Porter, James	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
Quarles, Tunstall	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown	.....
Reed, Philip	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	Nov. 2, 1829
Reid, Robert R.	D	1789	Ga.	Lawyer	July 1, 1844
Rhea, John	D	1753	Tenn.	Unknown	May 27, 1832
Rice, Thomas	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown	.....
Rich, Charles	Mass.	1771	Vt.	Unknown	Oct. 15, 1824
Richards, Mark	D	.....	Vt.	Unknown	.....
Ringgold, Samuel	D	.....	Md.	Unknown	Oct. 18, 1829
Ripston, George	Ky.	Nov. 18, 1790	Ky.	Lawyer	May 16, 1874
Robertson, Thos. B.	Va.	.....	1778	Lou.	Unknown
Rogers, Thomas J.	D	1781	Pa.	Journalist	Dec. 7, 1832
Ross, John	Mass.	1761	Mass.	Unknown	.....
Rugles, Nathaniel	F	1781	Mass.	Unknown	Dec. 18, 1819
Sampson, Zabdiel	D	.....	Mass.	Lawyer	July 19, 1828
Savage, John	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 19, 1863
Schuyler, Lemuel	D	1777	N. C.	Lawyer	Jan. 9, 1852
Schuyler, Philip J.	N. Y.	1768	N. Y.	Unknown	Feb. 21, 1835
Scott, John	N. Y.	1782	Mo.	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1861
Scudder, Treadwell	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Sergeant, John	F	Dec. 5, 1776	Pa.	Unknown	Nov. 23, 1852
Settle, Thomas	D	1791	N. C.	Lawyer	Aug. 5, 1857
Seybert, Adam	Pa.	1773	Pa.	Scientist	May 2, 1825
Shaw, Henry	D	1788	Mass.	Lawyer	Oct. 17, 1857
Sherwood, Samuel B.	Conn	1767	Conn.	Lawyer	April 27, 1833
Silsbee, Nathaniel	Mass.	1773	Mass.	Merchant	July 1, 1850
Simpkins, Eldred	S. C.	Aug. 29, 1779	S. C.	Unknown	.....
Slocumb, Jesse	F	1782	N. C.	Unknown	Dec. 20, 1820
Smith, Ballard	D	.....	Va.	Unknown	.....
Smith, James S.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Physician	.....
Smith, Samuel	D	July 27, 1752	Md.	Unknown	April 23, 1839
Smiley, Alexander	D	1765	Va.	Lawyer	April 17, 1830
Southern, Henry	N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1749	N. J.	Varied	June 2, 1842
Spangler, Jacob	W	1768	Pa.	Surveyor	June 17, 1843
Speed, Thomas	N. Y.	.....	Ky.	Unknown	.....
Spencer, John C.	D	Jan. 8, 1787	N. Y.	Lawyer	May 18, 1853
Stewart, James	N. C.	1770	N. C.	Unknown	Feb. 3, 1842
Storrs, Henry R.	F	1785	N. Y.	Lawyer	July 29, 1837
Strong, Solomon	Mass.	1779	Mass.	Unknown	Sept. 16, 1850
Strother, George F.	D	.....	Va.	Lawyer	.....
Stuart, Philip	Md.	.....	Md.	Soldier	Aug. 14, 1830
Tallmadge, James	N. Y.	Jan. 28, 1778	N. Y.	Unknown	Sept. 29, 1853
Tarr, Christian	Md.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Taylor, John W.	N. Y.	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer	Sept. 18, 1854
Terrill, William	D	.....	Ga.	Unknown	July 4, 1835
Terry, Nathaniel	Conn	1768	Conn.	Unknown	June 14, 1844
Tompkins, Caleb	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Townsend, George	D	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Trimble, David	Va.	1782	Ky.	Lawyer	.....
Tucker, Henry S.	Va.	Jan. 9, 1781	N. C.	Lawyer	Aug. 28, 1848
Tucker, Starling	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown	Feb. 4, 1834
Tyler, John	Va.	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Lawyer	Jan. 17, 1862
Upham, Nathaniel	N. H.	June 9, 1774	N. H.	Merchant	July 10, 1829
Walker, David	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown	Mar. 1, 1820
Wallace, James M.	Pa.	July 19, 1753	N. C.	Unknown	.....
Wendover, Peter H.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Westerlo, Rensselaer	N. Y.	1773	N. Y.	Unknown	Sept. 20, 1834
Whiteside, John	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	April 18, 1851
Whitman, Ezekiel	F	Mar. 11, 1776	Mass.	Lawyer	Aug. 1, 1866
Whitman, James W.	N. Y.	1762	N. Y.	Lawyer	Feb. 23, 1845
Williams, Isaac	D	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Williams, Lewis	N. C.	1782	N. C.	Unknown	Feb. 23, 1842
Williams, Thomas S.	Conn	June 26, 1777	Conn.	Lawyer	Dec. 15, 1861
Wilson, John	F	1777	Mass.	Lawyer	July 9, 1848
Wilson, William	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....

Total Representatives, 198. Occupation Unknown, 90. Lawyers, 82. Physicians, 6. Merchants, 5. Soldiers, 4. Varied, 3. Agriculturists, 2. Clergymen, 1. Papermaker, 1. Mechanic, 1. Journalist, 1. Surveyor, 1. Scientist, 1. Foreign Born, 2. Including Ireland, 2.

Sixteenth Congress of the United States, from 1819 to 1821.

1819—Great financial depression and distress prevailed throughout the country, affecting all classes of business, which was caused by overproduction, the light demand for breadstuffs abroad, and the excess of importations over our exports.

1819—The first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic from the United States to Europe, the "Savannah," left Savannah, Ga., sailed to Liverpool, and thence to St. Petersburg, Russia. The voyage was accomplished, but did not prove profitable.

James Monroe, 5th President.

Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. John Q. Adams, of Mass., Sec'y of State. William H. Crawford, of Ga., Sec'y of Treas. John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Sec'y of War. Smith Thompson, of N. Y., Sec'y of Navy. William Wirt, of Va., Atty Gen. Henry Clay, of Ky., and John W. Taylor, of N. Y., Speakers of House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

1819—Florida ceded by Spain to the United States, for \$5,000,000, Feb. 22.

1819—Alabama, the twenty-second State, admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.

1820—The fourth census of the United States showed a population of 9,633,822 persons, an increase, within ten years, of 33.06 per cent.

1820—Maine, the twenty-third State, admitted into the Union, March 15.

1821—Missouri, the twenty-fourth State, admitted into the Union, August 10.

SENATORS.

	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Barbour, James.....	Va.	June 10, 1775	Va.	Lawyer...	June 8, 1842
Brown, James.....	Va.	Sept. 11, 1768	Va.	Lawyer...	April 7, 1835
Burrill, James.....	Va.	April 25, 1772	R. I.	Lawyer...	Dec. 25, 1820
Chandler, John.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Ag'cult'st	Sept., 1841
Dana, Samuel W. F.	Conn.	July, 1757	Conn.	Unknown...	July 21, 1830
Dickerson, Mahlon....	N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer...	Oct. 5, 1853
Eaton, John H.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Nov. 17, 1856
Edwards, Ninian.....	Md.	Mar., 1775	Ill.	Lawyer...	July 20, 1833
Elliott, John.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer...	Aug. 9, 1827
Gallard, John E.....	N. C.	Sept. 5, 1763	N. C.	Unknown...	April 26, 1825
Holmes, David.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Unknown...	Aug. 20, 1832
Holmes, John.....	Mass.	Mar., 1773	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 7, 1843
Horsey, Outerbridge...	Del.	.....	Del.	Lawyer...	June 9, 1842
Hunter, William.....	R. I.	Nov. 23, 1775	R. I.	Lawyer...	Dec. 3, 1849
Johnson, Henry.....	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Richard M. D.	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer...	Nov. 19, 1850
King, Rufus.....	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1758	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Jan. 14, 1868
King, William E.....	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah R. W.	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Varied...	April 19, 1854
Lanman, James.....	Conn.	June 14, 1769	Conn.	Lawyer...	Aug. 7, 1841
Leake, Walter.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Unknown...	Nov. 17, 1825
Logan, William.....	Ky.	Dec. 8, 1776	Ky.	Lawyer...	Aug. 8, 1822
Lloyd, Edward.....	Md.	.....	Unknown...	Unknown...	June 2, 1834
Lowrie, Walter.....	Scott.	Dec. 10, 1784	Pa.	Unknown...	Jan. 19, 1830
Macon, Nathaniel.....	Mass.	Oct. 11, 1764	Mass.	Lawyer...	Dec. 31, 1840
Mellen Prentiss.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer...	May 5, 1829
Mills, Elijah H.....	N. H.	June 10, 1772	N. H.	Varied...	Jan. 28, 1849
Morrill, David L.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown...	Feb. 26, 1831
Noble, James.....	Mass.	Oct. 8, 1765	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 28, 1848
Otis, Harrison G.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer...	Dec. 12, 1821
Palmer, William A....	N. H.	Mar. 17, 1764	Md.	Lawyer...	Feb. 25, 1822
Parrott, Thomas.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer...	Nov. 9, 1836
Pinkney, William.....	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown...	July 7, 1854
Pleasant, James.....	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Sept. 2, 1837
Roberts, Jonathan....	N. Y.	Nov. 5, 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Oct. 7, 1838
Ruggles, Benjamin....	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer...	June 26, 1840
Sanford, Nathan.....	N. J.	June 9, 1787	N. J.	Unknown...	June 26, 1842
Smith, William.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown...	Sept. 23, 1827
Southard, Samuel L....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer...	Sept. 25, 1837
Stokes, Montford.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown...	Aug. 26, 1826
Talbot, Isham.....	Va.	.....	Ill.	Unknown...	Dec. 3, 1850
Taylor, Waller.....	N. J.	Feb. 8, 1754	Vt.	Lawyer...	Feb. 11, 1833
Thomas, Jesse B.....	Ky.	April 4, 1786	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Dec. 13, 1821
Tichenor, Isaac.....	Del.	.....	N. J.	Unknown...	June 10, 1848
Trimble, William A....	Del.	.....	Ga.	Unknown...	Sept. 23, 1827
Van Dyke, Nicholas....	Walker, Freeman.....	.....	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 11, 1823
Walker, John.....	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Aug. 10, 1837
Williams, John.....	N. C.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer...	.....
Williams, Thos. H.....	N. C.	.....	N. J.	Journalist	July 28, 1824
Wilson, James J.....	N. C.	.....	N. J.	Journalist	July 28, 1824

Total Senators, 51. Lawyers, 32. Occupation Unknown, 14. Varied, 2. Agriculturist, 1. Journalist, 1. Soldier, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including Scotland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Name	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Abbott, Joel.....	Conn.	.....	1790	Ga.	Unknown.....	Nov. 19, 1826
Adams, Benjamin.....	Mass.	.....	1765	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 28, 1837
Allen, Nathaniel.....	N. Y.	.....	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Allen, Robert.....	Va.	.....	1777	Tenn.	Merchant.....	Aug. 19, 1864
Allen, Samuel C.....	Mass.	Jan. 5, 1772	Mass.	Varied.....	Feb. 8, 1842	
Alexander, Mark.....	Va.	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Anderson, Rich'd C....	Ky.	Aug. 4, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer.....	July 24, 1826	
Archer, Stevenson....	Md.	.....	.....	Lawyer.....	.....	1848
Becher, William S....	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 28, 1855	
Baker, Caleb.....	R. I.	.....	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Baldwin, Henry.....	Conn.	.....	1779	Pa.	Lawyer.....	April 21, 1844
Ball, William L.....	Va.	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	Feb. 28, 1824
Barbour, Phil. P.....	Va.	.....	1799	Va.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 25, 1841
Bateman, Ephraim....	N. J.	.....	1770	N. J.	Physician	Jan. 29, 1829
Bates, James W.....	Va.	.....	.....	Md.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 20, 1847
Bayley, Thomas.....	Conn.	.....	1775	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 30, 1839
Becher, William S....	N. C.	.....	1793	N. C.	Unknown.....	Mar. 21, 1857
Blackledge, Wm. S....	N. J.	.....	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 3, 1823
Bloomfield, Joseph....	Pa.	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Boden, Andrew.....	N. C.	July 19, 1766	S. C.	Unknown.....	Oct. 11, 1821	
Brevard, Joseph.....	Va.	.....	.....	Ky.	Unknown.....	.....
Brown, William.....	N. Y.	June, 1778	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 19, 1855	
Brush, Henry.....	N. C.	.....	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.....	May 9, 1835
Bryan, Henry H.....	N. C.	Sept. 23, 1784	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 24, 1874	
Buffum, Joseph.....	N. C.	.....	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.....	April 21, 1836
Burton, Hutchins C....	N. H.	.....	1780(?)	N. C.	Unknown.....	Feb. 16, 1821
Burwell, Wm. A.....	Va.	.....	1780	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 8, 1854
Butler, Josiah.....	Va.	.....	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 8, 1854

REPRESENTATIVES.

Butler, Thomas.....	Pa.	.....	Lou.	Unknown.	Aug. 14, 1847
Campbell, John W....	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1833
Cannon, Newton.....	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	Sept. 29, 1842
Case, Walter.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Claggett, Clifton.....	N. H.	Dec. 3, 1762	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1829
Clark, Robert.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Clay, Henry.....	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.	June 29, 1852
Cobb, Thomas W.....	Ga.	.....	1784	Ga.	Feb. 1, 1830
Cocke, John.....	Va.	.....	1772	Tenn.	Feb. 16, 1854
Cook, Daniel P.....	Ky.	.....	1795	Ill.	Oct. 16, 1827
Crafts, Samuel C....	Conn.	Oct. 6, 1768	N. H.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1853
Crawford, Joel.....	Ga.	June 15, 1783	Ga.	Lawyer.	April 5, 1858
Crowell, John.....	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.	June 25, 1846
Culbreth, Thomas....	Del.	.....	1786	Md.	May 17, 1843
Culpepper, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Clergym'n	.....
Cushman, Joshua....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Clergym'n	.....
Cuthbert, John A....	Ga.	.....	1778	Ga.	Lawyer.
Dane, Joseph.....	F	Oct. 25, 1778	Me.	Lawyer.	May 1, 1858
Darlington, Wm. D....	Pa.	April 28, 1782	Pa.	Physician	April 23, 1863
Davidson, William....	N. C.	Sept. 12, 1778	N. C.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. 16, 1857
Dennison, George....	Pa.	.....	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.
DeWitt, Jacob H.....	N. Y.	.....	1784	N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1857
Dickinson, John D....	Conn.	.....	1767	N. Y.	Jan. 28, 1841
Dowse, Edward.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Earle, Elias.....	D	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Eddy, Samuel.....	R. I.	Mar. 31, 1769	R. I.	Lawyer.	Feb. 2, 1839
Edwards, Henry W....	Conn.	.....	1779	Conn.	July 22, 1847
Edwards, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	.....	Pa.	.....
Edwards, Weldon N..	N. C.	.....	1788	N. C.	Dec. 18, 1873
Erwin, James.....	S. C.	Oct. 17, 1778	S. C.	Lawyer.	July 7, 1841
Eustis, William.....	Mass.	June 10, 1753	Mass.	Physician	Feb. 6, 1825
Fay, John.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Fisher, Charles.....	N. C.	Oct. 20, 1789	N. C.	Lawyer.	May 7, 1849
Floyd, John.....	Va.	.....	.....	Va.	Aug. 16, 1837
Folger, Walter.....	Mass.	.....	.....	Mass.	.....
Foot, Samuel A.....	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1780	Conn.	Merchant.	Sept. 15, 1846
Ford, William D.....	R. I.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Forrest, Thomas.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 20, 1825
Fuller, Timothy.....	Mass.	July 11, 1778	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1835
Fullerton, David.....	Pa.	.....	1772	Pa.	Feb. 1, 1843
Garnett, Robert S....	Va.	.....	.....	Va.	.....
Garham, Benjamin....	Mass.	Feb. 13, 1775	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1855
Gray, John C.....	Va.	.....	.....	Va.	Unknown.
Gross, Ezra C.....	D	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 6, 1829
Grove, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Guyon, James.....	N. Y.	.....	1777	N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1846
Hackley, Aaron.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hall, George.....	Conn.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hall, Thomas H.....	N. C.	.....	1783	N. C.	June 30, 1853
Hall, Willard.....	Mass.	Dec. 24, 1780	Del.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1875
Hardin, Benjamin....	W	.....	1784	Ky.	Sept. 24, 1852
Hazard, Nathaniel....	R. I.	.....	1773	R. I.	Dec. 17, 1820
Heister, Joseph.....	Pa.	Nov. 18, 1752	Pa.	Merchant.	June 10, 1832
Hemphill, Joseph....	Pa.	.....	1770	Pa.	May 29, 1842
Hendricks, William....	Pa.	.....	1783	Ind.	May 16, 1850
Herrick, Samuel.....	N. Y.	April 14, 1779	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 16, 1851
Hibbsman, Jacob.....	Pa.	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.
Hill, Mark L.....	Mass.	June 30, 1772	Mass.	Unknown.	Nov. 26, 1842
Hobart, Aaron.....	Mass.	June 26, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1838
Holmes, John.....	Mass.	Mar., 1773	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 7, 1843
Hooks, Charles.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hostetter, Jacob....	Pa.	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.
Jackson, Edw'd B....	Va.	.....	.....	Va.	Sept. 8, 1826
Johnson, Francis R....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Dec. 14, 1851
Johnson, James.....	D	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 7, 1825
Jones, Francis.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Jones, James.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Kendall, Jonas.....	Mass.	June 6, 1757	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 29, 1844
Kent, Joseph.....	Md.	.....	1779	Md.	Nov. 24, 1837
Kinsley, Martin.....	Mass.	June 2, 1754	Mass.	Physician	June 20, 1835
Kinsey, Charles.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Lathrop, Samuel.....	Mass.	.....	1771	Mass.	July 11, 1846
Lincoln, Enoch.....	Mass.	Dec. 28, 1788	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1829
Linn, John.....	N. J.	.....	1764	N. J.	Jan. 5, 1821
Little, Peter.....	D	.....	Md.	Mechanic.	Feb. 5, 1830
Livemore, Arthur....	N. H.	July 26, 1776	N. H.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1853
Lowndes, William....	S. C.	Feb. 7, 1782	S. C.	Varied.	Oct. 27, 1822
Lyman, Joseph S....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
McCoy, William.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
McCreary, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
McCullough, Thos. G.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
McLain, Lewis.....	Del.	May 28, 1786	Del.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1857
McLay, William P....	Pa.	.....	.....	Pa.	.....
McLean, Alney.....	N. C.	Sept. 5, 1779	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Mallory, Rollin C....	Conn.	.....	1784	Vt.	April 16, 1831
Marchand, David.....	Pa.	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.
Mason, Jonathan.....	F	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1752	Mass.	Nov. 1, 1831

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Meech, Ezra.....	Conn.	July 26, 1773	Vt.	Merchant.	Sept. 26, 1856
Meigs, Henry.....	Conn.	Oct. 28, 1782	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 20, 1861
Mercer Charles F.....	Va.	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1858
Merrill Orsamus O.....	Vt.	1776	Vt.	Lawyer.	April 11, 1855
Metcalf, Thomas.....	Va.	Mar. 20, 1780	Ky.	Mechanic.	Aug. 18, 1855
Montgomery, Thos.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	April 2, 1828
Monell, Robert.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	..... 1860
Moore, Robert.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Moore, Samuel.....	N. J.	.....	Pa.	Physician.	Feb. 18, 1861
Moore, Thomas L.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Morton, Marcus.....	Mass.	Dec. 19, 1784	Mass.	Lawyer.	Feb. 6, 1864
Moseley, Jonathan O. F.	Conn.	..... 1762	Conn.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1839
Murray, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Neale, Raphael.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1833
Nelson, Hugh.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1836
Nelson, Jeremiah.....	Mass.	Sept. 14, 1769	Mass.	Merchant.	Oct. 2, 1838
Newton, Thomas.....	Va.	..... 1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1847
Overstreet, James.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	April 24, 1822
Parker, James.....	Mass.	..... 1768	Mass.	Physician.	Nov. 9, 1822
Parker, Severn E.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1836
Patterson, Thomas.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Peck, Hermanus.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Peips, Misha.....	Conn.	Nov. 7, 1779	Conn.	Lawyer.	April 18, 1847
Philson, Robert.....	Ire'd.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Pindall, James.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Pinkney, Charles.....	S. C.	Mar. 9, 1768	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1822
Pitcher, Nathaniel.....	Conn.	..... 1777	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 25, 1836
Pleasant, James.....	Va.	..... 1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 9, 1836
Plumer, William.....	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1789	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Quarles, Tunstall.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Randolph, John.....	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer.	May 24, 1833
Rankin, Christopher.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
Reid, Robert H.....	S. C.	..... 1778	Ga.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1844
Rhea, John.....	D.	..... 1753	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 27, 1832
Rieh, Charles.....	Mass.	..... 1771	Vt.	Unknown.	Oct. 15, 1824
Richards, Mark.....	Conn.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	.....
Richmond, John.....	Mass.	..... 1774	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 29, 1865
Ringgold, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 18, 1829
Robertson, George.....	Ky.	Nov. 18, 1760	Ky.	Lawyer.	May 16, 1874
Rogers, Thomas J.....	Ire'd.	..... 1781	Pa.	Journalist.	Dec. 7, 1832
Ross, John.....	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Ross, Thomas R.....	.....	..... 1789	Ohio.	Lawyer.	June 28, 1869
Sampson, Zabbiel.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 19, 1828
Sawyer, Lemuel.....	N. C.	..... 1777	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 9, 1852
Scott, John.....	Va.	..... 1782	Mo.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1861
Sergeant, John.....	F	Dec. 5, 1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1852
Settle, Thomas.....	N. C.	..... 1791	N. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1857
Shaw, Henry.....	Vt.	..... 1788	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 17, 1857

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Sibley, Solomon.....	Mass.	Oct. 7, 1769	Mich.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1846
Silbsbee, Nathaniel.....	Mass.	..... 1773	Mass.	Merchant.	July 1, 1850
Simpkins, Eldred.....	S. C.	Aug. 29, 1779	S. C.	Lawyer.	..... 1832
Slocumb, Jesse.....	N. C.	..... 1779	Ohio.	Unknown.	May 15, 1856
Smith, Ballard.....	.....	.....	.....	Unknown.	Dec. 20, 1820
Smith, Bernard.....	N. J.	..... 1776	N. J.	Unknown.	July 16, 1835
Smith, James S.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Physician.	.....
Smith, Samuel.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Pa.	Unknown.	April 23, 1839
Smyth, Alexander.....	Ire'd.	.....	.....	Lawyer.	April 17, 1830
Southard, Henry.....	N. Y.	Oct. —, 1749	N. J.	Varied.	June 2, 1842
Stevens, James.....	Conn.	.....	1768 Conn.	Unknown.	April 16, 1835
Storrs, Henry R.....	Conn.	.....	1765 N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 29, 1837
Street, Randall S.....	N. Y.	.....	1780 N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 21, 1841
Strong, James.....	Conn.	.....	1783 N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 8, 1847
Strong, William.....	Conn.	.....	.....	Lawyer.	.....
Strother, George F.....	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown.	.....
Tarr, Christian.....	N. Y.	.....	1784 N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Taylor, John W.....	Ga.	.....	.....	Unknown.	July 4, 1835
Terrill, William.....	Conn.	Dec. 31, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1854
Tomlinson, Gideon.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Tomkins, Caleb.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 12, 1859
Tracy, Albert H.....	Conn.	June 17, 1793	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Trimble, David.....	Va.	June —, 1775	Ky.	Lawyer.	April 10, 1861
Tucker, George.....	N. C.	.....	1782 Vt.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1834
Tucker, Starling.....	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Tyler, John.....	Va.	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 17, 1862
Udree, Daniel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	July 22, 1828
Upham, Nathaniel.....	N. H.	June 9, 1774	N. H.	Merchant.	July 10, 1829
Van Rensselaer, Sol.....	N. Y.	Aug. 6, 1774	N. Y.	Soldier.	April 23, 1852
Van Swearingen, T.....	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown.	June 7, 1822
Walker, David.....	Ky.	.....	.....	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1820
Walker, Felix.....	Va.	July 19, 1753	N. C.	Unknown.	..... 1853
Wallace, James M.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Warfield, Henry R.....	Pa.	.....	1781 Md.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1839
Wendover, Peter H.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 20, 1834
Whitman, Ezekiel.....	Mass.	Mar. 11, 1776	Mass.	Lawyer.	Aug. 1, 1856
Williams, Jared.....	Md.	Mar. 4, 1766	Va.	Ag'cult.	Jan. 2, 1831
Williams, Lewis.....	N. C.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Wood, Jesse.....	N. Y.	.....	1769 N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1847
Woodbridge, Wm.....	Conn.	Aug. 20, 1780	Mich.	Lawyer.	Oct. 20, 1861

Total Representatives, 204. Occupation Unknown, 91. Lawyers, 84. Physicians, 10. Merchants, 5. Varied, 3. Agriculturists, 2. Clergymen, 2. Mechanics, 2. Journalist, 1. Soldier, 1. Foreign Born, 4: including Ireland, 3; Bermuda, 1.

Seventeenth Congress of the United States, from 1821 to 1823.

1821—The remains of Major Andre, executed for treason, were removed from the United States, deposited in Westminster Abbey, London, and marked by a handsome monument.

1821—The great financial distress was severely felt west of the Alleghany Mountains. Banks had collapsed and all business suffered; debts could not be paid, and Congress was appealed to for relief.

James Monroe, 5th President.

Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. John Q. Adams, of Mass., Sec'y of State. William H. Crawford, of Ga., Sec'y of Treas. John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Sec'y of War. Smith Thompson, of N. Y., and Samuel L. Southard, of N. J., Sec'ys of Navy. William Wirt, of Va., Att'y Gen. Philip P. Barbour, of Va., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1821—Grass grown in the Connecticut Valley first woven into hats and bonnets, by Miss Sophia Woodhouse, at Wethersfield, Conn.

1822—Gas was first successfully used for illuminating purposes at Boston.

1822—The Bunker Hill Monument Association was legally incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature, June 7.

1823—A society for the reformation of juvenile culprits was established by the New York Legislature.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Harbour, James.....	Va.	June 10, 1775	Va.	Lawyer.	June 8, 1842
Barton, David.....	Ky.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	Sept. 28, 1837
Benton, Thomas H.....	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1762	Mo.	Lawyer.	April 10, 1838
Boardman, Elijah.....	Conn.	Mar. 7, 1760	Conn.	Merchant.	Oct. 8, 1823
Brown, Ethan A.....	Conn.	July 4, 1776	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Feb. 24, 1852
Brown, James.....	Va.	Sept. 11, 1766	Lou.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1835
Chandler, John.....	N. H.	.....	Me.	Ag'cult.	Sept. —, 1841
D' Wolfe, James.....	R. I.	..... 1763	R. I.	Unknown.	Dec. 21, 1837
Dickerson, Mahlon.....	N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer.	Oct. 5, 1853
Eaton, John H.....	Tenn.	..... 1790	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 17, 1856
Edwards, Ninian.....	Md.	Mar. —, 1775	Ill.	Lawyer.	July 20, 1833
Elliot, John.....	Pa.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	Aug. 9, 1827
Findlay, William.....	Pa.	June 20, 1768	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 12, 1846
Gaillard, John.....	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826
Holmes, David.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1832
Holmes, John.....	Mass.	Mar. —, 1773	Me.	Lawyer.	July 7, 1843
Johnson, Henry.....	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Richard M.....	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Kelly, William.....	.....	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
King, Rufus.....	Mass.	Mar. 2, 1778	Ala.	Lawyer.	Apr. —, 1853
King, William R.....	N. C.	April 17, 1788	Ala.	Lawyer.	April 18, 1853
Knights, Nehemiah R. W.	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker.	April 19, 1854
Lanman, James.....	Conn.	June 14, 1769	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 7, 1841
Lloyd, Edward.....	Md.	..... 1779	Md.	Unknown.	June 2, 1834
Lloyd, James.....	Mass.	..... 1769	Mass.	Merchant.	April 5, 1831
Lowe, Walter.....	Scott.	Dec. 10, 1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 14, 1868
Macon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	..... 1757	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
Mills, Elijah H.....	F	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 5, 1829
Morrill, David L.....	N. H.	June 10, 1772	N. H.	Varied.	Jan. 28, 1849
Noble, James.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1831
Otis, Harrison G.....	F	Oct. 8, 1765	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1848
Palmer, William A.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 12, 1860
Parrott, John F.....	N. H.	..... 1768	N. H.	Unknown.	July 9, 1836
Pinkney, William.....	Md.	Mar. 17, 1764	Md.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1822

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Pleasant, James.....	Va.	..... 1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 9, 1836
Redney, Cesar A.....	Del.	Jan. 4, 1772	Del.	Lawyer.	June 14, 1831
Ruggles, Benjamin.....	Conn.	..... 1768	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1837
Seymour, Horatio.....	Conn.	May 31, 1778	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 21, 1857
Smith, Samuel.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Varied.	April 23, 1830
Smith, William.....	N. C.	.....	1762 S. C.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1840
Southard, Sam'l L.....	N. C.	June 9, 1787	N. J.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1842
Stokes, Montford.....	N. C.	.....	1760 N. C.	Unknown.	..... 1842
Talbot, Isham.....	Va.	.....	1773 Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 25, 1837
Taylor, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Ag'cult.	Aug. 20, 1824
Taylor, Waller.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Aug. 26, 1826
Thomas, Jesse B.....	Ky.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	Feb. 3, 1850
Trimble, Wm. A.....	Ky.	April 4, 1786	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 13, 1821
Van Buren, Martin.....	N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1782	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 24, 1862
Van Dyke, Nicholas.....	Del.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	May 19, 1836
Walker, John W.....	Ga.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	April 11, 1823
Ware, Nicholas.....	N. C.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1824
Williams, John.....	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 10, 1837
Williams, Thos. H.....	N. C.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....

Total Senators, 53. Lawyers, 33. Occupation Unknown, 12. Agriculturists, 2. Merchants, 2. Varied, 2. Banker, 1. Soldier, 1. Foreign Born, 1: including Scotland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Joel.....	Conn.	..... 1790	Ga.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1826
Allen, Robert.....	Va.	..... 1777	Tenn.	Merchant.	Aug. 19, 1864
Allen, Samuel C.....	Mass.	Jan. 5, 1772	Mass.	Varied.	Feb. 8, 1842
Alexander, Mark.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Archer, William S.....	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1855
Baldwin, Henry.....	Conn.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	April 21, 1844

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ball, William L.	Va.	1779	Unknown.	Feb. 28, 1824	
Barber, Levi.	Conn.	1780	Unknown.	Unknown.	
Barber, Noyes.	Conn.	April 28, 1781	Conn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 3, 1853
Barbour, Philip P.	D.	1799	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1841
Barstow, Gideon.	D.	1783	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 26, 1852
Bassett, Burwell.	D.	1764	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1841
Bateman, Ephraim.	D.	1770	N. J.	Physician.	Jan. 29, 1829
Bates, James W.	D.	1783	Ark.	Unknown.	Jan. 20, 1847
Baylies, Francis.	D.	Oct. 16, 1783	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 28, 1852
Bayly, Thomas.	D.	1783	Mass.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Bigelow, Lewis.	D.	1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 3, 1838
Blackledge, Wm. S.	D.	1793	N. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 21, 1857
Blair, James.	D.	1783	S. C.	Unknown.	April 1, 1834
Boland, Charles.	D.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Breckenridge, J. D.	D.	1783	Ky.	Unknown.	May 1, 1849
Brown, John.	D.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Bryan, Henry H.	D.	1783	N. C.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Buchanan, James.	F.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer.	June 1, 1868
Burrows, Daniel.	D.	1783	Conn.	Clergym'n	Jan. 23, 1858
Dutton, Hutchins G.	D.	1783	N. C.	Lawyer.	April 21, 1836
Butler, Josiah.	D.	1780	N. H.	Unknown.	Nov. 8, 1854
Cambreleng, C. C.	D.	1786	N. C.	Merchant.	April 30, 1862
Campbell, John W.	D.	1786	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 24, 1833
Campbell, Samuel.	D.	1786	Conn.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Cannon, Newton.	D.	1786	N. C.	Unknown.	Sept. 20, 1842
Carter, John.	D.	Sept. 11, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 20, 1850
Cassedy, George.	D.	May 14, 1784	N. J.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Cauden, Jeremiah.	D.	1784	Conn.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Chambers, David.	D.	Mar. 17, 1780	Pa.	Journalist.	Aug. 8, 1864
Coke, John.	D.	1780	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 16, 1854
Colin, Cad.	D.	1780	N. Y.	Physician.	May 2, 1842
Condit, Lewis.	D.	1780	N. Y.	Physician.	May 2, 1842
Conkling, Alfred.	D.	Oct. 12, 1789	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Feb. 5, 1874
Conner, Henry W.	D.	1793	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 15, 1866
Cook, Daniel P.	D.	1795	Ill.	Lawyer.	Oct. 16, 1827
Crafts, Samuel C.	D.	1798	N. H.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1853
Crudup, Josiah.	D.	1798	N. C.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Cushman, Joshua.	D.	1798	Mass.	Clergym'n	Unknown.
Cuthbert, Alfred.	D.	1798	Mass.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Dane, Joseph.	F.	Oct. 25, 1778	Mass.	Unknown.	May 1, 1858
Darlington, Wm.	D.	April 28, 1782	Pa.	Physician.	April 23, 1863
Dennison, George.	D.	1782	Pa.	Lawyer.	1831
Durkin, John D.	D.	1787	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Jan. 28, 1841
Durfee, Job.	D.	1790	R. I.	Lawyer.	1847
Dwight, Henry W.	D.	1790	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 21, 1845
Eddy, Samuel.	D.	Mar. 31, 1783	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Feb. 21, 1839
Edwards, Henry W.	D.	1779	Conn.	Lawyer.	July 22, 1847
Edwards, Samuel.	D.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Edwards, Weldon N.	D.	1788	N. C.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1873
Eustis, William.	D.	June 10, 1753	Mass.	Physician.	Feb. 6, 1825
Farrelly, Patrick.	D.	1760	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 12, 1826
Findlay, John.	D.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 5, 1838
Floyd, John.	D.	1783	Va.	Unknown.	May 2, 1825
Forrest, Thomas.	D.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 24, 1842
Forward, Walter.	D.	1786	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1835
Fuller, Timothy.	D.	July 11, 1778	Mass.	Lawyer.	Unknown.
Garnett, Robert S.	D.	1778	Va.	Lawyer.	Unknown.
Gebhard, John.	D.	1778	N. Y.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Gilmer, George R.	D.	April 11, 1790	Ga.	Lawyer.	Nov. 15, 1859
Gist, Joseph.	D.	Jan. 12, 1775	S. C.	Lawyer.	May 8, 1851
Gorham, Benjamin.	F.	Feb. 13, 1773	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1855
Govan, Andrew R.	D.	1783	S. C.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Gross, Samuel.	D.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Hall, Thomas H.	D.	1783	N. C.	Physician.	June 30, 1853
Hamilton, James.	D.	1783	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 15, 1857
Hardin, Benjamin.	D.	1784	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1852
Harris, Mark.	D.	1779	Mass.	Merchant.	Mar. 2, 1845
Harvey, Matthew.	D.	June 21, 1781	N. H.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1856
Hawkes, James.	D.	1781	N. Y.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Hemphill, Joseph.	F.	1781	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 29, 1842
Hendricks, William.	D.	1783	Ind.	Unknown.	May 16, 1850
Hernandez, Jos. M.	D.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	June 8, 1857
Herrick, Ebenezer.	D.	1783	Me.	Unknown.	May 7, 1839
Hill, Mark L.	D.	June 30, 1772	Mass.	Unknown.	Nov. 26, 1842
Hobart, Aaron.	D.	June 26, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1852
Holcomb, George.	D.	1786	N. J.	Physician.	Jan. 14, 1828
Hooks, Charles.	D.	1786	N. C.	Unknown.	1851
Hubbard, Thomas H.	D.	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 22, 1857
Ingham, Samuel D.	D.	Sept. 16, 1779	Pa.	Paper Mr.	April 13, 1833
Jackson, Edward B.	D.	1780	Va.	Physician.	Sept. 8, 1826
Jennings, Jonathan.	D.	1780	N. J.	Unknown.	July 26, 1834
Johnson, Francis.	R.	1780	Ky.	Lawyer.	Dec. 14, 1851
Johnson, John.	D.	1780	Va.	Unknown.	May 19, 1837
Johnston, Josiah S.	D.	Nov. 25, 1784	Conn.	Lawyer.	May 19, 1833
Jones, Francis.	D.	1784	Tenn.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Jones, James.	D.	1784	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Key, Joseph.	F.	1779	Me.	Physician.	Nov. 24, 1837
Keyes, Elias.	D.	1779	Conn.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Kirkland, Joseph.	D.	Jan. 18, 1770	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Jan. 26, 1844
Lathrop, Samuel.	D.	1771	Mass.	Unknown.	July 11, 1846
Leitch, John.	D.	1771	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Lincoln, Enoch.	D.	Dec. 28, 1785	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1829
Litchfield, Elisha.	D.	1785	N. Y.	Varied.	Aug. 4, 1859
Little, Peter.	F.	1785	Pa.	Mechanic.	Feb. 5, 1830
Long, John.	D.	1785	N. C.	Agriclt'st.	Unknown.
Lowndes, William.	D.	Feb. 7, 1782	S. C.	Varied.	Oct. 27, 1822
McCarty, Richard.	D.	1782	N. Y.	Unknown.	Unknown.
McCoey, William.	D.	1782	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
McDuffie, George.	D.	1788	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 1, 1851
McKim, Isaac.	D.	1788	Me.	Merchant.	April 1, 1838
McLane, Lewis.	D.	May 28, 1786	Del.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1857
McNeill, Archibald.	D.	1786	N. C.	Unknown.	Unknown.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McSherry, James.	Pa.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 3, 1849
Mallary, John C.	Conn.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	April 16, 1831
Matlack, James.	N. J.	1784	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 15, 1840
Matson, Aaron.	Mass.	1770	N. H.	Unknown.	July 18, 1855
Mattocks, John.	W.	June 16, 1778	Vt.	Lawyer.	Aug. 14, 1847
Mercer, Charles F.	D.	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 4, 1858
Metcalf, Thomas.	D.	Mar. 20, 1780	Ky.	Mechanic.	May 18, 1855
Minor, William.	F.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Mitchell, James S.	D.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Mitchell, Thomas R.	D.	1780	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 2, 1831
Montgomery, Thos.	D.	1780	Va.	Lawyer.	April 2, 1828
Moore, Gabriel.	D.	1780	N. C.	Lawyer.	June 9, 1844
Moore, Samuel.	D.	1780	N. J.	Physician.	Feb. 18, 1861
Moore, Thomas L.	D.	1780	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Morgan, John J.	D.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 29, 1849
Murray, Thomas.	D.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Neale, Raphael.	D.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Nelson, Hugh.	D.	1780	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1836
Nelson, Jeremiah.	F.	Sept. 14, 1769	Mass.	Merchant.	Oct. 2, 1838
Nelson, John.	D.	June 1, 1791	Me.	Lawyer.	Jan. 8, 1860
New, Anthony.	D.	1747	Ky.	Unknown.	Mar. 2, 1833
Newton, Thomas.	D.	1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1847
North, James.	D.	1769	S. C.	Unknown.	April 24, 1822
Patterson, Thomas.	D.	1769	N. Y.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Patterson, Walter.	D.	1769	N. Y.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Phillips, John.	F.	1769	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Pierson, Jeremiah H.	D.	1769	N. J.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Pitcher, Nathaniel.	D.	1777	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 25, 1836
Plumer, George.	D.	1777	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Pomeroy, William.	D.	Oct. 3, 1789	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1831
Poole, Joel R.	D.	Mar. 2, 1779	S. C.	Varied.	Dec. 12, 1851
Randolph, John.	D.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 24, 1833
Rankin, Christoph'r.	D.	1773	Pa.	Unknown.	May 14, 1826
Reed, John.	W.	1781	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Reed, Philip.	D.	1781	Me.	Unknown.	Nov. 2, 1829
Reid, Robert R.	D.	1781	S. C.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1844
Rice, John.	D.	1781	Mass.	Unknown.	June 16, 1865
Ridgely, John.	D.	1781	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 15, 1824
Rochester, Wm. B.	D.	1781	Me.	Lawyer.	June 15, 1838
Rodney, Cesar A.	D.	Jan. 4, 1772	Del.	Lawyer.	June 14, 1831
Rodney, Daniel.	D.	1774	Del.	Unknown.	Sept. 2, 1846
Rogers, Thomas J.	D.	1781	Ire'd.	Journalist.	Dec. 7, 1832
Ross, Thomas R.	D.	1789	Ohio.	Lawyer.	June 28, 1869
Ruggles, Charles H.	D.	1790	Conn.	Lawyer.	June 16, 1865
Rush, John.	D.	1784	Mass.	Unknown.	June 22, 1832
Russell, Jonathan.	D.	1781	R. I.	Merchant.	Feb. 16, 1832
Sanders, Romulus M.	D.	Mar. 1, 1791	N. C.	Lawyer.	April 21, 1837
Sawyer, Lemuel.	D.	1777	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 9, 1852
Scott, John.	D.	1782	Va.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1861
Sergeant, John.	F.	Dec. 5, 1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1852
Sibley, Solomon.	D.	Oct. 7, 1769	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 14, 1846
Sich, John.	D.	1773	Ohio.	Unknown.	May 15, 1856
Smith, Arthur.	D.	Nov. 15, 1785	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 50, 1853
Smith, John S.	D.	July 31, 1792	Ky.	Unknown.	June 6, 1854
Smith, Samuel.	D.	July 27, 1752	Pa.	Unknown.	April 23, 1839
Smith, William.	D.	1765	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Smyth, Alexander.	D.	1765	Ire'd.	Lawyer.	April 17, 1830
Spencer, Elijah.	D.	1765	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1833
Stephenson, James.	F.	Mar. 20, 1764	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Sterling, Ansel.	D.	1781	Conn.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Sterling, Micah.	D.	1781	Conn.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Stevenson, Andrew.	D.	1784	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1837
Stewart, Andrew.	D.	June 1, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 16, 1872
Stoddard, Ebenezer.	D.	May 6, 1786	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 11, 1848
Swan, Samuel.	D.	1771	N. J.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1844
Tatnall, Edw'd F.	D.	1784	Ga.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Taylor, John W.	D.	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Thompson, Wiley.	D.	1784	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Todd, John.	D.	1779	Conn.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1830
Tomlinson, Gideon.	D.	Dec. 31, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1834
Tracy, Albert H.	D.	June 17, 1793	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 12, 1859
Trimble, David.	D.	June 1, 1782	Va.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Tucker, George.	D.	1775	Berm.	Lawyer.	April 10, 1861
Tucker, Starling.	D.	1775	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1834
Udree, Daniel.	D.	1775	Pa.	Merchant.	July 22, 1828
Upham, Nathaniel.	D.	June 9, 1774	N. H.	Merchant.	July 10, 1829
Vance, John.	D.	1774	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Van Rensselaer, Sol.	F.	Aug. 6, 1774	N. Y.	Soldier.	April 23, 1852
Van Rensselaer, Ste.	D.	Nov. 1, 1764	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1839
Van Swearingen, T.	D.	1764	Va.	Unknown.	June 7, 1822
Van Wyck, Wm. W.	D.	1764	N. Y.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Walker, Felix.	D.	July 19, 1753	N. C.	Unknown.	1863
Walworth, Reub. H.	D.	Oct. 26, 1789	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1867
Warfield, Henry R.	D.	1781	Me.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1839
Whipple, Thomas.	D.	1788	N. H.	Physician.	Jan. 23, 1847
White, Phineas.	D.	1770	Mass.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Whiting, Ezekiel.	F.	Mar. 11, 1776	Me.	Lawyer.	Aug. 1, 1866
Williams, Jared.	D.	Mar. 4, 1766	Me.	Ag'tcult'st.	Jan. 2, 1831
Williams, Lewis.	D.	1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1841
Williamson, Wm. D.	D.	July 31, 1779	Conn.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1846
Wilson, John.	D.	1779	S. C.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Wood, Silas.	D.	1769	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1847
Woodcock, David.	D.	1769	Mass.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Woodson, Samuel H.	D.	1769	Pa.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Wright, Robert.	D.	1769	Me.	Tanner.	Sept. 21, 1822
Wright, Robert.	D.	1769	Me.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1826

Total Representatives, 204. Occupation Unknown, 89. Lawyers, 82. Physicians, 10. Merchants, 5. Varied, 4. Clergymen, 2. Mechanics, 2. Journalists, 2. Agriculturists, 2. Paper-maker, 1. Soldier, 1. Tanner, 1. Foreign Born, 4. Including Ireland, 3; Bermuda, 1.

Eighteenth Congress of the United States, from 1823 to 1825.

1823—The "Monroe Doctrine" advocated by President Monroe, to prevent foreign aggression upon United States soil and institutions.

1823—First "Teachers' Seminary" established at Concord, Vt., by Rev. S. R. Hill.

1824—Marquis de Lafayette, the friend of General Washington, visited this country, remaining about one year—Aug. 15. In December Congress voted him \$200,000 and a township of land.

James Monroe, 5th President.
Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. John Q. Adams, of Mass., Sec'y of State. William H. Crawford, of Ga., Sec'y of Treas. John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Sec'y of War. Samuel L. Southard, of N. J., Sec'y of Navy. William Wirt, of Va., Att'y Gen. Henry Clay, of Ky., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1824—The Mexican Congress forbade the further importation of slaves into that republic, July 13.

1824—Pins were first manufactured in England by machine patented by a citizen of the United States—Wellman Wright.

1825—The first "Reform School" in this country was opened in New York City, in January.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Barbour, James.....	Va.	June 10, 1775	Va.	Lawyer.	June 8, 1842
Barton, David.....	Mo.	Unknown.	Mo.	Unknown.	Sept. 28, 1837
Bell, Samuel.....	N. H.	Feb. 9, 1770	N. H.	Lawyer.	Dec. 23, 1850
Benton, Thomas H.....	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer.	April 10, 1858
Bouligny, Domin.....	Lou.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.	Feb. 20, 1864
Branch, John.....	N. C.	Nov. 4, 1782	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 4, 1863
Brown, Ethan A.....	Conn.	July 4, 1776	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Feb. 24, 1852
Brown, James.....	Va.	Sept. 11, 1766	Lou.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1835
Chandler, John.....	N. H.	.....	Me.	Agricul't.	Sept. —, 1841
Claiborn, Thomas.....	Del.	Mar. 9, 1758	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 21, 1854
Cobb, Thomas W.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	Feb. 1, 1830
Dickerson, Mahlon.....	N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer.	Oct. 5, 1853
D'Wolfe, James.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Unknown.	Dec. 21, 1837
Eaton, John H.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 17, 1856
Edwards, Henry W.....	Conn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	July 22, 1847
Edwards, Ninian.....	Me.	Mar. —, 1775	Ill.	Lawyer.	July 20, 1833
Elliott, John.....	Pa.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	Aug. 9, 1827
Findlay, William.....	Pa.	June 20, 1768	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 12, 1846
Gaillard, John.....	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1826
Hayne, Robert Y.....	S. C.	Nov. 10, 1791	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1839
Holmes, David.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1832
Holmes, William R.....	Mass.	Mar. —, 1767	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 8, 1845
Jackson, Andrew.....	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Henry.....	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Johnson, Richard M.....	Conn.	Nov. 25, 1784	Lou.	Lawyer.	May 19, 1833
Johnston, Josiah S.....	Tenn.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Kelly, Rufus.....	Mass.	Mar. 24, 1755	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 29, 1827
King, William R.....	N. C.	April 7, 1768	Ala.	Lawyer.	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah R.....	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker.	April 19, 1854
Landman, James.....	Conn.	June 14, 1769	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 7, 1841
Lloyd, Edward.....	Me.	.....	Unknown.	.....	June 2, 1834
Lloyd, Walter.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Merchant.	April 5, 1831
McClaine, Joseph.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 14, 1868
McLean, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	Aug. 19, 1826
Macon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Soldier.	June 29, 1837
Mills, Elijah H.....	F.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 5, 1829
Noble, James.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1831
Palmer, Wm. A.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 12, 1860
Parrott, John F.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	July 9, 1836
Ruggles, Benjamin.....	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1837
Seymour, Horatio.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 21, 1857
Smith, Samuel.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Varied.	.....	April 23, 1839
Talbot, Isham.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 25, 1837
Taylor, John.....	Va.	.....	Ag'cul't.	.....	Aug. 20, 1824
Taylor, Waller.....	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Aug. 26, 1826
Thomas, Jesse B.....	Ill.	.....	Ill.	Lawyer.	Feb. 3, 1850
Tazewell, L. W.....	Va.	Dec. 17, 1774	Va.	Lawyer.	May 6, 1860
Van Buren, Martin.....	N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1782	N. Y.	Lawyer.	June 24, 1862
Van Dyke, Michael.....	Del.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	May 16, 1826
Ware, Nicholas.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1824
Williams, Thomas H.....	N. C.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....

Total Senators, 53. Lawyers, 37. Occupation Unknown, 10. Agriculturists, 2. Banker, 1. Merchant, 1. Soldier, 1. Varied, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including Scotland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Abbott, Joel.....D	Conn.	.....	1790	Ga.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1826
Adams, Parmentio.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....	.....
Alexander, Adam R.....	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....	.....
Alexander, Mark.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....	.....
Allen, Robert.....D	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Merchant.	Aug. 19, 1864	.....
Allen, Samuel C.....	Mass.	Jan. 5, 1772	Mass.	Varied.	Feb. 8, 1842	.....
Allison, James.....	Md.	Oct. 4, 1772	Pa.	Lawyer.	June 1, 1854	.....
Archer, William S.....	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1855	.....
Bailey, John.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Teacher.	June 26, 1835	.....
Ball, William L.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	June 28, 1824	.....
Barber, Noyes.....	Conn.	April 28, 1781	Conn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 3, 1845	.....
Barbour, John S.....D	Va.	Aug. 8, 1790	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 12, 1855	.....
Barbour, Philip P.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1841	.....
Bartlett, Ichabod.....	N. H.	July 24, 1786	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1853	.....
Bartley, Mordecai.....	Pa.	Dec. 16, 1783	Ohio.	Ag'cul't.	Oct. 10, 1870	.....
Bassett, Burwell.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1841	.....
Baylies, Francis.....	Mass.	Oct. 16, 1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1852	.....
Beecher, Philemon.....F	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Nov. 30, 1839	.....
Blair, John.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	July 9, 1863	.....
Bradley, William C.....D	Vt.	Mar. 23, 1783	Vt.	Lawyer.	Mar. 3, 1867	.....
Breck, Samuel.....	Mass.	July 17, 1771	Pa.	Merchant.	Sept. 1, 1862	.....
Brent, William L.....W	Md.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.	July 7, 1848	.....
Brown, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....	.....
Buchanan, James.....F	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer.	June 1, 1863	.....
Buck, Daniel A.....	Vt.	Jan. 16, 1789	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1841	.....
Buckner, Richard A.....	Va.	July 16, 1763	Ky.	Lawyer.	Dec. 8, 1847	.....
Burleigh, William.....D	N. H.	July 16, 1763	Me.	Lawyer.	July —, 1827	.....
Burton, Hutchins G.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	April 21, 1836	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cady, John W.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Call, Jacob.....	Ind.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	.....
Call, Richard K.....	Ky.	.....	Fla.	.....	.....
Cambreleg, C. C.....	N. Y.	.....	1786	Ohio.	Sept. 24, 1823
Campbell, John W.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Campbell, Robert B.....	S. C.	Sept. 11, 1792	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 20, 1850
Carter, John.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	June 14, 1844
Carey, George.....	N. J.	May 14, 1784	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Cassedy, George.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Clark, Lot.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Clay, Henry.....	W.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.	June 29, 1852
Cobb, Thomas W.....	Va.	.....	1772	Tenn.	Feb. 1, 1830
Coke, John.....	Conn.	Feb. 14, 1786	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1848
Collins, Ela.....	N. J.	Mar. —, 1773	N. J.	Physician	May 26, 1862
Condit, Lewis.....	W.	.....	1793	N. C.	Jan. 15, 1866
Conner, Henry W.....	D.	.....	1793	N. C.	Unknown.
Conway, Henry W.....	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Unknown.	.....
Cook, Daniel P.....	Ky.	Oct. 6, 1768	N. H.	Unknown.	Oct. 16, 1827
Crafts, Samuel C.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1853
Craig, Robert B.....	D.	.....	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 5, 1851
Crownshield, B. W.....	Mass.	Dec. 27, 1772	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Cullepper, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Clergym'n	.....
Cushman, Joshua.....	Mass.	.....	Me.	Clergym'n	.....
Cuthbert, Alfred.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1856
Day, Rowland.....	N. Y.	.....	1788	N. Y.	.....
Deane, John.....	R. I.	.....	1790	N. Y.	.....
Duffee, John.....	F.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 21, 1845
Dwight, Henry W.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Dwinnell, Justis.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Eaton, Lewis.....	R. I.	Mar. 31, 1769	R. I.	Lawyer.	Feb. 2, 1839
Eddy, Samuel.....	D.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Edwards, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	1788	Pa.	Dec. 18, 1873
Edwards, Weldon N.....	N. C.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 15, 1871
Ellis, William C.....	Pa.	.....	1780	Pa.	Jan. 12, 1826
Farley, Patrick.....	D.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 5, 1838
Findlay, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 16, 1837
Floyd, John.....	Va.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 1, 1828
Foot, Charles A.....	N. Y.	.....	Conn.	Merchant.	Sept. 15, 1846
Foot, Samuel A.....	W.	Nov. 8, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1841
Forsyth, John.....	Va.	Oct. 2, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	Nov. 24, 1842
Forward, Walter.....	Conn.	.....	1786	N. Y.	Unknown.
Frost, Joel.....	N. Y.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1835
Fuller, Timothy.....	R.	July 11, 1778	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Garnett, Robert S.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Garrison, Daniel.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Gatlin, Alfred M.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Gazley, James W.....	N. Y.	.....	1784	Ohio.	July 12, 1874
Gist, Joseph.....	S. C.	Jan. 12, 1775	S. C.	Unknown.	May 8, 1836
Goyard, Andrew R.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Gurley, Henry H.....	Conn.	.....	1783	N. C.	Physician
Hall, Thomas H.....	N. C.	.....	1783	N. C.	June 30, 1853
Hamilton, James.....	S. C.	.....	1789	S. C.	Nov. 15, 1857
Harris, Robert.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Harvey, Matthew.....	N. H.	June 21, 1781	N. H.	Lawyer.	April 7, 1856
Hayden, Moses.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Hemphill, Joseph.....	F.	.....	1776	Pa.	Aug. 29, 1844
Henry, Robert P.....	Ky.	Nov. 24, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 25, 1826
Herkimer, John.....	N. Y.	.....	1773	N. Y.	June 8, 1845
Herrick, Ebenezer.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	May 7, 1839
Heyward, William.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Hobart, Aaron.....	Mass.	June 26, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1858
Hogboom, James L.....	N. J.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Holcomb, George.....	N. J.	.....	1786	N. J.	Physician
Hook, Charles.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Houston, Samuel.....	Va.	Mar. 2, 1793	Tenn.	Lawyer.	July 25, 1863
Ingham, Samuel D.....	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1779	Pa.	Pap'r M'r.	April 13, 1833
Isacks, Jacob C.....	Pa.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Jenkins, Lemuel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Jennings, Jonathan.....	N. J.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	July 26, 1834
Johnson, Francis.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Dec. 14, 1851
Johnson, John.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1857
Johnson, Joseph.....	N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1788	N. Y.	Ag'cul't.	Feb. 27, 1877
Kent, Joseph.....	F.	.....	1799	Mass.	Nov. 24, 1837
Kidder, David.....	Me.	Dec. 8, 1787	Me.	Lawyer.	Nov. 1, 1860
Kramer, George.....	Pa.	.....	1775	Pa.	Unknown.
Lathrop, Samuel.....	Mass.	.....	1771	Mass.	July 11, 1846
Lawrence, Samuel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Lee, John.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Letcher, Robert P.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Lincoln, Enoch.....	Mass.	Dec. 28, 1788	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1829
Litchfield, Elisha.....	Conn.	.....	1793	N. Y.	Varied.
Little, Peter.....	Pa.	.....	Me.	Mechanic.	Feb. 5, 1830
Livermore, Arthur.....	N. H.	July 26, 1776	N. H.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1853
Livingston, Edward.....	N. Y.	.....	1764	Lou.	May 23, 1836
Locke, John.....	Mass.	.....	1764	Mass.	Mar. 29, 1855
Longfellow, Stephen.....	Mass.	June 23, 1775	N. C.	Ag'cul't.	.....
McArthur, Duncan.....	N. Y.	.....	1772	Me.	Aug. 2, 1849
McCoyle, William.....	N. Y.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	April 28, 1839
McDuffie, George.....	Ga.	.....	1778	S. C.	Lawyer.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McKean, Samuel.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	June 23, 1840
McKee, John.....D	Va.	.....	Ala.	Unknown	.....
McKim, Isaac.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Merchant.	April 1, 1838
McLane, Lewis.....D	Del.	May 28, 1786	Del.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1857
McLean, William.....D	N. J.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown	Oct. 12, 1833
Mallary, Rollin C.....D	Conn.	.....	1784	Unknown	April 16, 1831
Mangum, Willie P.....W	N. C.	.....	1782	N. C. Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1861
Markley, Philip S.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Martindale, H. C.....W	Mass.	May 6, 1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	April 22, 1860
Marvin, Dudley.....D	Conn.	May 6, 1786	N. Y.	Lawyer.	June 25, 1856
Martack, James.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 15, 1840
Matson, Aaron.....D	Mass.	.....	N. H.	Jurist.	July 18, 1855
Mercer, Chas. F.....D	Va.	June 6, 1778	Va.	.....	May 4, 1853
Metcalfe, Thomas.....D	N. C.	Mar. 20, 1780	Ky.	Mechanic.	Aug. 18, 1855
Miller, Daniel H.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Mitchell, George E.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	June 28, 1832
Mitchell, James S.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Moore, Gabriel P.....D	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	June 9, 1844
Moore, Thomas P.....D	N. Y.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	July 21, 1845
Morgan, John J.....D	N. J.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1833
Neale, Raphael.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Nelson, Jeremiah.....F	Mass.	Sept. 14, 1769	Mass.	Merchant.	Oct. 2, 1838
Newton, Thomas.....D	Va.	.....	1769	Va. Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1847
O'Brien, Jeremiah.....D	Me.	.....	1768	Me. Varied.	May 30, 1858
Oliver, Henry.....D	.....	.....	1767	Vt. Unknown.	.....
Outlaw, George.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 15, 1835
Owen, George W.....D	Va.	.....	1798	Ala. Unknown.	Aug. 18, 1836
Patterson, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Patterson, Thomas.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Plumer, George.....D	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1789	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Plumer, William.....D	S. C.	Mar. 2, 1779	S. C.	Varied.	Dec. 12, 1851
Poinsett, Joel R.....F	.....	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	.....
Prince, William.....D	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer.	May 24, 1833
Randolph, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
Rankin, Christopher.....D	Mass.	.....	1781	Mass. Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Reed, John.....W	Mass.	.....	1781	Mass. Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Reynolds, James B.....D	.....	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Richards, Gabriel.....D	Frans.	Oct. 15, 1764	Mich.	Clergym'n	Sept. 13, 1832
Richards, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Rice, Charles.....D	Mass.	.....	1771	Vt. Unknown.	Oct. 15, 1824
Rives, William.....D	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Lawyer.	April 26, 1868
Rogers, Thomas J.....D	Ire'd.	.....	1781	N. Y. Journalist.	.....
Rose, Robert S.....D	Va.	.....	1772	N. Y. Unknown.	Nov. 24, 1835
Ross, Thomas R.....D	.....	.....	1789	Ohio. Lawyer.	June 28, 1869
Sanford, James T.....D	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Saunders, Rom. M.....D	N. C.	Mar. —, 1791	Tenn.	Lawyer.	April 21, 1867
Scott, John.....D	Va.	.....	1782	Mo. Lawyer.	Oct. 1, 1861
Sharpe, Peter.....D	N. Y.	.....	V. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Sibley, Jonas.....D	Mass.	Mar. 7, 1784	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Sloane, John.....D	Mass.	.....	1779	Ohio. Unknown.	May 15, 1856
Smith, Arthur.....D	Va.	Nov. 15, 1785	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 30, 1853
Smith, William.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, Alexander.....D	Ire'd.	.....	1765	Va. Lawyer.	April 17, 1830
Spraght, Richard D.....D	N. C.	.....	1796	N. C. Lawyer.	Nov. 2, 1850
Spence, John S.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Oct. 29, 1840
Standifer, James.....W	Tenn.	.....	Unknown.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1857
Stephenson, James.....F	Pa.	Mar. 20, 1764	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1833

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Sterling, Ansel.....D	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Stevenson, Andrew.....D	Va.	.....	1784	Va. Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1857
Stewart, Andrew.....D	Pa.	June —, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 16, 1872
Stoddard, Ebenezer.....D	Conn.	May 6, 1786	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 11, 1848
Storrs, Henry R.....F	Conn.	.....	1785	N. Y. Lawyer.	July 29, 1837
Strong, James.....F	Conn.	.....	1783	N. Y. Unknown.	Aug. 8, 1847
Swan, Samuel.....D	N. J.	.....	1771	N. J. Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1844
Taliaferro, John.....D	Va.	.....	1768	Va. Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Tattnall, Edward F.....D	Ga.	.....	.....	Unknown.	.....
Taylor, John W.....D	N. Y.	.....	1784	N. Y. Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Ten Eyck, Egbert.....D	N. Y.	April 18, 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 11, 1844
Test, John.....D	N. J.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1849
Thomson, Alexander.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 2, 1848
Thompson, Philip.....D	Ky.	.....	.....	Unknown.	Feb. 20, 1829
Thompson, Wiley.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown.	.....
Todd, John.....D	Conn.	.....	1779	Pa. Lawyer.	April 4, 1830
Tomlinson, Gideon.....D	Conn.	Dec. 31, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1854
Tracy, Albert H.....D	Conn.	June 17, 1793	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 12, 1859
Trimble, David.....D	Va.	June —, 1782	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Trickett, Isaac.....D	Berlin	.....	1775	Va. Lawyer.	April 10, 1861
Tucker, Starling.....D	N. C.	.....	1793	S. C. Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1834
Tyson, Jacob.....D	Pa.	.....	1793	N. Y. Unknown.	.....
Udree, Daniel.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	July 22, 1828
Vance, Joseph.....D	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1786	Ohio.	Merchant.	Aug. 26, 1851
Vance, Robert D.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Van Rensselaer, Ste.....D	N. Y.	Nov. —, 1764	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1839
Van Wyck, Wm. W.....D	N. Y.	.....	.....	Unknown.	.....
Vann, Samuel F.....D	Mass.	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Physician	May —, 1839
Warfield, Henry R.....F	Md.	.....	1781	Md. Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1839
Wayne, Isaac.....D	Pa.	.....	.....	Unknown.	.....
Webster, Daniel.....W	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 24, 1852
Whipple, Thomas.....D	Mass.	.....	1788	N. H. Lawyer.	Jan. 23, 1835
White, David.....D	.....	.....	1785	Ky. Lawyer.	Feb. 17, 1835
Whitman, Lemuel.....D	Conn.	.....	1780	Conn. Unknown.	Nov. 18, 1841
Whitelsey, Elisha.....D	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1783	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1863
Wickliffe, Charles A.....D	Ky.	June 8, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer.	Oct. 31, 1869
Wilke, Richard H.....D	Ire'd.	Sept. 24, 1789	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 10, 1847
Williams, Isaac.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Jared.....D	Md.	Mar. 4, 1766	Va.	Ag'cultst.	Jan. 2, 1831
Williams, Lewis.....D	N. C.	.....	1782	N. C. Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Wilson, Henry.....D	Pa.	.....	1788	Pa. Unknown.	Aug. 13, 1826
Wilson, Isaac.....D	N. Y.	.....	.....	Unknown.	Oct. 25, 1848
Wilson, James.....D	Pa.	April 28, 1779	Pa.	Mechanic.	July —, 1868
Wilson, John.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Wilson, William.....D	N. H.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	May 29, 1827
Wolf, George.....D	Pa.	Aug. 12, 1777	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 14, 1840
Wood, Silas.....D	N. Y.	.....	1769	N. Y. Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1847
Woods, William.....D	N. Y.	.....	1790	N. Y. Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1837
Wright, John C.....D	Conn.	.....	1783	Ohio. Jurist.	Feb. 13, 1861

Total Representatives, 224. Occupation Unknown, 99. Lawyers, 90. Merchants, 9. Agriculturists, 4. Physicians, 4. Varied, 4. Clergymen, 3. Mechanics, 3. Jurists, 2. Soldiers, 2. Journalist, 1. Paper-maker, 1. Surveyor, 1. Teacher, 1. Foreign Born, 6; Including Ireland, 4; France, 1; Bermuda, 1.

Nineteenth Congress of the United States, from 1825 to 1827.

1825—First railway charter in America issued to Mohawk and Hudson Company.

1825—First iron boat in America—"The Cadorus"—launched into the Susquehanna river.

1825—"Babbitt metal," or britannia, manufactured at Taunton, Mass., by Isaac Babbitt.

1826—Dr. Wooster Beach established an "Eclectic," or "New School," Medical College, in New York.

John Q. Adams, 6th President.

John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Vice-Pres. Henry Clay, of Ky., Sec'y of State. Richard Rush, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. Jam^s Barbour, of Va., Sec'y of War. Samuel L. Southard, of N. J., Sec'y of Navy. William Wirt, of Va., Atty Gen. John W. Taylor, of N. Y., Speaker of House of Representatives.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Barbour, James.....D	Va.	June 10, 1775	Va.	Lawyer.....	June 8, 1842
Barton, David.....D	.....	.....	Mo.	Unknown.....	Sept. 28, 1837
Bateman, Ephraim.....D	N. J.	.....	1770	N. J. Physician.	Jan. 29, 1829
Bell, Samuel.....D	N. H.	Feb. 9, 1770	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 23, 1850
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer.....	April 10, 1858
Berrien, John M.....D	N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 1, 1856
Bouligny, Domin.....D	N. C.	.....	1784	La. Lawyer.....	Feb. 5, 1833
Branch, John.....D	N. C.	Nov. 4, 1782	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 4, 1863
Chace, Dudley.....D	N. H.	Dec. 30, 1771	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 23, 1846
Chambers, Ezek. F.....D	Md.	Feb. 25, 1788	Md.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 30, 1867
Chambers, Henry.....D	.....	.....	Ala.	Physician.....	Jan. 25, 1826
Chandler, John.....D	N. H.	.....	Me.	Ag'cultst.....	Sept. —, 1841
Clayton, Thomas.....D	Del.	Mar. 9, 1758	Del.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 21, 1854
Cobb, Thomas.....D	Ga.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dickerson, Nathan.....D	N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 5, 1853
D'Wolf, James.....D	R. I.	.....	1763	R. I. Unknown.....	Dec. 21, 1837
Eaton, John H.....D	Tenn.	.....	1790	Tenn. Lawyer.....	Nov. 17, 1856
Edwards, Henry W.....D	Conn.	.....	1779	Conn. Lawyer.....	July 22, 1847
Ellis, Powhatan.....D	Va.	.....	Miss.	Jurist.....	.....
Findlay, William.....D	Pa.	June 20, 1768	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 12, 1846
Gaillard, John.....D	S. C.	Sept. 5, 1765	S. C.	Unknown.....	Feb. 26, 1826
Harper, William.....D	Antig	Jan. 17, 1790	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 10, 1847
Harrison, Wm. H.....W	Va.	Feb. 9, 1773	Ohio.	Soldier.....	April 4, 1841

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hayne, Robert Y.....D	S. C.	Nov. 10, 1791	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1839
Hendricks, William.....D	Pa.	.....	1783	Ind. Unknown.	May 16, 1850
Holmes, David.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Miss. Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1832
Holmes, John.....D	Mass.	Mar. —, 1773	Me.	Lawyer.	July 7, 1843
Jackson, Andrew.....D	N. C.	Mar. 15, 1767	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 8, 1845
Johnson, Rich'd M.....D	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Johnston, Josiah S.....D	Conn	Nov. 25, 1784	La.	Lawyer.	May 19, 1833
Kane, Elias K.....D	N. Y.	June 7, 1796	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 11, 1835
King, William R.....D	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer.	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah R. W.....D	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker.	April 19, 1854
Lloyd, Edward.....D	Md.	.....	1779	Md. Unknown.	June 2, 1834
Lloyd, James.....F	Mass.	.....	1769	Mass. Merchant.	April 5, 1831
McIlvaine, Joseph.....D	Pa.	.....	1768	N. J. Lawyer.	July 19, 1852
McKinley, John.....D	Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon, Nathaniel.....D	N. C.	.....	1757	N. C. Soldier.	June 29, 1837
Marks, William.....D	Pa.	.....	.....	Unknown.	April 10, 1858
Mills, Elijah H.....F	.....	.....	1778	Mass. Lawyer.	May 5, 1829
Noble, James.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1831
Pickens, Israel.....D	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
Randolph, John.....D	Va.	June 2, 1773	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 24, 1833
Read, Thomas B.....D	Ky.	.....	1778	Del. Lawyer.	Aug. 7, 1847
Ridgely, Henry M.....F	Conn.	Sept. —, 1757	R. I.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1845
Robbins, Asher.....W	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Rodney, Daniel.....	Del.	1764	Del.	Unknown.	Sept. 2, 1846
Rowan, John.....	Pa.	1773	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 13, 1853
Ruggles, Benjamin.....	Conn.	1763	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1847
Sanford, Nathan.....	N. Y.	Nov. 5, 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1838
Seymour, Horatio.....	Conn.	May 31, 1778	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 21, 1857
SilSBee, Nathaniel.....	Mass.	1773	Mass.	Merchant.	July 1, 1850
Smith, Samuel.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Soldier.	April 23, 1839
Smith, William.....	N. C.	1762	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1840
Tazewell, L. W.....	Va.	Dec. 17, 1774	Va.	Lawyer.	May 6, 1860
Thomas, Jesse B.....	N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1782	Ill.	Jurist.	Feb. 3, 1850
Van Buren, Martin.....	Del.	1782	N. J.	Unknown.	July 24, 1862
Van Dyke, Nicholas.....	N. Y.	1779	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 19, 1826
White, Hugh L.....	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1773	Tenn.	Jurist.	April 10, 1840
Willey, Calvin.....	Conn.	Sept. 15, 1776	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 23, 1838
Williams, Thomas H.....	N. C.	1776	Miss.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1851
Woodbury, Levi.....	N. H.	Dec. 22, 1789	N. H.	Jurist.	Sept. 7, 1851

Total Senators, 62. Lawyers, 38. Occupation Unknown, 11. Jurists, 4. Soldiers, 3. Merchants, 2. Physicians, 2. Agriculturists, 1. Banker, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including Antigua, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, Parmenio.....	Conn.	Sept. 4, 1776	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 19, 1858
Addams, William.....	Pa.	1776	Pa.	Unknown.	May 19, 1858
Alexander, Adam R.....	Va.	1777	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 19, 1864
Alexander, Mark.....	Va.	1777	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 19, 1864
Allen, Robert.....	Mass.	Jan. 5, 1772	Mass.	Varied.	Feb. 8, 1842
Allen, Samuel C.....	N. C.	1772	N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Alston, Willis.....	Me.	1792	Me.	Lawyer.	Aug. 21, 1853
Anderson, John.....	R. I.	July 17, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 13, 1858
Angell, William G.....	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1855
Armstrong, William W.....	Ire'd.	Dec. 23, 1782	Va.	Varied.	.....
Ashley, Henry.....	Mass.	April 10, 1785	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Badger, Luther.....	Mass.	1785	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Bailey, John.....	Mass.	1785	Mass.	Teacher.	June 20, 1835
Baldwin, John.....	Conn.	April 28, 1781	Conn.	Unknown.	Jan. 3, 1845
Barber, Noyes.....	Va.	Aug. 8, 1790	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 12, 1855
Barbour, John S.....	Del.	1785	Del.	Unknown.	Oct. 16, 1852
Barney, John.....	Pa.	1788	N. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1853
Barringer, Daniel L.....	N. H.	July 24, 1788	N. H.	Ag'cult'st.	Oct. 10, 1870
Bartlett, Ichabod.....	Pa.	Dec. 16, 1783	Ohio.	Ag'cult'st.	Feb. 26, 1841
Bartley, Mordecai.....	Va.	1784	Va.	Unknown.	Oct. 28, 1852
Bassett, Burwell.....	Mass.	Oct. 16, 1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 30, 1839
Baylies, Francis.....	Conn.	1775	Ohio.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1863
Beecher, Philemon.....	Tenn.	1798	Tenn.	Unknown.	Nov. 20, 1844
Blair, John.....	N. C.	1781	Ind.	Unknown.	Mar. 2, 1867
Boon, Ratliff.....	Vt.	Mar. 23, 1783	Vt.	Lawyer.	July 7, 1848
Bradley, William C.....	Me.	1786	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 31, 1849
Brent, William L.....	N. H.	1786	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Brown, Titus.....	N. C.	1798	N. C.	Lawyer.	June 1, 1868
Bryan, John H.....	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 8, 1847
Buchanan, James.....	Va.	July 16, 1783	Ky.	Lawyer.	Oct. 13, 1853
Buckner, Richard A.....	Va.	Feb. 26, 1770	R. I.	Jurist.	July 1, 1860
Burges, Francis.....	N. H.	1787	Vt.	Lawyer.	April 30, 1862
Burleigh, William.....	N. C.	1786	N. Y.	Merchant.	Sept. 24, 1833
Cambreleng, Ch. C.....	Va.	1786	Ohio.	Lawyer.	June 14, 1844
Campbell, John W.....	Me.	1786	N. C.	Unknown.	Nov. 18, 1840
Carey, George.....	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Unknown.	June 20, 1850
Carson, Samuel P.....	S. C.	Sept. 11, 1792	S. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 15, 1853
Carter, John.....	N. Y.	May 14, 1784	N. J.	Unknown.	Aug. 15, 1853
Cassedy, George.....	Va.	Nov. 14, 1787	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 15, 1853
Castiborne, Nath'l H.....	Va.	1792	Ky.	Jurist.	Feb. 16, 1854
Clark, James.....	W.	1772	Tenn.	Lawyer.	May 26, 1862
Cocke, John.....	N. J.	Mar. —, 1773	N. J.	Physician.	Jan. 15, 1866
Condit, Lewis.....	W.	1793	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Conner, Henry W.....	Va.	Aug. —, 1793	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Conway, Henry W.....	Tenn.	1795	Ark.	Unknown.	Oct. 16, 1827
Cook, Daniel F.....	Ky.	Dec. 27, 1772	Ill.	Lawyer.	Feb. 5, 1851
Crownshield, B. W.....	Mass.	1772	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Crump, George W.....	Va.	1786	Va.	Physician.	July 9, 1856
Cuthbert, Alfred.....	Ga.	1786	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 18, 1838
Davenport, Thos.....	Va.	1786	Va.	Lawyer.	April 19, 1854
David, John.....	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Deitz, William.....	N. Y.	1792	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 6, 1846
Dorsey, Clement.....	Me.	1792	Me.	Unknown.	May 24, 1846
Drayton, William.....	Pa.	Dec. 30, 1776	S. C.	Varied.	Feb. 21, 1845
Dwight, Henry W.....	Mass.	1800	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 11, 1850
Dwight, Nehemiah.....	N. H.	1800	N. H.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1873
Edwards, Samuel.....	Pa.	1788	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 15, 1865
Edwards, Weldon N.....	N. C.	1788	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1865
Estlin, Benjamin.....	Va.	1788	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1865
Everett, Edward.....	Mass.	April 11, 1794	Mass.	Clergym'n	Jan. 12, 1826
Farrell, Patrick.....	Ire'd.	1760	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 28, 1835
Findlay, James.....	Pa.	1775	Ohio.	Unknown.	Nov. 5, 1838
Findlay, John.....	Pa.	1775	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 16, 1837
Floyd, John.....	Va.	1780	Va.	Unknown.	Oct. 21, 1841
Forsyth, John.....	Va.	Oct. 2, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1839
Forward, Chauncey.....	Conn.	1793	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 7, 1888
Fosdick, Nicoll.....	Conn.	Nov. 9, 1785	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Garnett, Robert S.....	Va.	1785	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Garnsey, Daniel G.....	N. J.	1785	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Garrison, Daniel.....	S. C.	Jan. 12, 1775	S. C.	Unknown.	May 8, 1836
Gist, Joseph.....	S. C.	1775	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Govan, Andrew R.....	Conn.	1787	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Gurley, Henry H.....	Conn.	1787	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Haile, William.....	N. Y.	1787	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hallock, John.....	N. Y.	1789	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hamilton, James.....	S. C.	1789	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Harris, Robert.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Harvey, Jonathan.....	N. Y.	1780	N. H.	Unknown.	Aug. 23, 1859
Hasbrook, Ab'm B.....	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hayden, Moses.....	Mass.	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Haynes, Charles E.....	Va.	1780	Ga.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Healey, Joseph.....	N. H.	1776	N. H.	Unknown.	Oct. 10, 1861
Hemphill, Joseph.....	Pa.	1770	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 29, 1842
Herrick, Ebenezer.....	Me.	1770	Me.	Unknown.	May 7, 1839
Henry, John P.....	Ky.	Jan. 17, 1793	Ky.	Unknown.	Aug. 25, 1826
Henry, Robert P.....	Ky.	Nov. 24, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. —, 1851
Hines, Richard.....	W.	1788	N. C.	Unknown.	July 1, 1858
Hobart, Aaron.....	Mass.	June 26, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1848
Hoffman, Michael.....	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Varied.	Jan. 14, 1828
Holcombe, George.....	N. J.	1786	N. J.	Physician.	Sept. 26, 1829
Holmes, Gabriel.....	N. C.	1784	N. C.	Lawyer.	July 25, 1863
Houston, David.....	W.	Mar. 2, 1793	Tenn.	Lawyer.	June 21, 1844
Hugruff, Daniel.....	N. Y.	1791	N. Y.	Merchant.	Sept. 21, 1850
Humphrey, Charles.....	N. Y.	1791	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 27, 1872
Ingersoll, Ralph J.....	Conn.	1791	Conn.	Lawyer.	April 13, 1833
Ingham, Samuel D.....	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1779	Pa.	Paper M'r.	.....
Isacks, Jacob C.....	Pa.	1779	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Jennings, David.....	N. J.	1780	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Jennings, Jonathan.....	N. J.	1780	Ind.	Unknown.	.....
Johnson, Francis.....	R.	1780	Ky.	Unknown.	Dec. 14, 1831
Johnson, James.....	Va.	Jan. 1, 1774	Ky.	Unknown.	Aug. 14, 1826
Johnson, Jeromus.....	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 7, 1846
Johnson, Joseph.....	N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1785	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 27, 1877
Kellogg, Charles.....	Mass.	1785	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Kent, Joseph.....	Me.	1778	Me.	Physician.	Nov. 24, 1837
Kerr, John L.....	Me.	Jan. 15, 1780	Me.	Lawyer.	Feb. 21, 1844
Kidd, David.....	W.	Dec. 8, 1787	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Kittredge, Thomas.....	Pa.	1787	Pa.	Lawyer.	June 10, 1839
Krebs, Jacob.....	Pa.	1787	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Kremer, George.....	Pa.	1775	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Lathrop, Samuel.....	Mass.	1771	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 11, 1846
Lawrence, Joseph.....	Pa.	1778	Pa.	Ag'cult'st.	April 17, 1842
Lawrence, Joseph.....	Ky.	1778	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Letche, Robert P.....	Ky.	1778	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Lincoln, Enoch.....	Mass.	Dec. 28, 1788	Me.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1829
Little, Peter.....	Pa.	1788	Me.	Mechanic.	Feb. 5, 1830
Livingston, Edward.....	N. Y.	May 26, 1764	Lou.	Lawyer.	May 23, 1836
Locke, John.....	Mass.	1764	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1855
Long, John.....	Va.	1788	N. C.	Ag'cult'st.	.....
McClay, William.....	Va.	1788	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
McDuffie, George.....	Va.	1788	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 11, 1861
McHatten, Robert.....	Pa.	1788	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
McKean, Samuel.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	June 23, 1840
McKee, John.....	Va.	1788	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
McLane, Lewis.....	Del.	May 28, 1786	Del.	Lawyer.	Oct. 7, 1857
McLean, William.....	N. J.	1786	Ohio.	Unknown.	Oct. 12, 1839
McManus, William.....	N. Y.	1786	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
McNeill, Archibald.....	Conn.	1784	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Mallory, Rollin C.....	N. C.	1784	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Mangum, Willie P.....	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist.	Sept. 14, 1861
Marable, John H.....	Va.	1792	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Markell, Henry.....	N. Y.	1792	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Markley, Philip S.....	Pa.	1792	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Martin, Robert N.....	Me.	1792	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Martindale, H. C.....	Mass.	May 6, 1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	April 22, 1860
Marvin, Dudley.....	Conn.	May 6, 1786	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 25, 1856
Mattocks, John.....	Conn.	June 16, 1776	Vt.	Jurist.	Aug. 14, 1847
Meech, Ezra.....	Conn.	July 26, 1773	Vt.	Merchant.	Sept. 23, 1850
Mercer, Charles F.....	Va.	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1858
Merrithew, James.....	Ga.	June 6, 1778	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Mervin, Orange.....	Conn.	1778	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Metcalfe, Thomas.....	N. Y.	Mar. 20, 1780	Ky.	Mechanic.	Aug. 18, 1855
Miller, Daniel H.....	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Miller, John.....	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Minor, Charles.....	F.	Feb. 17, 1778	Pa.	Journalist.	Oct. 26, 1865
Mitchell, George E.....	Me.	1778	Me.	Unknown.	June 28, 1832
Mitchell, James C.....	N. C.	1778	Tenn.	Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1843
Mitchell, James S.....	Pa.	1778	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Mitchell, Thomas R.....	Pa.	1778	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Mitchell, Thomas R.....	S. C.	1778	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 2, 1837
Moore, Gabriel.....	N. C.	1778	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Moore, Thomas P.....	N. C.	1778	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Newton, Thomas.....	Va.	1778	Va.	Lawyer.	July 2, 1844
O'Brien, Jeremiah.....	Me.	1778	Me.	Varied.	May 30, 1853
Orr, Robert.....	Pa.	1785	Pa.	Unknown.	May 29, 1876
Owen, George W.....	Va.	1785	Ala.	Unknown.	Aug. 18, 1836
Pearce, Dufee J.....	S. C.	1785	R. I.	Lawyer.	May 9, 1849
Phelps, Elisha.....	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	Me.	Soldier.	June 22, 1861
Plumer, George.....	Pa.	Nov. 7, 1779	Conn.	Lawyer.	April 18, 1847
Polk, James K.....	N. C.	Nov. 2, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer.	June 15, 1847
Porter, Timothy H.....	Conn.	1795	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Powell, Alfred H.....	Va.	Mar. 6, 1781	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Reed, John Christ'ph'r.....	Pa.	1781	Miss.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1836
Ripley, James W.....	Mass.	1781	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Rives, William C.....	Mass.	1781	Mass.	Lawyer.	June 17, 1839
Rose, Robert S.....	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Unknown.	April 26, 1868
Ross, Henry H.....	N. Y.	1772	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 24, 1835
Sands, Joshua.....	N. Y.	1772	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 13, 1862
Saunders, Romul's M.....	N. C.	1778	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 13, 1835
Schott, John.....	N. C.	1778	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Scott, John.....	Va.	1778	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 9, 1852
Sill, Thomas H.....	Conn.	1778	Ohio.	Unknown.	Oct. 1, 1861
Sloane, John.....	Pa.	1779	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, William.....	Va.	1779	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Sprague, Peleg.....	Mass.	1792	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Stevenson, Andrew.....	D.	1784	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1857
Stewart, James S.....	Pa.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 17, 1831
Storrs, Henry R.....	Pa.	June —, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 16, 1872
Strong, James.....	Conn.	1785	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 29, 1837
Swan, Samuel.....	N. J.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 8, 1847
Taliaferro, John.....	N. J.	1771	N. J.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1844
Tattnall, Edward F.....	Ga.	1768	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Taylor, John W.....	N. Y.	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Taylor, Robert.....	Va.	1784	Va.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ten Eyck, Egbert.....	N. Y.	April 18, 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 11, 1844
Test, John.....	N. J.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer...	Oct. 9, 1849
Thomson, Alexander.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer...	Aug. 2, 1848
Thomson, John.....	Pa.	..... 1777	Ohio.	Physician	Dec. 2, 1852
Thompson, Wiley.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Tomlinson, Gideon.....	Conn.	Dec. 31, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer...	Oct. 8, 1854
Trezzant, James.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer...	Sept. 2, 1841
Trimble, David.....	Va.	June —, 1782	Ky.	Lawyer...	.....
Tucker, Ebenezer.....	N. J.	..... 1758	N. J.	Jurist....	Sept. 5, 1845
Tucker, Starling.....	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1834
Vance, Joseph.....	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1786	Ohio.	Merchant.	Aug. 26, 1851
Van Horne, Espy.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	June 25, 1829
Van Rensselaer, Step.....	N. Y.	Nov. —, 1764	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1839
Varnum, John.....	Mass.	..... 1783	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 23, 1836
Verplanck, Guilian C. D.	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1786	N. Y.	Varied...	Mar. 18, 1870
Vinton, Samuel F. W.	Mass.	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Lawyer...	May —, 1862
Wales, George E.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	.....
Ward, Aaron.....	N. Y.	July 5, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 2, 1877
Webster, Daniel.....	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
Weems, John C.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Whipple, Thos., Jr.....	Mass.	..... 1788	N. H.	Physician	Jan. 23, 1835
White, Barlow.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
White, Joseph M.....	Ky.	.....	Fia.	Lawyer...	Oct. 19, 1839

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Whittemore, Elisha.....	N. H.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Whittier, Eliza.....	Conn.	Oct. 9, 1783	Ky.	Lawyer...	Jan. 7, 1863
Wickliffe, Charles A. D.	Ky.	June 8, 1788	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Oct. 31, 1869
Williams, Lewis.....	N. C.	..... 1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Wilson, Henry.....	Pa.	..... 1778	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 13, 1826
Wilson, James.....	Pa.	April 28, 1779	Pa.	Mechanic.	July —, 1868
Wilson, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Wilson, William.....	N. H.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	May 29, 1817
Wing, Austin E.....	Mass.	Aug. 12, 1777	Pa.	Lawyer...	Mar. 14, 1840
Wolf, George.....	Pa.	..... 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer...	July 30, 1855
Woods, John.....	N. Y.	..... 1769	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 2, 1847
Wood, Silas.....	D.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	June 19, 1827
Worthington, Thos. C.....	Conn.	..... 1783	Ohio.	Jurist....	Feb. 13, 1861
Wright, John C.....	N. J.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	April 23, 1861
Wurts, John.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Young, William S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total Representatives, **228**. Occupation Unknown, **99**. Lawyers, **92**. Jurists, **7**. Physicians, **7**. Merchants, **6**. Varied, **6**. Mechanics, **3**. Agriculturists, **3**. Teacher, **1**. Clergyman, **1**. Papermaker, **1**. Journalist, **1**. Soldier, **1**. Foreign Born, **2**; Including Ireland, **2**.

Twentieth Congress of the United States, from 1827 to 1829.

1827—Harrison Dyar operated an electric telegraph line, two miles long, on Long Island, N. Y. Signals were transmitted by the chemical action of electricity on litmus paper.

1828—Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, then more than ninety years old, set the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The road was designed for horse-cars only.

1828—Wm. Howard, of Baltimore, Md., was accorded the first patent in the United States for a locomotive steam-engine, Dec. 10.

John Q. Adams, 6th President.
John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Vice-Pres. Henry Clay, of Ky., Sec'y of State. Richard Rush, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas. James Barbour, of Va., and Peter B. Porter, of N. Y., Sec'ys of War. Samuel L. Southard, of N. J., Sec'y of Navy. William Wirt, of Att'y Gen. Andrew Stevenson, of Va., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1828—Webster's Dictionary first published, printed in two quarto volumes.

1828—Orlando Bourne established the first advertising agency in the United States.

1828—Woodworth's planing-machine invented and patented in the United States.

1829—Postmaster-General Barry became a member of the President's Cabinet. Previously it was not a Cabinet office.

1829—Chicago, Ill., laid out, and first building lots changed owners.

1829—First Horticultural Society founded in the United States.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Barnard, Isaac D.....	Pa.	July 18, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer...	Feb. 28, 1834
Barton, David.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Sept. 28, 1837
Bateman, Ephraim.....	N. J.	..... 1770	N. J.	Physician	Jan. 29, 1829
Bell, Samuel.....	N. H.	Feb. 9, 1770	N. H.	Jurist....	Dec. 23, 1850
Benton, Thomas H.....	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Berrien, John M.....	N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Lawyer...	Jan. 1, 1856
Bouligny, Domin.....	Lou.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer...	Mar. 5, 1833
Branch, John.....	N. C.	Nov. 4, 1782	N. C.	Lawyer...	Jan. 4, 1863
Burnet, Jacob.....	N. Y.	Feb. 22, 1770	Ohio.	Jurist....	April 27, 1853
Chase, Dudley.....	N. J.	Dec. 30, 1771	Vt.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1846
Chambers, Ezek. F. W.	Md.	Feb. 28, 1788	Md.	Lawyer...	Jan. 30, 1867
Chandler, John.....	N. H.	.....	Me.	Ag'cult'st.	Sept. —, 1841
Cobb, Thomas W.....	Ga.	..... 1784	Ga.	Lawyer...	Feb. 1, 1830
Dickerson, Mahlon.....	N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer...	Oct. 5, 1853
Dudley, Charles E.....	Eng.	May 23, 1780	N. Y.	Merchant.	Jan. 23, 1841
Eaton, John H.....	Tenn.	..... 1790	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Nov. 17, 1856
Ellis, Powhatan.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Jurist....	April 21, 1842
Foot, Samuel A. W.	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1780	Conn.	Merchant.	Sept. 15, 1846
Harrison, Wm. H.....	Va.	Feb. 9, 1773	Ohio.	Soldier...	April 4, 1841
Hayne, Robert Y.....	S. C.	Nov. 10, 1791	S. C.	Lawyer...	Sept. 24, 1839
Hendricks, William.....	Pa.	..... 1783	Ind.	Unknown.	May 16, 1850
Holmes, John.....	Mass.	Mar. —, 1773	Me.	Lawyer...	July 7, 1843
Irondell, James.....	N. C.	..... 1788	N. C.	Jurist....	April 13, 1853
Johnson, Rich'd M.....	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer...	Nov. 19, 1850
Johnston, Josiah S.....	Conn.	Nov. 25, 1784	Lou.	Lawyer...	May 19, 1833
Kane, Elias K.....	N. Y.	June 7, 1796	Ill.	Lawyer...	Dec. 11, 1835
King, William R.....	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah E. W.	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker...	April 19, 1854
Macon, Nathaniel.....	N. C.	..... 1757	N. C.	Soldier...	June 29, 1837
McKinley, John.....	Va.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer...	July 19, 1852
McLane, Louis.....	Del.	May 28, 1789	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 7, 1857
Marks, William.....	Va.	..... 1780	Pa.	Unknown.	April 10, 1858
Noble, James.....	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1831
Parris, Albion K.....	Me.	Jan. 19, 1788	Me.	Lawyer...	Feb. 11, 1857
Prince, Oliver H.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer...	Oct. 9, 1837
Ridgely, Henry M. F.	Va.	..... 1778	Del.	Lawyer...	Aug. 7, 1847
Robbins, Asher.....	Conn.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer...	Feb. 25, 1845
Rowan, John.....	Pa.	..... 1773	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 13, 1853
Ruggles, Benjamin.....	Conn.	Mar. 29, 1793	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Sept. 2, 1837
Sanford, Nathan.....	N. Y.	Nov. 5, 1779	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Oct. 7, 1833
Seymour, Horatio.....	Conn.	May 31, 1778	Vt.	Lawyer...	Nov. 21, 1857
Silsbee, Nathaniel.....	Mass.	..... 1773	Mass.	Merchant.	July 1, 1850
Smith, Samuel.....	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Md.	Soldier...	April 23, 1839
Smith, William.....	N. C.	..... 1762	S. C.	Lawyer...	June 26, 1840
Thazewell, L. W.....	Va.	Dec. 17, 1774	Va.	Lawyer...	May 6, 1860
Thomas, Jesse B.....	.....	.....	Vt.	Jurist....	Feb. 3, 1860
Tyler, John.....	N. Y.	..... 1790	Va.	Lawyer...	Jan. 18, 1862
Van Buren, Martin.....	N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1782	N. Y.	Lawyer...	July 24, 1862
Webster, Daniel.....	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
White, Hugh L.....	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1773	Tenn.	Jurist....	April 10, 1840
Willey, Calvin.....	Conn.	Sept. 15, 1776	Conn.	Lawyer...	Aug. 23, 1838
Williams, Thos. H.....	N. C.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer...	.....
Woodbury, Levi.....	N. H.	Dec. 22, 1789	N. H.	Jurist....	Sept. 7, 1851

Total Senators, **53**. Lawyers, **33**. Jurists, **7**. Occupation Unknown, **4**. Merchants, **3**. Soldiers, **3**. Agriculturist, **1**. Banker, **1**. Physician, **1**. Foreign Born, **1**; Including England, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, William.....	Pa.	Sept. 4, 1776	Pa.	Unknown.	May 19, 1858
Alexander, Mark.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Allen, Robert.....	Va.	..... 1794	Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Allen, Samuel C.....	Mass.	Jan. 5, 1772	Mass.	Varied...	Feb. 8, 1842
Alston, Willis.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	April 10, 1837
Anderson, John.....	Me.	..... 1792	Me.	Lawyer...	Aug. 21, 1853
Anderson, Samuel.....	Pa.	..... 1774	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 17, 1850
Angell, William G.....	R. I.	July 17, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 13, 1858
Archer, William S.....	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer...	Mar. 28, 1855
Armstrong, William W.	Ind.	Dec. 23, 1782	Ind.	Unknown.	.....
Bailey, John.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Teacher	June 26, 1835
Baldwin, John.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Barber, Noyes.....	Conn.	April 28, 1781	Conn.	Lawyer...	Jan. 3, 1845
Barbour, John S.....	Va.	Aug. 8, 1790	Va.	Lawyer...	Jan. 12, 1855
Barbour, Philip P.....	Va.	..... 1799	Va.	Lawyer...	Feb. 25, 1841
Barker, David, Jr.....	N. H.	Jan. 8, 1797	N. H.	Lawyer...	April 1, 1834
Barlow, Stephen.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Barnard, Daniel D.....	Md.	July 16, 1797	Md.	Lawyer...	April 24, 1861
Barney, John.....	Md.	..... 1785	Md.	.....	.....
Barringer, Dan'l L.....	N. C.	Oct. 1, 1788	N. C.	Lawyer...	Oct. 16, 1852
Bartlett, Ichabod.....	R.	July 24, 1786	N. H.	Lawyer...	Oct. 19, 1853
Bartley, Mordecai.....	Pa.	Dec. 16, 1783	Ohio.	Ag'cult'st.	Oct. 10, 1870
Bassett, Burwell.....	Va.	..... 1764	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1841
Bates, Edward.....	R.	Sept. 4, 1793	Mo.	Jurist....	Mar. 25, 1863
Bates, Isaac C.....	W. Mass.	May 14, 1780	Mass.	Lawyer...	Mar. 16, 1845
Beecher, Philemon.....	F.	..... 1775	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Nov. 30, 1839
Belden, George O.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Bell, John.....	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Sept. 10, 1869
Blair, John.....	Tenn.	..... 1798	Tenn.	Unknown.	July 9, 1863
Blake, Thomas H.....	Md.	June 14, 1792	Ind.	Varied...	Nov. 28, 1849
Brent, William L.....	Md.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer...	July 7, 1848
Brown, Titus.....	N. H.	..... 1786	N. H.	Lawyer...	Jan. 31, 1849
Bryan, John H.....	N. C.	..... 1798	N. C.	Lawyer...	.....
Buchanan, James.....	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 1, 1868
Buck, Daniel A. A.....	Vt.	Jan. 16, 1789	Vt.	Lawyer...	Dec. 24, 1841
Buckner, Richard A. R.	Va.	July 16, 1763	Ky.	Lawyer...	Dec. 8, 1847
Bunker, Rudolph.....	R.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer...	July 23, 1857
Burges, Tristram.....	F.	Feb. 26, 1770	R. I.	Jurist....	Oct. 13, 1862
Butman, Samuel.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Campbell, Ch. C. D.....	N. C.	..... 1786	N. C.	Merchant.	April 30, 1884
Carson, Samuel P.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Nov. —, 1840
Carter, John.....	S. C.	Sept. 11, 1792	S. C.	Lawyer...	June 20, 1850
Chambers, John.....	W. N. Y.	Dec. 4, 1779	Ky.	Lawyer...	Sept. 21, 1852
Chase, Samuel.....	R.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Chilton, Thomas.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Claborn, Nath'l H.....	Va.	Nov. 14, 1767	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Clark, James.....	Va.	..... 1779	Va.	Jurist....	Aug. 27, 1839
Clarke, John G.....	Conn.	Mar. 8, 1793	N. Y.	Unknown.	..... 1852
Condict, Lewis.....	W. N. J.	Mar. —, 1773	N. J.	Physician	May 26, 1862
Conner, Henry W.....	Va.	Aug. —, 1793	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 15, 1866
Coulter, Richard.....	Pu.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer...	April 21, 1852
Creighton, Wm. Jr.....	Va.	Oct. 29, 1778	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Oct. 8, 1851
Crockett, David.....	Tenn.	Aug. 17, 1786	Tenn.	Varied...	Mar. 6, 1833
Croft, James D. B. W.....	Mass.	Dec. 27, 1772	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 5, 1851
Calpeper, John.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Clergyman	.....
Daniel, Henry.....	Ky.	..... 1793	Ky.	Lawyer...	Oct. 5, 1873
Davenport John.....	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Merchant.	July 25, 1855
Davenport, Thos.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer...	Nov. 18, 1838

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Davis, John.....	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 19, 1854	Newton, Thomas.....	Mass.	1769	Mass.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1847
Davis, Warren E.....	S. C.	1793	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1835	Nuckolls, Wm. C.....	S. C.	1793	S. C.	Lawyer.	May 11, 1857
DeGraff, John I.....	N. Y.	1793	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 26, 1848	Oakley, Thos. J.....	N. Y.	1783	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 30, 1858
Deshia, Robert.....	Pa.	1793	Tenn.	Unknown.	Feb. 8, 1849	O'Brien, Jeremiah.....	Me.	1788	Me.	Unknown.	May 29, 1876
Dickinson, John D.....	Conn.	1767	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Jan. 28, 1841	Orr, Robert.....	Pa.	1785	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 18, 1847
Dorsey, Clement.....	Pa.	1793	Mass.	Unknown.	Aug. 6, 1846	Owen, George W.....	Pa.	1798	Pa.	Unknown.	May 9, 1849
Drayton, William.....	Pa.	Dec. 30, 1776	S. C.	Varied.	May 24, 1846	Pearce, Dutee J.....	R. I.	1789	R. I.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1833
Duncan, Joseph.....	Mass.	Feb. — 1794	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 21, 1845	Reed, John.....	Conn.	Nov. 7, 1779	Conn.	Physician	Oct. 18, 1851
Dwight, Henry W.....	Mass.	1786	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 11, 1846	Pierson, Isaac.....	N. J.	Aug. 15, 1770	N. J.	Unknown.	June 15, 1849
Earl, Jonas J.....	Mass.	April 11, 1794	Mass.	Clergym'n	Jan. 15, 1865	Plant, David.....	Conn.	Nov. 2, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1831
Everett, Edward.....	Pa.	1775	Ohio.	Unknown.	Dec. 28, 1835	Poik, James K.....	N. C.	Sept. 7, 1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 19, 1871
Findlay, James.....	Pa.	Oct. 3, 1769	Ga.	Boat-Bldr	June 24, 1839	Ramsay, William.....	N. J.	June 26, 1791	N. J.	Journalist	May 24, 1833
Floyd, John.....	S. C.	1789	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 16, 1837	Randolph, James F.....	Pa.	1773	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1830
Floyd, John.....	D.	1789	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1839	Randolph, John.....	Mass.	Feb. 1, 1778	Mass.	Clergym'n	June 17, 1835
Fort, Tomlinson.....	Conn.	1793	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1859	Raves, William C.....	Pa.	May 4, 1793	Pa.	Lawyer.	April 26, 1868
Forward, Chauncey.....	Pa.	1787	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 27, 1855	Roane, John.....	Pa.	1754	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 2, 1845
Fry, Joseph J.....	Pa.	1787	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1859	Russell, William.....	Pa.	1777	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 9, 1852
Gale, Levin.....	Pa.	1787	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 27, 1855	Sawyer, Lemuel.....	N. C.	1777	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1844
Garnsey, Daniel G.....	N. Y.	1787	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 7, 1837	Sevier, Ambrose H.....	Tenn.	Dec. 5, 1779	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1848
Garrow, Nathaniel.....	D.	1787	Pa.	Unknown.	June 30, 1833	Sheppard, Augustus H.....	N. C.	1782	N. C.	Lawyer.	May 15, 1856
Gilmer, George R.....	Ga.	April 11, 1790	Ga.	Lawyer.	Nov. 15, 1857	Sinnickson, Thomas.....	N. J.	Dec. 13, 1783	N. J.	Varied.	Mar. 19, 1849
Gorham, Benjamin.....	F.	Feb. 13, 1775	Mass.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1857	Sloane, John.....	Pa.	1779	Ohio.	Unknown.	April 17, 1830
Green, James.....	Conn.	1787	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 23, 1850	Smith, Oliver H.....	N. J.	Oct. 23, 1784	Ind.	Lawyer.	Jan. 27, 1872
Gurley, Henry H.....	Conn.	1797	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 10, 1861	Smyth, Alexander.....	Pa.	1793	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1857
Haile, William.....	N. C.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 23, 1840	Staggs, Peleg.....	Pa.	1792	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 17, 1831
Hall, Thomas H.....	N. Y.	1789	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 8, 1846	Sperry, Michael C.....	Pa.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	July 16, 1872
Hallock, John Jr.....	S. C.	1789	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 27, 1848	Stanberry, William.....	Pa.	1783	Pa.	Unknown.	July 29, 1837
Hamilton, James.....	N. Y.	1789	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 14, 1828	Sterigere, John B.....	Pa.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Harvey, Jonathan.....	N. H.	1776	N. H.	Unknown.	May 14, 1829	Stevenson, Andrew.....	Pa.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 18, 1844
Haynes, Charles E.....	Pa.	1775	Mass.	Unknown.	Aug. 27, 1872	Stevenson, Jas. S.....	Pa.	1792	Pa.	Unknown.	July 20, 1828
Healy, Joseph.....	N. Y.	Mar. 10, 1797	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 13, 1833	Stewart, Andrew.....	Pa.	June — 1792	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 23, 1876
Hinds, Thomas.....	Mass.	Aug. 7, 1790	Mass.	Unknown.	July 26, 1834	Stewart, Henry B.....	Conn.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1834
Hobbs, Selah E.....	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Stow, John G.....	Conn.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1839
Hodges, James L.....	Mass.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown.	Feb. 21, 1844	Strong, James.....	Conn.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 23, 1836
Hoffman, Michael.....	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown.	May 6, 1835	Sutherland, Joel B.....	Pa.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1870
Holcombe, George.....	N. J.	1786	N. J.	Unknown.	Apr. 17, 1842	Swan, Samuel.....	Pa.	1771	N. J.	Unknown.	May —, 1862
Holmes, Gabriel.....	N. C.	1764	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 24, 1861	Swift, Benjamin.....	N. Y.	April 5, 1781	Vt.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1807
Hunt, Jonathan.....	Vt.	1787	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1837	Taber, Thomas (2d).....	N. Y.	May 19, 1785	N. Y.	Ag'cult'st.	Aug. 12, 1853
Ingersoll, Ralph J.....	Conn.	Sept. 16, 1779	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 21, 1844	Talbot, John W.....	Pa.	1784	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 20, 1828
Ingham, Samuel D.....	Pa.	1779	Tenn.	Unknown.	Apr. 13, 1833	Thompson, Hedge.....	N. J.	1784	N. J.	Unknown.	Dec. 23, 1876
Isaacs, Jacob C.....	Pa.	1779	Ind.	Unknown.	July 26, 1834	Thompson, Wiley.....	Pa.	1784	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 2, 1841
Jennings, Jonathan.....	N. J.	1789	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Tracy, Phineas L.....	Conn.	Dec. 23, 1786	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 5, 1845
Johns, Kensey Jr.....	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1791	N. Y.	Unknown.	Apr. 17, 1842	Trezzant, James.....	Pa.	1786	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1834
Johnson, Jeromus.....	N. Y.	Nov. 23, 1794	N. Y.	Unknown.	Feb. 24, 1861	Tucker, Ebenezer.....	N. C.	1786	N. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 26, 1831
Keele, Richard.....	N. Y.	Jan. 15, 1780	Pa.	Unknown.	May 23, 1836	Tucker, Starling.....	N. C.	1786	N. C.	Unknown.	June 25, 1829
Kerr, John L.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Turner, Daniel.....	Pa.	1786	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1839
King, Adam.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Apr. 17, 1842	Van Horn, Espy.....	N. Y.	Nov. —, 1784	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 23, 1836
Kremer, George.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 24, 1861	Van Rensselaer, Ste.....	Mass.	1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 18, 1870
Lawrence, Joseph.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	May 23, 1836	Varnum, John.....	N. Y.	Aug. 6, 1786	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May —, 1862
Lea, Pryor.....	Tenn.	1786	Tenn.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Verplanck, Gullian C.....	Mass.	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 2, 1807
Lecompte, Joseph.....	Ky.	1788	Ky.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Vinton, Samuel F.....	Mass.	1792	Ohio.	Unknown.	July 17, 1854
Letcher, Isaac.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Ward, Aaron.....	N. Y.	July 5, 1790	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 26, 1839
Letcher, Robert P.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Washington, Geo. C.....	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1789	Pa.	Unknown.	July 23, 1836
Little, Peter.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Weems, John C.....	Pa.	1789	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1870
Livingstone, Edw'd.....	N. Y.	May 26, 1764	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Whipple, Thomas Jr.....	Mass.	1788	N. H.	Physician	Jan. 7, 1863
Locke, John.....	Mass.	1764	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	White, Joseph M.....	Ky.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1839
Long, John.....	Pa.	1764	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Whittlesey, Elisha.....	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1783	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1863
Lumpkin, Wilson.....	D.	Jan. 14, 1783	Ga.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wickliffe, Charles A.....	Ky.	June 8, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer.	Oct. 31, 1869
Lyon, Chittenden.....	Vt.	1786	Ky.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wilde, Richard H.....	Pa.	Sept. 24, 1789	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 10, 1847
McCoy, William.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Williams, Lewis.....	N. C.	1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
McDuffie, George.....	Ga.	1788	S. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wilson, Ephraim K.....	Pa.	1782	Pa.	Unknown.	July —, 1868
McHatton, Robert.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wilson, James.....	Pa.	1782	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 25, 1849
McIntire, Rufus.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wing, Austin E.....	Mass.	1791	Mich.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
McKean, Samuel.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wingate, Joseph F.....	Mass.	1791	Mich.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
McKee, John.....	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wolf, George.....	Pa.	1791	Mich.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
McLean, William.....	N. J.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wood, John J.....	Mass.	1791	Mich.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
Magee, John.....	N. Y.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wood, Silas.....	N. Y.	1791	Mich.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
Mallory, Rollin C.....	Conn.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Woods, John.....	Pa.	1791	Mich.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
Marable, John H.....	Pa.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Wright, John C.....	Conn.	1791	Mich.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
Markell, Henry.....	N. Y.	1784	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855	Yancey, Joel.....	Mass.	May 24, 1795	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1840
Martin, William D.....	S. C.	Oct. 20, 1789	S. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Martindale, H. C.....	Mass.	May 6, 1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Marvin, Dudley.....	Conn.	May 6, 1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Maxwell, Lewis.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Maynard, John.....	N. Y.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Mercer, Charles F.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Mervin, Orange.....	Conn.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Metcalfe, Thomas.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Miller, Daniel H.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Miner, Charles.....	Conn.	Feb. 17, 1778	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Mitchell, James C.....	N. C.	1780	Tenn.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Mitchell, John.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Mitchell, Thomas R.....	S. C.	1780	S. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Moore, Gabriel.....	N. C.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Moore, Thomas F.....	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 29, 1855						
Muhlenberg, P. S.....	Pa.	April 22, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Mar. 29, 1855						

Total Representatives, 223. Lawyers, 95. Occupation Unknown, 88. Physicians, 7. Varied, 7. Jurists, 5. Merchants, 5. Agriculturists, 4. Clergymen, 3. Mechanics, 3. Journalists, 2. Teacher, 1. Soldier, 1. Paper-maker, 1. Boat-builder, 1. Foreign Born, 4; Including Ireland, 4.

Twenty-first Congress of the United States, from 1829 to 1831.

1829—The first Horticultural Society was founded in the United States.

1829—Tin was first discovered in America at Goshen, Conn., by Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College.

1829—The Perkins Institute, the first asylum for the blind in the United States, was incorporated at Boston, but was not opened until 1832.

1829—Power looms for the manufacture of diaper-linen were established at Canterbury, Conn., by Wm. Mason—the first in the world.

1829—The Canadian Welland Canal, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, was first opened to navigation.

Andrew Jackson, 7th President.

John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Vice-Pres.; Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., Sec'y of State; Samuel D. Ingham, of Pa., Sec'y of Treas.; John H. Eaton, of Tenn., Sec'y of War; John Branch, of N. C., Sec'y of Navy; Wm. T. Barry, of Ky., Postmaster-General; John M. Berrien, of Ga., Atty-General; Andrew Stevenson, of Va., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1830—Webster and Hayne's celebrated political debate in the United States Senate commenced January 29.

1830—The first regular Mormon Church was organized by Joseph Smith, at Manchester, N. Y., April 6.

1830—The first railway steam-engine made in America made its first run on the first railway built for locomotives—the South Carolina road. It was designed by E. L. Miller, of Charleston.

1830—The first omnibus was made and run in New York City.

1830—R. M. Hoe made the first cylinder printing press in America.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, Robert H.	Pa.	1792	Miss.	Lawyer	July 2, 1830
Baker, David J.	D Conn.	Sept. 7, 1792	Ill.	Lawyer	Aug. 6, 1869
Barnard, Isaac D.	Pa.	July 18, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer	Feb. 28, 1834
Barton, David.	—	—	Mo.	Unknown	Sept. 28, 1837
Bell, Samuel.	N. H.	Feb. 9, 1770	N. H.	Lawyer	Dec. 23, 1830
Benton, Thomas H.	N. C.	Feb. 14, 1780	Mo.	Lawyer	April 10, 1837
Berrien, John M.	D N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Lawyer	Jan. 1, 1836
Bibb, George M.	Va.	1772	Ky.	Lawyer	April 14, 1859
Branch, John.	N. C.	Nov. 4, 1785	N. C.	Lawyer	Jan. 4, 1863
Brown, Bedford.	D N. C.	1798	N. C.	Unknown	Dec. 6, 1870
Burnet, Jacob.	—	—	Ohio.	Lawyer	April 27, 1835
Chace, Dudley.	N. H.	Dec. 30, 1771	Vt.	Lawyer	Feb. 23, 1846
Chambers, Ezekiel F. W.	N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1780	Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 30, 1867
Clayton, John M.	Del.	July 24, 1786	Del.	Lawyer	Nov. 9, 1836
Dickerson, Mahlon.	D N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1853
Dudley, Charles E.	D Eng'd	May 23, 1780	N. Y.	Merchant	Jan. 23, 1841
Eaton, John H.	D Tenn.	1790	Tenn.	Lawyer	Nov. 17, 1856
Ellis, Powhatan.	Va.	—	Miss.	Lawyer	Sept. 15, 1846
Foot, Samuel A.	W Conn.	Nov. 8, 1780	Conn.	Merchant	Sept. 15, 1846
Forsyth, John.	D Va.	Oct. 2, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer	Oct. 21, 1841
Frelinghuysen, Theo. R.	N. J.	Mar. 28, 1787	N. Y.	Lawyer	April 12, 1862
Grundt, Felix.	D S. C.	Sept. 11, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer	Dec. 19, 1840
Hayne, Robt Y.	D S. C.	Nov. 10, 1791	S. C.	Lawyer	Sept. 24, 1839
Hendricks, Wm. D.	—	—	Ind.	Unknown	May 16, 1850
Holmes, James.	D Mass.	Mar. —, 1773	Me.	Lawyer	July 7, 1843
Iredell, John.	N. C.	—	N. C.	Lawyer	April 13, 1833
Johnson, Josiah S.	D Conn.	Nov. 25, 1784	Lou.	Lawyer	May 19, 1833
Kane, Elias K.	D N. Y.	June 28, 1788	Ill.	Lawyer	Dec. 1, 1835
King, Wm. R.	N. C.	April 7, 1788	Ala.	Lawyer	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah R. W.	D R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker	April 19, 1854
Livingston, Edward D.	N. Y.	May 26, 1784	Lou.	Lawyer	May 23, 1836
McKinley, John.	D Va.	—	Ala.	Lawyer	July 19, 1852
McLane, Louis.	D Del.	May 28, 1786	Del.	Lawyer	Oct. 7, 1857
McLean, John.	—	—	Ill.	Lawyer	Oct. 14, 1830
Marks, William.	Del.	—	Del.	Unknown	April 10, 1858
Naudain, Arnold.	W Va.	—	Ind.	Unknown	Jan. 4, 1872
Noble, James.	—	—	Ind.	Unknown	Feb. 26, 1831
Poindexter, George D.	Va.	1779	Miss.	Lawyer	Sept. 5, 1853
Robbins, Asher.	W Conn.	Sept. —, 1757	R. I.	Lawyer	Feb. 25, 1845
Robinson, John M.	D Ky.	—	Ill.	Lawyer	April 26, 1843
Rowan, John.	Pa.	—	Ky.	Lawyer	July 13, 1853
Ruggles, Benjamin.	D Conn.	—	Ohio.	Lawyer	Sept. 2, 1837
Sauger, Nathan.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	Oct. 1, 1838
Seymour, Horatio.	D Conn.	May 31, 1778	Vt.	Lawyer	Nov. 21, 1857
SilSBee, Nathaniel.	D Mass.	—	Mass.	Merchant	July 1, 1850
Smith, Samuel.	D Pa.	July 21, 1772	Md.	Soldier	April 23, 1839
Smith, William.	D N. C.	—	N. C.	Lawyer	June 26, 1840
Sprague, Peleg.	W Mass.	—	Me.	Lawyer	May 6, 1860
Tazewell, L. W.	D Va.	Dec. 17, 1774	Va.	Lawyer	May 3, 1856
Troup, George M.	D Ala.	Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer	Jan. 18, 1862
Tyler, John.	D Va.	Mar. 29, 1780	Va.	Lawyer	Oct. 24, 1852
Webster, Daniel.	W N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer	April 10, 1840
White, Hugh L.	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1773	Tenn.	Jurist	Aug. 23, 1838
Willey, Calvin.	D Conn.	Sept. 15, 1778	Conn.	Lawyer	Sept. 7, 1851
Woodbury, Levi.	D N. H.	Dec. 22, 1789	N. H.	Lawyer	Sept. 7, 1851

Total Senators, 55. Lawyers, 43. Occupation Unknown, 6. Merchants, 3. Banker, 1. Jurist, 1. Soldier, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alexander, Mark.	D Va.	—	Va.	Unknown	—
Allen, Robert.	Va.	July 30, 1794	N. C.	Unknown	—
Alston, Willis.	N. C.	—	N. C.	Unknown	—
Anderson, John.	D Me.	—	Me.	Unknown	—
Angell, Wm. G.	D R. I.	July 17, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer	Aug. 13, 1858
Archer, Wm. S.	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer	Mar. 28, 1855
Armstrong, Wm. W.	D Ire'd.	Dec. 23, 1782	Va.	Lawyer	—
Arnold, Benedict.	N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	—
Bailey, John S.	Mass.	—	Mass.	Teacher	June 26, 1835
Barber, Moses.	D Conn.	April 28, 1781	Conn.	Lawyer	Jan. 23, 1845
Barbour, John.	Va.	Aug. 8, 1789	Va.	Lawyer	Jan. 12, 1855
Barbour, Philip P.	D Va.	—	Va.	Lawyer	Feb. 25, 1841
Barnwell, Robert W.	S. C.	Aug. 10, 1801	S. C.	Lawyer	—
Barringer, Daniel L.	D N. C.	Oct. 1, 1788	N. C.	Lawyer	Oct. 16, 1852
Bartley, Mordecai.	Pa.	Dec. 16, 1783	Ohio.	Agri'cult.	Oct. 10, 1870
Bates, Isaac C.	D Mass.	May 14, 1780	Mass.	Lawyer	Mar. 16, 1845
Baylor, Robert E. B.	N. Y.	—	Ala.	Unknown	—
Beekman, Thomas.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	—
Bell, John.	D Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer	Sept. 10, 1869

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Biddle, John.	Pa.	Mar. 9, 1789	Mich.	Soldier	Aug. 25, 1859
Blair, James.	D S. C.	—	S. C.	Unknown	April 1, 1834
Blair, John.	D Tenn.	—	Tenn.	Unknown	July 9, 1863
Bockee, Abraham.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	June 1, 1865
Boon, Ratliff.	D N. C.	—	Ind.	Unknown	Nov. 20, 1844
Borst, Peter L.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	Nov. 14, 1848
Boulton, Thomas.	D Va.	—	Va.	Lawyer	Feb. 11, 1834
Brodhead, John.	—	—	1771 N. H.	Clergym'n	April 7, 1838
Brown, Elias.	D Md.	—	Md.	Unknown	July 7, 1857
Buchanan, James.	D Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer	June 1, 1867
Burges, Tristram.	F Mass.	Feb. 26, 1770	R. I.	Jurist	Oct. 13, 1853
Butman, Samuel.	Me.	—	Me.	Unknown	—
Cahoon, Wm.	D Vt.	—	Vt.	Unknown	May 30, 1853
Cambreling, C. C.	D N. C.	—	N. Y.	Lawyer	April 30, 1862
Campbell, John.	W S. C.	—	S. C.	Lawyer	May 19, 1845
Carson, Samuel P.	D N. C.	—	N. C.	Unknown	Nov. —, 1840
Chandler, Thomas.	D N. H.	Aug. 10, 1772	N. H.	Varied.	Jan. 28, 1866
Childs, Timothy.	W Mass.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	Nov. 8, 1847
Chilton, Thomas.	—	—	Ky.	Unknown	—
Claborn, Nath'n H.	Va.	Nov. 14, 1767	Va.	Unknown	Aug. 15, 1859
Clarke, James.	W Va.	—	Ky.	Unknown	Aug. 27, 1839
Clay, Clement C.	D Va.	Dec. 17, 1789	Ala.	Lawyer	Sep. 7, 1866
Coke, Richard Jr.	D Va.	—	Va.	Lawyer	Mar. 30, 1851
Coleman, Nich. D.	D Ky.	—	1800 Ky.	Lawyer	May 11, 1874
Condict, Lewis.	W N. J.	Mar. —, 1773	N. J.	Physician	May 26, 1862
Conner, Henry W.	D Va.	Aug. —, 1793	N. C.	Unknown	Jan. 15, 1866
Cooper, Richard M.	D N. J.	—	N. J.	Unknown	Mar. 10, 1843
Coulter, Richard.	D Conn.	—	1767 N. Y.	Lawyer	April 21, 1852
Cowley, Henry B.	Conn.	Mar. 18, 1798	N. Y.	Lawyer	—
Craig, Hector.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	—
Craig, Robert.	D Va.	—	Va.	Unknown	—
Crane, Joseph H.	D N. J.	—	1782 Ohio.	Lawyer	Nov. 12, 1852
Crawford, Thomas H.	W Pa.	Nov. 14, 1786	Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 27, 1863
Creighton, William.	D Va.	Oct. 29, 1778	Ohio.	Lawyer	Oct. 8, 1851
Crocker, Jacob.	D Va.	—	1786 Tenn.	Varied.	Mar. 6, 1836
Crockett, David.	W Mass.	Dec. 27, 1772	Mass.	Merchant	Feb. 5, 1851
Crowninshield, B. W. D.	D Mass.	—	1793 Ky.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1873
Daniel, Henry.	D Va.	—	Va.	Lawyer	—
Davenport, Thomas.	F Va.	—	Va.	Lawyer	—
Davis, John.	W Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer	April 19, 1854
Davy, Warren R.	D S. C.	May 8, 1793	S. C.	Lawyer	Jan. 29, 1855
DeBerry Edmund.	D N. C.	Aug. 14, 1787	N. C.	Unknown	Dec. 12, 1859
Denham, Harwar.	D Pa.	—	1784 Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 29, 1855
Desha, Robert.	D Pa.	—	Tenn.	Unknown	Feb. 8, 1849
DeWitt, Chas. G.	D N. Y.	—	1802 N. Y.	Unknown	April 13, 1839
Dickinson, John D.	W Conn.	—	1767 N. Y.	Lawyer	Jan. 28, 1841
Doddridge, Philip.	W Va.	—	1768 Va.	Lawyer	Nov. 19, 1832
Dorsey, Clement.	D Md.	—	Md.	Unknown	Aug. 6, 1846
Draper, Joseph.	Va.	—	Va.	Unknown	—
Drayton, William.	D Fla.	Dec. 30, 1776	S. C.	Varied.	May 4, 1846
Dudley, Edward B.	D N. C.	—	1771 N. C.	Unknown	Oct. 30, 1853
Duncan, Joseph.	D Ky.	Feb. —, 1794	Ill.	Lawyer	Jan. 15, 1844
Dwight, Henry W.	Mass.	—	Mass.	Unknown	Feb. 21, 1845
Eager, S. W.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	—
Earl, Jonas Jr.	D N. Y.	—	1786 N. Y.	Unknown	Oct. 11, 1846
Ellsworth, Wm. W.	D Conn.	Nov. 10, 1781	Conn.	Lawyer	Jan. 15, 1868
Evans, George.	W Mass.	Jan. 12, 1797	Me.	Lawyer	April 5, 1867
Evans, Joshua.	D Pa.	—	Pa.	Unknown	—
Everett, Edward.	W Mass.	April 11, 1794	Mass.	Clergym'n	Jan. 15, 1865
Everett, Horace.	W Vt.	—	1780 Vt.	Lawyer	Jan. 30, 1851
Finch, Isaac.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	—
Findlay, James.	D Pa.	—	1775 Ohio.	Unknown	Dec. 28, 1835
Fisher, George.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	—
Ford, James.	D Conn.	—	Pa.	Unknown	—
Foster, Chas. D.	D Va.	—	1793 Pa.	Lawyer	Oct. 19, 1839
Foster, Thomas F.	D Ga.	Nov. 23, 1790	Ga.	Unknown	—
Fry, Joseph Jr.	Pa.	—	Pa.	Unknown	—
Gaither, Nathan.	D Ky.	—	1785 Ky.	Physician	—
Gilmore, John.	D Pa.	—	Pa.	Unknown	May 18, 1845
Goodenow, John M.	D Ohio.	—	Ohio.	Lawyer	—
Gordon, Wm. F.	D Va.	—	Mass.	Unknown	—
Green, Benjamin.	D Mass.	Feb. 13, 1775	Mass.	Lawyer	Sept. 27, 1855
Green, Inis.	D Pa.	—	Pa.	Unknown	—
Grennell, George.	W Mass.	Dec. 25, 1786	Mass.	Lawyer	Nov. 20, 1832
Gurley, Henry H.	D Conn.	—	1787 Lou.	Jurist	—
Hall, Thomas H.	D N. C.	—	1783 N. C.	Physician	June 30, 1853
Halsey, Jehial H.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Unknown	—
Hammons, Joseph.	D N. H.	—	N. H.	Unknown	—
Harvey, Jonathan.	D N. H.	—	1780 N. H.	Unknown	Aug. 23, 1859
Hawkins, Joseph.	D N. Y.	—	N. Y.	Jurist	May 9, 1832
Haynes, Chas. E.	D Va.	—	Ga.	Unknown	—
Hemphill, Joseph.	D Pa.	—	1770 Pa.	Lawyer	May 29, 1842

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hinds, Thomas.....D	Mass.	1775	Miss.	Unknown.	Aug. 23, 1840
Hodges, James L.....D	Mass.	Aug. 7, 1790	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 8, 1846
Hoffman, Michael.....D	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Varied.	Sept. 27, 1848
Holland, Cornelius.....D	Pa.	July 9, 1783	Me.	Physician.	June 2, 1870
Howard, Benj. C.....D	Md.	Nov. 5, 1791	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 6, 1872
Hubbard, Henry.....D	N. H.	May 3, 1784	N. H.	Lawyer.	June 5, 1857
Hughes, Thomas H.....D	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	May 14, 1832
Hunt, Jonathan.....D	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1788	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 1, 1847
Huntington, Jabez W.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Ihrie, Peter.....D	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 27, 1872
Ingersoll, Ralph J.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Irvin, Wm. W.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Irwin, Thomas.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Isacks, Jacob C.....D	Mass.	Oct. 19, 1781	Me.	Unknown.	Sept. 18, 1854
Jarvis, Leonard.....D	N. J.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	July 26, 1834
Jennings, Jonathan.....D	Del.	Dec. 10, 1791	Del.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1857
Johns, Kensey.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 11, 1793	Tenn.	Jurist.	Nov. 13, 1866
Johnson, Cave.....D	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Johnson, Richard M.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Oct. 2, 1847
Kendall, Joseph G.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Kennon, William.....D	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Kincaid, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Physician.	May 6, 1835
King, Adam.....D	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 29, 1875
King, Perkins.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Lamar, Henry G.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Jurist.	.....
Lea, Pryor.....D	Tenn.	1794	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Leavitt, H. H.....D	Conn.	June -	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Lecompte, Joseph.....D	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Leiper, George C.....D	Pa.	1786	Pa.	Merchant.	Nov. 17, 1868
Lent, James.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 20, 1833
Letcher, Robert P.....D	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1861
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Ala.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1848
Loyal, George.....D	Va.	May 29, 1789	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Lumpkin, Wilson.....D	Va.	Jan. 14, 1783	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Lyon, Chittenden.....D	Va.	1786	Ky.	Unknown.	Nov. 8, 1842
McCoy, William.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
McCredy, William.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
McDuffie, George.....D	Ga.	1788	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 11, 1851
McIntire, Rufus.....D	Me.	Dec. 19, 1774	Me.	Lawyer.	April 28, 1866
Magee, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	April 5, 1868
Mallary, Rollin C.....D	Conn.	1784	Vt.	Unknown.	April 16, 1831
Marr, Alan.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Martin, William D.....D	S. C.	Oct. 20, 1789	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 17, 1833
Martindale, Henry C.W.....D	Mass.	May 6, 1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	April 22, 1860
Maxwell, Lewis.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Maxwell, Thomas.....D	Va.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Mercer, Chas. F.....D	Pa.	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1858
Miller, Daniel H.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Mitchell, George E.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	June 28, 1832
Monell, Robert.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Muhlenburg, H. A.....D	Pa.	May 13, 1782	Pa.	Clergym'n	Aug. 12, 1844
Newton, Thomas.....D	Va.	1769	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1847
Norton, Ebenezer F.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Nuckolls, Wm. C.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Overton, W. H.....D	Tenn.	1783	Lou.	Varied.	Jan. 4, 1846
Pattison, John M.....D	Va.	1796	Va.	Varied.	Oct. 29, 1858
Pearce, Dutee J.....D	R. I.	1789	R. I.	Lawyer.	May 9, 1849
Pettis, Spencer.....D	Va.	1802	Mo.	Lawyer.	Aug. 26, 1831
Pierson, Isaac.....D	N. J.	Aug. 15, 1770	N. J.	Physician	Sept. 22, 1833
Polk, James K.....D	N. C.	Nov. 2, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer.	June 15, 1849
Potter, Robert.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Varied.	.....
Powers, George H.....D	N. C.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Ramsay, William.....D	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	Sept. 28, 1831
Randolph, Jas. F.....D	N. J.	June 26, 1791	N. J.	Journalist	Mar. 19, 1871
Reed, Joshua.....W	Mass.	1781	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Rencher, Abraham.....W	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 25, 1871
Richardson, Joseph.....D	Mass.	Feb. 1, 1778	Mass.	Clergym'n	June 17, 1835
Ripley, Jas. W.....D	Mass.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	Nov. 15, 1838
Roane, John.....D	Va.	1754	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 24, 1835
Rose, Robert S.....D	Pa.	1772	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 2, 1845
Russell, William.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Sanford, Jonah.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Scott, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Semmes, Benedict I.....D	Md.	Nov. 1, 1789	Md.	Varied.	.....
Sevier, Ambrose H.....W	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1848
Shepard, Wm. B.....W	N. C.	1799	N. C.	Lawyer.	June 20, 1852
Sheppard, Aug. H.....D	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	July 17, 1831
Shields, James C.....D	Conn.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Sill, Thomas H.....W	Ohio.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, Samuel A.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Smyth, Alexander.....D	Pa.	1765	Va.	Lawyer.	April 17, 1830
Speight, Jesse.....D	N. C.	Sept. 22, 1795	N. C.	Unknown.	May 5, 1847
Spencer, Ambrose.....D	Conn.	Dec. 13, 1765	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 13, 1848
Spencer, Richard.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Stanberry, William.....D	N. J.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Jan. 27, 1872
Standifer, James.....W	Pa.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1837
Stephens, Philander D.....D	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown.	July 8, 1842
Sterigere, John B.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Stevenson, Andrew.....D	Va.	1784	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1857
Storrs, Henry R.....D	Conn.	1785	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 28, 1847
Strong, William C.....D	Conn.	Mar. 25, 1793	Conn.	Unknown.	June 25, 1861
Strong, James.....F	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 8, 1847
Sutherland, Joel B.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1861
Swan, Samuel.....D	N. J.	1771	N. J.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1844
Swift, Benjamin.....W	N. Y.	April 5, 1781	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 11, 1847
Taliaferro, John.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Taylor, John W.....D	N. Y.	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Test, John.....D	N. J.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1843
Thomson, John.....D	Pa.	1777	Ohio.	Physician	Dec. 2, 1852
Thompson, Wiley.....D	Va.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Tracy, Phineas L.....D	Conn.	Dec. 25, 1786	N. Y.	Unknown.	Dec. 23, 1876
Trezyant, James.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1841
Tucker, Starling.....D	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 4, 1834
Verace, Joseph.....D	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1786	Ohio.	Merchant.	Aug. 26, 1851
Vernon, John.....D	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	.....
Verplanck, Gulian C.....D	N. Y.	Aug. 6, 1786	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 18, 1870
Vinton, Samuel F.....W	Mass.	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May -
Washington, G. C.....W	Va.	Aug. 20, 1789	Md.	Varied.	July 17, 1862
Wayne, James M.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Jurist.	July 5, 1867
Weeks, John W.....D	N. H.	1799	N. H.	Mechanic.	.....
White, Campbell P.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 12, 1859
White, Edward D.....W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	April 8, 1847
White, Joseph M.....D	Ky.	.....	Fla.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1839
Whitlessey, Elisha.....D	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1783	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1863
Wickliffe, Chas. A.....D	Ky.	June 8, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer.	Oct. 31, 1869
Wilde, Richard H.....D	Ire'd	Sept. 24, 1789	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 10, 1847
Wingate, Joseph F.....D	Mass.	.....	Me.	Merchant.	.....
Williams, Lewis.....D	N. C.	1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 28, 1842
Wilson, Ephraim K.....D	.....	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Wright, Silas.....D	Mass.	May 24, 1785	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 27, 1846
Yancey, Joel.....D	.....	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Young, Ebenezer.....W	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	Aug. 18, 1851

Total Representatives, **224**. Occupation Unknown, **93**. Lawyers, **92**. Varied, **9**. Physicians, **7**. Merchants, **7**. Jurists, **6**. Clergymen, **4**. Agriculturists, **2**. Teacher, **1**. Soldier, **1**. Journalist, **1**. Mechanic, **1**. Foreign Born, **4**: Including Ireland, **4**.

Twenty-second Congress of the United States, from 1831 to 1833.

- 1831—Mormon settlements made in Ohio and Missouri.
- 1831—First patent issued for fluid india-rubber, for rendering articles water-proof, to Geo. H. Richards, Washington, D. C.
- 1831—Fairbanks' Scales, invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks, patented June 13.
- 1831—National Anti-Masonic Convention met at Baltimore and nominated Wm. Wirt, of Md., for President.
- 1832—First appearance of Asiatic Cholera in New York City, June 27. Nearly 3,500 deaths occurred within two months.

Andrew Jackson, 7th President.

John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Vice-Pres. Edward Livingston, of Lou., Sec'y of State. Louis McLane, of Del., Sec'y of Treas. Lewis Cass, of Mich., Sec'y of War. Levi Woodbury, of N. H., Sec'y of Navy. Wm. T. Barry, of Ky., Postmaster-General. Roger B. Taney, of Md., Attorney-General. Andrew Stevenson, of Va., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1832—The discovery of chloroform by Dr. Samuel Guthrie was announced.
- 1832—Prof. S. F. B. Morse, with friends, originated the idea of electric telegraph.
- 1832—Brigham Young joined the Mormons.
- 1833—Great National Temperance Convention held at Philadelphia, in May.
- 1833—Hussey's reapers first tried in public, July 2.
- 1833—The New York *Daily Sun* first issued, Sept. 3.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hell, Samuel.....	N. H.	Feb. 9, 1770	N. H.	Jurist.	Dec. 23, 1850
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer.	April 10, 1858
Bibb, George M.....D	Va.	..... 1772	Ky.	Jurist.	April 14, 1869
Buck, John.....W	Va.	.....	Miss.	Jurist.	Aug. 29, 1854
Brown, Bedford.....D	N. C.	..... 1793	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 6, 1870
Buckner, Alexander.....D	Ind.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	June 15, 1833
Calhoun, John C.....D	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 31, 1850
Chambers, Ezek. F.....W	Md.	Feb. 28, 1788	Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 30, 1867
Clay, Henry.....W	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.	June 29, 1852
Clayton, John M.....D	Del.	July 24, 1796	Del.	Jurist.	Nov. 9, 1856
Dallas, George M.....D	N. J.	July 10, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 31, 1864
Dickerson, Mahlon.....D	N. J.	April 17, 1770	N. J.	Lawyer.	Oct. 5, 1853
Dudley, Charles E.....D	Eng'd	May 23, 1780	N. Y.	Merchant.	Jan. 23, 1841
Ellis, Powhatan.....D	Va.	.....	Miss.	Jurist.	.....

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ewing, Thomas.....W	Va.	Dec. 28, 1792	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Oct. 26, 1871
Foot, Samuel A.....W	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1780	Conn.	Merchant.	Sept. 15, 1846
Forsyth, John.....D	Va.	Oct. 2, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 21, 1841
Frelinghuysen, Theo. W.....D	N. J.	Mar. 28, 1787	N. J.	Lawyer.	April 12, 1862
Grundy, Felix.....D	Va.	Sept. 11, 1777	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 19, 1846
Hanna, Robert.....W	S. C.	April 6, 1786	Ind.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1838
Hayne, Robert Y.....D	S. C.	Nov. 10, 1791	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1839
Hendricks, William.....D	Pa.	..... 1783	Ind.	Unknown.	May 16, 1850
Hill, Isaac.....D	Mass.	April 6, 1778	N. H.	Journalist	Mar. 22, 1851
Holmes, John.....D	Mass.	Mar. - 1773	Mass.	Lawyer.	July 7, 1843
Johnston, Josiah S.....D	Conn.	Nov. 25, 1784	Lou.	Jurist.	May 19, 1833
Kane, Elias K.....D	N. Y.	June 7, 1796	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 11, 1835
King, William R.....D	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Ag'cult'st.	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah R.....W	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker.	April 19, 1854

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Mangum, W. P.....W	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist.....	Sept. 14, 1861
Marcy, Wm. L.....D	Mass.	Dec. 12, 1786	N. Y.	Jurist.....	July 4, 1857
Miller, Stephen D.....D	S. C.	May 8, 1787	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 8, 1838
Moore, Gabriel.....D	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.....	June 9, 1844
Poincain, Arnold.....W	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.....	Jan. 4, 1872
Pondexter, George D.....D	Pa.	1779	Miss.	Jurist.....	Sept. 5, 1853
Prentiss, Samuel.....W	Conn.	Mar. 31, 1782	Vt.	Jurist.....	Jan. 15, 1857
Rives, Wm. C.....D	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Lawyer.....	April 26, 1868
Robbins, Ascher.....W	Conn.	Sept. 1, 1757	R. I.	Varied.....	Feb. 25, 1845
Robinson, John M.....D	Ky.	1793	Ill.	Jurist.....	April 26, 1843
Ruggles, Benjamin.....D	Conn.	1763	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 2, 1837
Seymour, Horatio.....D	Conn.	May 31, 1778	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 21, 1857
Silbee, Nathaniel.....D	Mass.	1773	Mass.	Merchant.....	July 1, 1850
Smith, Samuel.....D	Pa.	July 27, 1752	Pa.	Varied.....	April 23, 1859
Sprague, Peleg.....W	Mass.	1792	Me.	Lawyer.....	July 1, 1873
Tazewell, L. W.....D	Va.	Dec. 17, 1774	Va.	Lawyer.....	May 6, 1860
Tipton, John.....D	Tenn.	Aug. 9, 1785	Ind.	Ag'cult.st.	April 5, 1839
Tomlinson, Gideon.....D	Conn.	Dec. 31, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 8, 1854
Troup, Geo. M.....D	Ala.	Sept. 8, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer.....	May 3, 1856
Tyler, John.....D	Va.	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 18, 1862
Waggoner, Geo. A. W.....D	.....	1790	Lou.	Varied.....	Mar. 23, 1843
Webster, Daniel.....W	N. H.	Oct. 17, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 24, 1843
White, Hugh L.....D	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1773	Tenn.	Jurist.....	April 10, 1840
Wilkins, Wm.....D	Pa.	1779	Pa.	Lawyer.....	June 23, 1865
Wright, Silas.....D	Mass.	May 24, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 27, 1847

Total Senators, 53. Lawyers, 26. Jurists, 12. Occupation Unknown, 5. Varied, 3. Merchants, 3. Agriculturists, 2. Banker, 1. Journalist, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aldair, John.....D	S. C.	Aug. 16, 1759	Ky.	Soldier.....	May 19, 1840
Adams, John Q.....W	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 23, 1848
Alexander, Mark.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Allan, Chilton.....D	Va.	April 6, 1786	Ky.	Varied.....	Sept. 3, 1858
Allen, Heman.....W	Vt.	1776	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 11, 1844
Allen, Robert.....D	Va.	July 30, 1794	Va.	Lawyer.....	.....
Allison, Robert.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Anderson, John.....D	Me.	1793	Me.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 21, 1853
Angell, Wm. G.....D	R. I.	July 17, 1780	N. Y.	Varied.....	Aug. 13, 1858
Appleton, Nathan.....W	N. H.	Oct. 6, 1779	Mass.	Man'fact'g	July 14, 1861
Archer, Wm. S.....W	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 28, 1855
Armstrong, Wm.....W	Irel'd	Dec. 23, 1782	Va.	Lawyer.....	.....
Arnold, Thos. D.....W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.....	.....
Ashley, William H.....W	Va.	1778	Mo.	Merchant.....	Mar. 26, 1838
Babcock, William.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Barber, John.....D	Oct. 17, 1783	Pa.	Lawyer.....	April 3, 1864	.....
Barbour, John S.....D	Conn.	April 28, 1781	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 9, 1845
Barnwell, Rob't W.....D	Va.	Aug. 8, 1790	Va.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 12, 1855
Barringer, Daniel L.....D	S. C.	Aug. 10, 1801	S. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Barstow, G. H.....D	N. C.	Oct. 1, 1788	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 16, 1852
Bates, Isaac C.....D	N. Y.	1785	N. Y.	Unknown.....	April.....1865
Bates, James.....D	Mass.	May 14, 1780	Mass.	Varied.....	Mar. 16, 1845
Beardsley, Samuel.....D	Me.	.....	Me.	Jurist.....	July 14, 1830
Beil, John.....W	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 10, 1869
Bergen, John T.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Bethune, Laughlin.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.....	.....
Blair, James.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.....	April 1, 1834
Blair, John.....D	Tenn.	1798	Tenn.	Unknown.....	July 9, 1863
Bouch, Joseph.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Boon, Rathil.....D	N. C.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.....	.....
Bouldin, Thos. T.....D	Va.	1772	Va.	Jurist.....	Feb. 11, 1834
Branch, John.....D	N. C.	Nov. 4, 1782	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 4, 1863
Briggs, George N.....W	Mass.	April 13, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 12, 1861
Broadhead, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Brodhead, John.....D	Pa.	1771	N. H.	Clergym'n	April 7, 1838
Bucher, John C.....D	.....	.....	Pa.	Jurist.....	Oct. 26, 1851
Burd, George.....D	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	Jan. 13, 1844
Burges, Tristram.....W	Mass.	Feb. 26, 1770	R. I.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 13, 1853
Bullard, Henry A.....D	Mass.	Sept. 9, 1781	Lou.	Jurist.....	April 17, 1851
Cahoon, Wm.....D	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.....	May 30, 1833
Cambridge, C. C.....D	N. C.	1786	N. Y.	Merchant.....	April 30, 1862
Carr, John.....D	.....	.....	Ind.	Unknown.....	Jan. 20, 1845
Carson, Samuel P.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.....	Nov. ....1840
Chandler, Thomas.....D	N. H.	Aug. 10, 1772	N. H.	Varied.....	Jan. 28, 1866
Chinn, Joseph W.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	Dec. 5, 1840
Choate, Rufus.....W	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1793	Mass.	Lawyer.....	July 13, 1850
Clairborne, Nath'l H.....D	Va.	Nov. 14, 1767	Va.	Unknown.....	Aug. 15, 1839
Clay, Clement C.....D	Va.	Dec. 17, 1789	Ala.	Jurist.....	Sept. 7, 1806
Cloyton, August S.....D	Va.	Nov. 27, 1783	Ga.	Jurist.....	June 21, 1839
Coke, Richard, Jr.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 30, 1851
Collier, John A.....D	N. Y.	1787	N. Y.	Unknown.....	Mar. 24, 1873
Condit, Lewis.....W	N. J.	Mar. ....1773	N. J.	Physician	May 26, 1862
Condit, Henry W.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.....	Nov. 29, 1861
Conner, Henry W.....D	N. Y.	1793	N. C.	Unknown.....	Jan. 15, 1866
Cooke, Eleutheros.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 25, 1787	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 28, 1864
Cooke, Bates.....A-M	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Cooper, Richard M.....D	N. J.	1767	N. J.	Unknown.....	Mar. 10, 1843
Corwin, Thomas.....W	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 18, 1865
Coulter, Richard.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.....	April 21, 1852
Craig, Robert.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.....	.....
Crane, Joseph H.....D	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1786	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 27, 1863
Crawford, Thomas H.....D	Va.	Oct. 29, 1778	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 8, 1851
Creighton, William.....D	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 5, 1873
Daniel, Henry.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 18, 1838
Davenport, Thomas.....F	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.....	April 19, 1834
Davis, John.....D	S. C.	1793	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 29, 1835
Davis, Warren R.....D	N. Y.	July 16, 1793	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 25, 1877
Dayan, Charles.....D	N. H.	1783	Mass.	Lawyer.....	July 29, 1851

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Denny, Harmar.....W	Pa.	1794	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 29, 1852
Dewar, Lewis.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Dickson, John.....W	Vt.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Doddridge, Philip.....D	W. Va.	1768	Va.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 19, 1832
Doubleday, U. F.....D	N. Y.	1794	N. Y.	Journalist	Mar. 11, 1866
Draper, Joseph.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Drayton, William.....D	Fla.	Dec. 30, 1776	S. C.	Varied.....	May 24, 1846
Duncan, Joseph.....D	Conn.	Nov. 10, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 15, 1844
Ellsworth, Wm. W.....D	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1797	Me.	Lawyer.....	April 5, 1867
Evans, George.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Evans, Joshua.....D	Mass.	April 11, 1794	Mass.	Clergym'n	Jan. 15, 1865
Everett, Edward.....W	Vt.	1780	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 30, 1851
Feldner, Horace.....D	S. C.	July 7, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 1, 1851
Findlay, Jacob.....D	Pa.	1775	Ohio.	Unknown.....	Dec. 28, 1835
Fitzgerald, Wm.....D	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Ford, James.....D	.....	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Foster, Thomas F.....D	Ga.	Nov. 23, 1790	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Gaither, Nathan.....D	Ky.	1785	Ky.	Physician.....	1862
Gilmore, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	May 18, 1845
Gordon, Wm. F.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	July 2, 1858
Grannell, George.....W	Mass.	Dec. 25, 1786	Mass.	Unknown.....	Nov. 20, 1847
Griffin, John K.....W	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.....	.....
Hall, Hiland.....W	Vt.	July 20, 1795	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 18, 1885
Hall, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	1783	N. C.	Physician	June 30, 1853
Hall, William.....D	Va.	1774	Tenn.	Soldier.....	.....
Hammons, Joseph.....D	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.....	.....
Harper, Joseph M.....D	Me.	June 21, 1787	N. H.	Physician	Jan. 14, 1865
Hawes, Albert G.....D	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.....	April 22, 1849
Hawkins, Michael.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.....	Dec. 22, 1858
Heister, William.....W	Pa.	1791	Pa.	Ag'cult.st.	Oct. 14, 1853
Hodges, James L.....D	Mass.	Aug. 7, 1790	Mass.	Unknown.....	Mar. 8, 1846
Hoffman, Michael.....D	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Varied.....	Sept. 27, 1848
Hogan, William.....D	N. Y.	1792	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Holland, Cornelius.....D	.....	July 9, 1783	Me.	Physician	June 2, 1870
Horn, Henry.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Horn, Benj.....D	N. H.	Nov. 5, 1791	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 6, 1872
Hubbard, Henry.....D	N. H.	May 3, 1784	N. H.	Lawyer.....	June 5, 1857
Hughes, Thomas H.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.....	.....
Hunt, Jonathan.....D	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.....	May 14, 1832
Huntington, Jabez.....W	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1788	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 1, 1847
Ihrig, Peter.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Ingersoll, Ralph J.....D	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 27, 1872
Irons, William W.....D	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.....	April 19, 1842
Isack, Jacob C.....D	Pa.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.....	.....
Jarvis, Leonard.....D	Mass.	Oct. 19, 1781	Me.	Unknown.....	Sept. 18, 1854
Jeffer, Daniel.....W	Md.	.....	Md.	Magist'ate	Dec. 18, 1855
Jewett, Freeborn G.....D	N. Y.	1790	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 23, 1858
Johnson, Cave.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 11, 1793	Tenn.	Jurist.....	Nov. 13, 1866
Johnson, Joseph.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1785	Va.	Unknown.....	Feb. 27, 1877
Johnson, Rich'd M.....D	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 13, 1850
Johnston, Chas. C.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1832
Kavanaugh, Edw'd.....D	April 27, 1795	Me.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 20, 1844	.....
Kendall, Joseph G.....D	Mass.	1788	Mass.	Unknown.....	Oct. 2, 1847
Kennon, William.....D	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.....	.....
Kerr, John L.....W	Md.	Jan. 15, 1780	Md.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 21, 1844
King, Adam.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Physician.....	May 6, 1835
King, Henry.....D	Mass.	1790	Pa.	Unknown.....	July 13, 1861
King, John.....D	.....	1775	N. Y.	Unknown.....	Sept. 1, 1838
Lamar, Henry G.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Jurist.....	.....
Leavitt, Gerrit Y.....D	N. Y.	1793	N. Y.	Unknown.....	Jan. 3, 1862
Leavitt, Humphry H.....D	Conn.	June ....1786	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Lecompte, Joseph.....D	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.....	.....
Lent, James.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant.....	Feb. 20, 1833
Letcher, Robert P.....D	Vt.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.....	April 28, 1866
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Vt.	Aug. 10, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 25, 1848
Lyons, Chittend.....D	.....	1786	Ky.	Unknown.....	Nov. 8, 1842
McCarty, Jonathan W.....D	Tenn.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.....	.....
McCoy, Robert.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	June 7, 1855
McCoy, William.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
McDuffie, George.....D	Ga.	1788	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 11, 1851
McIntire, Rufus.....D	Me.	Dec. 19, 1774	Me.	Lawyer.....	April 28, 1866
McKay, James J.....D	N. C.	1793	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 14, 1853
McKenna, T. M. F.....W	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Lawyer.....	July 9, 1852
Madis, Samuel W.....D	Ala.	1801	Ala.	Unknown.....	Sept. 5, 1857
Marshall, Thos. A.....W	Ky.	Jan. 15, 1794	Ky.	Lawyer.....	April 17, 1871
Mason, John Y.....D	Va.	April 18, 1799	Va.	Jurist.....	Oct. 3, 1859
Maxwell, Lewis.....W	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Mercer, Charles F.....D	Va.	June 6, 1778	Del.	Lawyer.....	May 4, 1858
Milligan, John J.....W	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.....	June 28, 1832
Mitchell, Geo. E.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 2, 1837
Mitchell, Thos. R.....D	Pa.	May 13, 1782	Pa.	Clergym'n	Aug. 12, 1844
Muhlenberg, H. A.....D	Mass.	Sept. 14, 1769	Mass.	Merchant.....	Oct. 2, 1838
Nelson, Jeremiah.....D	N. C.	.....	Ga.	Varied.....	Jan. 16, 1851
Newman, Daniel.....D	Va.	1769	Va.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 5, 1847
Newton, Thomas.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.....	.....
Nuckolls, Wm. C.....D	S. I.	1796	Va.	Varied.....	Oct. 29, 1858
Patton, John M.....D	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer.....	May 9, 1849
Parce, Dutes J.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Pendleton, E. H.....W	N. Y.	1791	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Pierson, Job.....D	Conn.	1777	N. Y.	Unknown.....	May 25, 1836
Pitcher, Nathaniel.....D	Va.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer.....	June 13, 1849
Plummer, Frank E.....D	N. C.	Nov. 2, 1795	N. C.	Unknown.....	Jan. 17, 1863
Polk, James K.....D	Pa.	1793	Pa.	Journalist	Mar. 19, 1871
Potts, David.....W	.....	1796	N. J.	Unknown.....	.....
Reed, Edw'd C.....D	N. H.	Mar. 8, 1793	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 25, 1860
Reed, John.....W	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.....	.....
Rencher, Abraham.....W	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Roane, John J.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Root, Erastus.....D	Conn.	Mar. 16, 1772	N. Y.	Unknown.....	Oct. 2, 1845
Russell, William.....D	Irel'd	.....	Md.	Varied.....	.....
Searles, Benedict F.....D	N. J.	Nov. 1, 1789	Md.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 21

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Shepard, Wm. B.....	N. C.	1799	N. C.	Lawyer...	June 20, 1852
Sheppard, August S. H.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer...	.....
Slade, William.....	Vt.	May 9, 1786	Vt.	Varied...	Jan. 18, 1859
Smith, Samuel A.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown...	.....
Soule, Nathan.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown...	.....
Southard, Isaac.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown...	.....
Speight, Jesse.....	N. C.	Sept. 22, 1795	N. C.	Unknown...	May 5, 1847
Spence, John S.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown...	Oct. 29, 1840
Stanbury, William.....	N. J.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown...	Jan. 27, 1872
Standifer, James.....	W.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown...	Aug. 24, 1837
Stephens, Philander.....	Va.	1788	Pa.	Unknown...	July 8, 1842
Stevenson, Andrew.....	Pa.	1784	Va.	Lawyer...	Jan. 25, 1857
Stewart, Andrew.....	Pa.	June 1, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 16, 1872
Storrs, Wm. L.....	Conn.	Mar. 25, 1795	Conn.	Lawyer...	June 25, 1861
Sutherland, Joel B.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown...	Nov. 15, 1861
Taylor, John W.....	N. Y.	1784	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Sept. 18, 1854
Thomas, Francis.....	Md.	Feb. 3, 1790	Md.	Lawyer...	Jan. 22, 1876
Thomas, Philomen.....	N. C.	1764	Lou.	Unknown...	Nov. 18, 1847
Thomson, John.....	Pa.	1777	Ohio.	Physician	Dec. 2, 1852
Thompson, Wiley.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Unknown...	.....
Tomkins, Chris.....	W.	.....	Ky.	Jurist.....	1845
Tracy, Phineas L.....	Conn.	Dec. 25, 1786	N. Y.	Unknown...	Dec. 23, 1876
Vance, Joseph.....	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1786	Ohio.	Merchant...	Aug. 26, 1851
Verplanck, Gullian C. D.	N. Y.	Aug. 6, 1786	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 18, 1870
Vinton, Samuel F.....	Mass.	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Lawyer...	May 1, 1862
Ward, Aaron.....	N. Y.	July 5, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 2, 1867

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Wardell, Daniel.....	R. I.	May 28, 1791	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 27, 1878
Washington, Geo. C. W.	Va.	Aug. 20, 1789	Md.	Varied...	July 17, 1854
Watmough, John G.....	Del.	Dec. 6, 1793	Pa.	Unknown...	Nov. 29, 1861
Wayne, James M.....	Ga.	1790	Ga.	Jurist.....	July 5, 1867
Weeks, John W.....	N. H.	1799	N. H.	Mechanic...	1853
Wheeler, Gratian H.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown...	1852
White, Campbell P.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant...	Feb. 12, 1859
White, Edward D.....	Tenn.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer...	April 8, 1847
White, Joseph M.....	Ky.	.....	Fla.	Lawyer...	Oct. 19, 1839
Whittlesey, Elisha.....	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1783	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Jan. 7, 1863
Whittlesey, Fred'k.....	Conn.	June 16, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Sept. 19, 1851
Wickliffe, Charles A.....	Ky.	June 8, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer...	Oct. 31, 1863
Wilde, Richard H.....	Ire'd.	Sept. 24, 1789	Ga.	Lawyer...	Sept. 10, 1847
Wilkin, Samuel J.....	N. Y.	1790	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 11, 1866
Williams, Lewis.....	N. C.	1782	N. C.	Unknown...	Feb. 23, 1842
Wing, Austin E.....	Mass.	1791	Mich.	Unknown...	Aug. 25, 1849
Worthington, J. T. H. D.	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown...	April 27, 1849
Young, Ebenezer.....	Conn.	1784	Conn.	Unknown...	Aug. 18, 1851

Total Representatives, **220**. Lawyers, **94**. Occupation Unknown, **80**. Varied, **11**. Jurists, **11**. Physicians, **7**. Merchants, **6**. Clergymen, **3**. Soldiers, **2**. Journalists, **2**. Manufacturer, **1**. Agriculturist, **1**. Magistrate, **1**. Mechanic, **1**. Foreign Born, **3**; Including Ireland, **3**.

Twenty-third Congress of the United States, from 1833 to 1835.

- 1833—New York City Anti-Slavery Society organized, Oct. 2.
- 1833—Remarkable and general display of "shooting-stars," Nov. 13.
- 1833—First steam-plow in the United States patented by E. C. Belling, of South Carolina.
- 1833—Hot-air blast first used in burning anthracite coal in this country.
- 1833—First water-proof clothing company chartered in Massachusetts.
- 1834—McCormick's Reaper first patented, June 21.

Andrew Jackson, 7th President.

Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. Edward Livingston, of Lou., Louis McLane, of Del., and John Forsyth, of Ga., Sec's of State. Louis McLane, of Del., Wm. J. Duane, of Pa., and Levi Woodbury, of N. H., Sec's of Treas. Lewis Cass, of Mich., Sec'y of War. Levi Woodbury, of N. H., and Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., Sec's of Navy. Wm. T. Barry, of Ky., and Amos Kendall, of Ky., Postmasters-General. Roger B. Taney, of Md., and Benj. F. Butler, of N. Y., Attorneys-General. Andrew Stevenson, of Va., John Bell, of Tenn., and Henry Hubbard, of N. H., Speakers of House of Representatives.

- 1834—Brutal assault upon Anti-Slavery partisans in New York City; much violence existed; July 4.
- 1834—"Hovey's Seedling Strawberry" first brought to public notice.
- 1834—Exceedingly cold weather throughout the country; orange and fig-trees in Florida and Georgia were killed by frost.
- 1835—Richard Lawrence, insane, attempted to assassinate President Jackson.
- 1835—A mob of 5,000 persons broke up the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, Oct. 21.

F, indicates Federalist; **D**, Democrat; **W**, Whig; **R**, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Bell, Samuel.....	N. H.	Feb. 9, 1770	N. H.	Jurist.....	Dec. 23, 1850
Benton, Thomas H.....	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	N. C.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Bibb, George M.....	Va.	1772	Ky.	Jurist.....	April 14, 1859
Black, John.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer...	Aug. 29, 1834
Brown, Bedford.....	N. C.	1795	N. C.	Unknown...	Dec. 6, 1870
Buchanan, James.....	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 1, 1868
Calhoun, John C.....	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 31, 1850
Chambers, Ezek. F.....	Md.	Feb. 28, 1788	Md.	Lawyer...	Jan. 30, 1867
Clay, Henry.....	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer...	June 29, 1852
Clayton, John M.....	Del.	July 24, 1784	Del.	Lawyer...	Nov. 9, 1856
Cuthbert, Alfred.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer...	1856
Ewing, Thomas.....	W.	Dec. 28, 1789	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Oct. 26, 1871
Forsyth, John.....	Va.	Oct. 2, 1780	Ga.	Lawyer...	Oct. 21, 1841
Frelinghuysen, Theo. W.	N. J.	Mar. 28, 1787	N. J.	Lawyer...	April 12, 1862
Goldsbrough, R. H. W.	Md.	.....	1780	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1836
Grundy, Feo.....	Va.	Sept. 11, 1777	Tenn.	Jurist.....	Dec. 19, 1840
Hendricks, William D.	Ind.	1786	Ind.	Unknown	May 16, 1860
Hill, Isaac.....	Mass.	April 6, 1788	N. H.	Journalist	Mar. 22, 1851
Kane, Elias K.....	N. Y.	June 7, 1796	Ill.	Lawyer...	Dec. 11, 1835
Kent, Joseph.....	Md.	1779	Md.	Physician	Nov. 24, 1837
King, John P.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown...	.....
King, William R.....	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah R. W.	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker...	April 19, 1854
Leigh, Benj. W.....	Va.	June 18, 1781	Va.	Lawyer...	Feb. 2, 1849
Linn, Lewis F.....	Ky.	Nov. 5, 1796	Mo.	Physician...	Oct. 3, 1843
McKean, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown...	Feb. 23, 1840
Mangum, W. P.....	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist.....	Sept. 14, 1861
Moore, Gabriel.....	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer...	June 9, 1844
Morris, Thos.....	Va.	Jan. 3, 1776	Ohio.	Jurist.....	Dec. 7, 1844
Naudin, Arnold.....	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown...	Jan. 4, 1872
Pondexter, George D.	Va.	1775	Miss.	Lawyer...	Sept. 5, 1853
Porter, Alex. J.....	Ire'd.	.....	Lou.	Jurist.....	Jan. 13, 1844
Prentiss, Samuel.....	Conn.	Mar. 31, 1782	Vt.	Jurist.....	Jan. 15, 1857
Preston, Wm. C.....	Pa.	Dec. 27, 1794	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 22, 1860
Rives, Wm. C.....	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Lawyer...	April 26, 1848
Robbins, Asher.....	Conn.	Sept. 1, 1757	R. I.	Lawyer...	Feb. 25, 1845
Robinson, John M.....	Ky.	1793	Ill.	Jurist.....	April 26, 1843
Ruggles, John.....	N. Y.	1790	Me.	Jurist.....	June 20, 1874
Shepley, Ethen.....	Mass.	Nov. 2, 1789	Me.	Merchant...	Jan. 15, 1877
Silabee, Nathaniel.....	Mass.	1773	Mass.	Merchant...	July 15, 1862
Sprague, Sam'l L.....	N. J.	June 9, 1787	N. J.	Jurist.....	June 26, 1842
Sprague, Peleg.....	Mass.	1792	Mo.	Lawyer...	.....
Swift, Nathan.....	Conn.	1770	Conn.	Lawyer...	Dec. 6, 1835
Swift, Benjamin.....	N. Y.	April 5, 1781	Vt.	Lawyer...	Nov. 11, 1847
Talbot, George.....	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Nov. 5, 1864
Tipton, John.....	Conn.	Aug. 1, 1785	Ind.	Ag'cult.	Oct. 8, 1839
Tomlinson, Gideon.....	Conn.	Dec. 31, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer...	Jan. 18, 1862
Tyler, John.....	Va.	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Varied...	Mar. 23, 1843
Waggoner, Geo. A. W.	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
Webster, Daniel.....	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1773	Tenn.	Jurist.....	April 10, 1840
White, Hugh L.....	Pa.	1779	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 23, 1865
Wilkins, Wm.....	Mass.	May 24, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 27, 1847
Wright, Silas.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total Senators, **53**. Lawyers, **28**. Jurists, **12**. Occupation Unknown, **6**. Physicians, **2**. Agriculturist, **1**. Banker, **1**. Journalist, **1**. Merchant, **1**. Varied, **1**. Foreign Born, **1**; Including Ireland, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Adams, John.....	N. Y.	April 26, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 28, 1854	
Adams, John Q.....	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 23, 1848	
Allan, Chilton.....	Va.	April 6, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 3, 1858	
Allen, Heman.....	Vt.	1770	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 11, 1844
Allen, John J.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.....	July 10, 1879
Allen, William.....	N. C.	1806	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Anthony, Joseph B.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	Jan. 17, 1851
Archer, Wm. S.....	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 28, 1855	
Ashley, William H.....	Va.	1778	Mo.	Merchant.....	Mar. 28, 1838
Banks, John.....	Pa.	Oct. 17, 1793	Pa.	Lawyer.....	April 3, 1864	
Barber, Noyes.....	Conn.	April 28, 1781	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 3, 1845	
Barmitz, Chas. A.....	W. Mass.	Sept. 11, 1780	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 8, 1850	
Barringer, Daniel L. D.	N. C.	Oct. 1, 1788	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 16, 1852	
Bates, Isaac C.....	Mass.	May 14, 1780	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 16, 1845	
Baylies, Wm.....	Mass.	Oct. 16, 1783	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 27, 1865	
Beale, Jas. M. H.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Bean, Benning M.....	N. H.	1782	N. H.	Unknown.....	.....
Beardsley, Samuel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Jurist.....	May 6, 1860
Beatty, Martin.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.....	.....
Beaumont, Andrew.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	Oct. 30, 1853
Bell, James M.....	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.....	.....
Bell, John.....	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 10, 1869	
Binney, Horace.....	Pa.	Jan. 4, 1780	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 12, 1875	
Blair, James.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.....	April 1, 1834
Blair, John.....	Tenn.	1798	Tenn.	Unknown.....	July 9, 1863
Bockee, Abraham.....	N. Y.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.....	June 1, 1865	
Bodley, Charles.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	1836
Bond, Karliff.....	N. C.	1781	Ind.	Unknown.....	Nov. 20, 1844	
Boulton, Jas. W.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Boulton, Thomas T.....	Va.	1772	Va.	Jurist.....	Feb. 11, 1834
Briggs, George N.....	Mass.	April 13, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 12, 1861	
Brown, John W.....	Seot.	Oct. 11, 1786	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 6, 1875	
Bull, John.....	Mo.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.....	.....
Bullard, Henry A.....	Mass.	Sept. 9, 1781	Lou.	Lawyer.....	April 17, 1851	
Burch, Samuel.....	.....	1786	Tenn.	Unknown.....	Sept. 5, 1849
Burd, George.....	.....	1796	Pa.	Unknown.....	Jan. 13, 1844
Burges, Tristram.....	W. Mass.	Feb. 26, 1770	R. I.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 13, 1853	
Burns, Robert.....	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.....	June 20, 1866
Brynam, Jesse A.....	S. C.	1785	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 1, 1868	
Cage, Henry.....	Tenn.	.....	Miss.	Jurist.....	.....
Cambreling, C. C.....	N. C.	1786	N. Y.	Merchant.....	April 30, 1862	
Campbell, Rob't B.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.....	.....
Carmichael, R. B.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
Carr, John.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casey, Zadok.....	.....	.....	Ind.	Unknown.....	Jan. 20, 1845
Chambers, Geo.....	Pa.	Feb. 4, 1786	Pa.	Jurist.....	Sept. 12, 1862	
Chaney, John.....	Md.	1801	Ohio.	Unknown.....	Mar. 25, 1866	
Chilton, Thos.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Chinn, Joseph W.....	Va.	Oct. 1, 1796	Va.	Unknown.	Dec. 5, 1840
Choate, Rufus.....	Mass.	Nov. 14, 1767	Mass.	Unknown.	July 13, 1859
Claiborne, Nath'l H. W.	Va.	Nov. 14, 1767	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 15, 1839
Clark, Samuel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 2, 1870
Clark, William.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	April 28, 1841
Clay, Clement C.....	Va.	Dec. 17, 1789	Ala.	Jurist.	Sept. 7, 1866
Clayton, Augustus S. D.	Va.	Nov. 27, 1783	Ga.	Jurist.	June 21, 1839
Clowney, Wm. K.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Coffee, John.....	Va.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Conner, Henry W.....	Va.	Aug. —, 1793	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 15, 1830
Corwin, Thomas.....	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1863
Coulter, Richard.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	April 21, 1852
Cramer, John.....	N. Y.	Sept. 26, 1779	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 1, 1870
Crane, Joseph H.....	W. Va.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Nov. 12, 1852
Crockett, David.....	Tenn.	Aug. 17, 1786	Tenn.	Varied.	Mar. 6, 1836
Darlington, Edw'd. W.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Davenport, Thomas F.	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	June 6, 1835
Davis, Amos.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Davis, John.....	W. Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 19, 1854
Davis, Warren R.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1835
Day, Rowland.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Deberry, Edmund.....	N. C.	Aug. 14, 1787	N. C.	Agricult.	Dec. 12, 1859
Denning, Benj. F.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Varied.	July 11, 1834
Dennis, Littleton P.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Denny, Harry.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	Oct. 29, 1832
Dickerson, Philemon D.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	Dec. 10, 1862
Dickinson, David W. D.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	April 27, 1845
Dickson, John.....	Vt.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Duncan, Joseph.....	Ky.	Feb. —, 1794	Ill.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1844
Dunlap, Wm. C.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Ellsworth, Wm. W.....	Tenn.	Nov. 10, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1839
Evans, George.....	N. C.	Jan. —, 1797	N. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 15, 1867
Everett, Edward.....	Mass.	April 11, 1794	Mass.	Clergym'n	Jan. 15, 1865
Everett, Horace.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	Jan. 30, 1851
Ewing, John.....	AtSea	.....	Ind.	Merchant.	Dec. —, 1857
Felder, John M.....	S. C.	July 7, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 1, 1851
Ferris, Chas. G.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Fillmore, Millard.....	N. Y.	Jan. 7, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 8, 1874
Foster, Samuel.....	W. Va.	Nov. 8, 1780	Tenn.	Unknown.	Sept. 15, 1846
Forester, Jno. B.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Foster, Thomas F.....	Ga.	Nov. 23, 1790	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Fowler, Sam'l.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Physician.	Feb. 21, 1844
Fuller, Philo C.....	W. Va.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 16, 1855
Fuller, Wm. K.....	Pa.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Fulton, John H.....	W. Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Galbraith, John.....	Pa.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1847
Gamble, R. L.....	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Garland, Rice.....	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Gholson, Jas. H.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	July 2, 1848
Gillet, Ransom H.....	N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 24, 1876
Gilmer, Geo. R.....	Ga.	April 11, 1790	Ga.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1859
Gordon, Wm. F.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	July 2, 1858
Gorham, Benj.....	Mass.	Feb. 13, 1793	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1855
Graham, James.....	W. Mass.	Nov. 2, 1788	S. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 4, 1863
Grayson, Wm. J.....	Mass.	Dec. 25, 1786	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 20, 1877
Grennell, George.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 1, 1841
Griffin, John K.....	Vt.	July 20, 1795	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1885
Hall, Hiland.....	Mass.	June 26, 1793	Pa.	Merchant.	1857
Hall, Thomas H.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Physician	June 30, 1833
Halsey, Nicoll.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hamer, Thos.....	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1846
Hannegan, Edw'd A. b	Ohio.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1859
Hard, Gideon.....	.....	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hardin, Benj.....	Pa.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1852
Harper, James.....	Ire'd.	.....	Pa.	Mechanic.	Mar. 31, 1873
Harper, Joseph M.....	Me.	June 21, 1787	N. H.	Physician.	Jan. 14, 1865
Harrison, Sam'l S.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hathaway, Sam'l G. D.	Mass.	July 18, 1780	N. C.	Sailor.	Mar. 2, 1867
Hawes, Albert G.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	April 14, 1849
Hawkins, Micajah T. D.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 22, 1838
Hazeltine, Abner.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Heath, Jas. P.....	Del.	Dec. 21, 1777	Del.	Varied.	June 12, 1854
Heister, William.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Agricult.	Oct. 14, 1853
Henderson, Joseph.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Howell, Edward.....	N. H.	May 3, 1784	N. H.	Lawyer.	June 5, 1857
Hubbard, Henry.....	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1776	N. Y.	Physician	May 18, 1858
Huntington, Abel.....	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1783	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 1, 1847
Huntington, Jabez.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	1846
Inge, Wm. M.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Jackson, Ebenezer.....	Mass.	Sept. 6, 1783	Mass.	R.R. B'dr	Feb. 27, 1855
Jackson, William.....	Mass.	Oct. 10, 1792	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Janes, Henry F.....	Mass.	Oct. 19, 1781	Me.	Unknown.	Sept. 18, 1854
Jarvis, Leonard.....	Tenn.	Jan. 11, 1793	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 13, 1866
Johnson, Cave.....	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Henry.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 4, 1839
Johnson, Noadiah.....	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Johnson, Rich'd M.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	April 16, 1860
Johnson, Wm. C.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Jones, Benjamine.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, Seaborn.....	Ga.	April 27, 1795	Me.	Lawyer.	Jan. 20, 1844
Kavanaugh, Edw'd.....	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Dec. 12, 1851
Kilgore, Daniel.....	Mass.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 13, 1861
Kinnard, Geo. L.....	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Nov. 25, 1836
Lane, Amos.....	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	July 18, 1850
Lansing, Gerrit Y.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 3, 1862
Laporte, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Lawrence, Cornelius.....	N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1791	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 20, 1861
Lea, George W.....	Conn.	June —, 1796	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1860
Lee, Luke.....	N. C.	Jan. 26, 1782	Tenn.	Varied.	June 17, 1851
Lee, Thomas.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Letcher, Robert P.....	Va.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1831
Lewis, Dixon H.....	Va.	Aug. 10, 1804	Ala.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1848
Lincoln, Levi.....	Mass.	Oct. 25, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 29, 1868

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Love, James.....	.....	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Loyal, George.....	Va.	May 29, 1789	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Lucas, Edward.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 4, 1858
Lyons, Chittenden.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	Nov. 8, 1842
Lyons, Lucius.....	Vt.	.....	Ohio.	Surveyor.	Sept. 25, 1851
Lytle, Rob't T.....	Vt.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Dec. 21, 1831
McCarty, Jonathan.....	Tenn.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	.....
McComas, Wm.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
McDuffie, George.....	Ga.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 11, 1851
McIntire, Rufus.....	Me.	Dec. 19, 1774	Me.	Lawyer.	April 28, 1866
McKean, James T. M. W.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1853
McKim, Isaac.....	Me.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1852
McKinley, John.....	Va.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	July 19, 1852
McLene, Jeremiah.....	N. Y.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 19, 1837
McVean, Charles.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1848
Mann, Abijah.....	N. Y.	Sept. 24, 1793	N. Y.	Varied.	Sept. 6, 1868
Manning, Joel E.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 5, 1857
Manning, Richard I. D.	S. C.	May 1, 1789	S. C.	Unknown.	May 1, 1836
Mandis, Samuel W.....	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
Marshall, Thos. A.....	Ky.	Jan. 15, 1794	Ky.	Lawyer.	April 17, 1871
Martindale, Henry C. W.	Mass.	May 6, 1780	N. Y.	Unknown.	April 22, 1860
Mason, John Y.....	Va.	April 18, 1799	Va.	Jurist.	Oct. 3, 1869
Mason, Moses.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	June 25, 1856
May, Wm. L.....	Ky.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	.....
McKinnon, Chas F.....	Pa.	June 6, 1778	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1858
Miller, Jesse.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 20, 1850
Milligan, John J.....	W. Md.	Dec. 10, 1795	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Miner, Phineas.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 16, 1839
Mitchell, Henry.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Physician	Jan. 12, 1858
Mitchell, Robert.....	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Moore, Sam'l M.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Morgan, John A.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Muhlenberg, H.....	Pa.	May 13, 1782	Pa.	Clergym'n	July 29, 1844
Murphy, John.....	S. C.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	Sept. 21, 1841
Osgood, Gayton P. D.	Mass.	July 4, 1794	Mass.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1861
Page, Sherman.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Parker, James.....	N. J.	Mar. 1, 1776	N. J.	Account't.	.....
Parks, Garham.....	Mass.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Patterson, Wm.....	Mass.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Patton, John M.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Varied.	Oct. 25, 1858
Pearce, Dutee J.....	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer.	May 9, 1849
Peyton, Baillie.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Phillips, Stephen C. W.	Mass.	Nov. 1, 1801	Mass.	Varied.	June 26, 1857
Pickens, Francis W. D.	S. C.	April 7, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1869
Pierce, Franklin.....	N. H.	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1869
Pinkney, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Pinkney, Henry L.....	S. C.	Sept. 24, 1794	S. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1863
Plummer, Frank E.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1802
Polk, James K.....	N. C.	Nov. 2, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer.	June 15, 1849
Pope, Patrick H.....	N. Y.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	May 4, 1841
Potts, David.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 17, 1863
Ramsay, Robert.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Rand, John.....	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Rencher, Abraham.....	Pa.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Reynolds, John.....	Pa.	Feb. 26, 1788	Ill.	Jurist.	May 8, 1865
Robertson, John.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Schenck, Ferd. S.....	N. J.	Feb. 11, 1790	N. J.	Physician	May 17, 1860
Schley, William.....	Me.	Dec. 15, 1786	Ga.	Jurist.	Nov. 20, 1888
Selden, Dudley.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 7, 1835
Sead, John.....	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1848
Shepard, Wm. B.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	June 20, 1852
Sheppard, Aug. H.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Shinn, Wm. N.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Ag'cult.	.....
Slade, Charles.....	Del.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	July —, 1859
Slade, William.....	Vt.	May 9, 1786	Vt.	Varied.	Jan. 18, 1894
Sloane, Jonathan.....	Mass.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Spangler, David.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Speight, Jesse.....	N. C.	Sept. 22, 1795	N. C.	Unknown.	May 5, 1847
Standifer, James.....	W. Va.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1837
Steele, John N.....	Vt.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Stevenson, Andrew.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1857
Stewart, Andrew.....	Pa.	June —, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 16, 1872
Stoddard, John T.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	July 19, 1870
Sutherland, Joel B.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1861
Taylor, William.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Physician	Sept. 6, 1843
Taylor, Wm. T.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Thomas, Francis.....	Me.	Feb. 3, 1799	Me.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1876
Thomas, Philemon.....	N. C.	.....	Lou.	Unknown.	Nov. 18, 1847
Thompson, John.....	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Physician	Dec. 2, 1852
Tompkins, Chris.....	Pa.	.....	Ky.	Jurist.	1845
Trumbull, Joseph.....	Me.	Dec. 7, 1782	Conn.	Varied.	.....
Turner, James.....	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Turrill, Joel.....	Vt.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Dec. 26, 1850
Twedy, Sam'l.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Vance, Joseph.....	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1786	Ohio.	Merchant.	Aug. 26, 1851
Vanderpoel, Aaron.....	N. Y.	Feb. 5, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 18, 1870
Van Houten, Isaac B.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Wagner, David.....	Pa.	Sept. 25, 1792	Pa.	Varied.	May —, 1862
Ward, Aaron.....	N. Y.	July 5, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1867
Wardell, Dan'l.....	R. I.	May 28, 1791	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 27, 1878
Watmough, Jno. G.....	Del.	Dec. 6, 1793	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 29, 1861
Wayne, James M.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Jurist.	July 5, 1867
Webster, Taylor.....	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Whallon, Rankin.....	N. J.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
White, Campbell P.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 12, 1859
White, Edward D.....	Tenn.	.....	Lou.	Jurist.	April 8, 1847
White, Joseph M.....	Ky.	.....	Fla.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1839
Whitlesey, Elisha.....	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1783	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1863
Whitlesey, Fred'k.....	Conn.	June 16, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 19, 1851
Wilde, Rich'd H.....	Ire'd.	Sept. 24, 1789	Ga.	Lawyer.	Sept. 10, 1847
Williams, Lewis.....	Va.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Wilson, Edgar C.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	May —, 1860
Wise, Henry A.....	Va.	Dec. 3, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1876

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Young, Ebenezer...	Conn.	1784	Conn.	Unknown.	Aug. 18, 1851

Total Representatives, **261**. Lawyers, **110**. Occupation Unknown, **101**. Jurists, **12**. Varied, **10**. Merchants, **9**. Physicians, **8**. Agriculturists, **3**. Clergymen, **3**. Mechanic, **1**. Sailor, **1**. Railroad Builder, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Accountant, **1**. Foreign Born, **4**; Including Ireland, **2**; Scotland, **1**; At Sea, **1**.

Twenty-fourth Congress of the United States, from 1835 to 1837.

1835—A great fire in New York City destroyed property covering 45 acres and valued at \$20,000,000, Dec. 16.

1835—The Public Debt of the United States was practically extinguished.

1835—Gold pens were first made in America at Detroit, Mich., by Levi Brown.

1835—Prof. Morse's Telegraph first exhibited in New York.

1836—Colt's Revolver first patented, Feb. 25.

1836—Independence of Texas declared, Mar. 2.

1836—Patent Office and Post Office at Washington, D. C., burned, Dec. 15.

Andrew Jackson, 7th President.

Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., Vice-Pres. John Forsyth, of Ga., Sec'y of State. Levi Woodbury, of N. H., Sec'y of Treas. Lewis Cass, of Mich., Sec'y of War. Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., Sec'y of Navy. Amos Kendall, of Ky., Postmaster-General. Benj. F. Butler, of N. Y., Attorney-General. James K. Polk, of Tenn., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1836—Daniel Webster's deep-soil plow was exhibited at his farm in Massachusetts.

1837—Banks in New York suspended payment, causing a panic and general stoppage of business throughout the country. Credit was destroyed, and even the President's salary could not be promptly paid. Speculation led to this result.

1837—Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, a noted Abolitionist, living at Alton, Ill., was killed by a pro-slavery mob, and the material of his paper, the "Alton Observer," was destroyed, Nov. 7.

1837—Clocks with metal wheels were first made by Chauncey Jerome.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hayard, Rich'd H.	W. Del.	1796	Del.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1868
Benton, Thomas H.	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer.	April 10, 1858
Black, John	W. Va.	1793	Miss.	Jurist.	Aug. 29, 1854
Brown, Bedford	D. N. C.	1795	N. C.	Unknown	Dec. 6, 1870
Buchanan, James	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer.	June 1, 1868
Calhoun, John C.	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer.	Mar. 31, 1850
Clay, Henry	W. Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.	June 29, 1852
Clayton, John M.	W. Del.	July 24, 1796	Del.	Jurist.	Nov. 9, 1856
Clayton, Thos.	Del.	Mar. 9, 1758	Del.	Lawyer.	Aug. 21, 1854
Crittenden, Jno. J.	D. Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1863
Cuthbert, Alfred	W. Ga.	1788	Ga.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1856
Dana, Judah	Conn.	April 25, 1772	Me.	Lawyer.	Dec. 27, 1845
Davis, John	W. Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.	April 19, 1854
Ewing, Thomas	W. Va.	Dec. 28, 1789	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Oct. 26, 1871
Ewing, Wm. L. D.	Ky.	1795	Ill.	Lawyer.	Mar. 25, 1846
Fulton, Wm. S.	Ind.	June 2, 1795	Ark.	Lawyer.	Aug. 15, 1844
Goldsbrough, R. H. R.	Ind.	1780	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1836	
Grundy, Felix	Ind.	Sept. 11, 1777	Tenn.	Jurist.	Dec. 19, 1840
Hendricks, William	Pa.	1783	Ind.	Unknown	May 16, 1850
Hill, Isaac	Mass.	April 6, 1788	N. H.	Journalist	Mar. 22, 1851
Hubbard, Henry	D. N. H.	May 3, 1784	N. H.	Lawyer.	June 5, 1857
Kane, Elias K.	N. Y.	June 7, 1796	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 11, 1835
King, Joseph	W. Md.	1779	Ind.	Physician	Nov. 24, 1837
King, John P.	Ga.	1786	Ga.	Unknown	1853
King, William R.	N. C.	July 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer.	April 18, 1854
Knight, Nehemiah R.	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker	April 19, 1854
Leigh, Benj. W.	W. Va.	June 18, 1781	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 2, 1849
Linn, Lewis F.	Ky.	Nov. 5, 1796	Mo.	Physician	Oct. 3, 1843
Lyon, Lucius	Vt.	1791	Mich.	Surveyor	Sept. 25, 1851
McKean, Samuel	Pa.	1792	Pa.	Unknown	June 23, 1840
Mangum, Willie P.	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist.	Sept. 14, 1841
Moore, Gabriel	Ala.	1792	Ala.	Lawyer.	June 9, 1844
Morris, Thos.	D. Va.	Jan. 3, 1776	Ohio.	Jurist.	Dec. 7, 1844
Mouton, Alex.	Lou.	Nov. 19, 1804	Lou.	Lawyer.	Nov. 13, 1844
Naudain, Arnold	W. Del.	1787	Del.	Unknown	Jan. 4, 1872
Nicholas, Rob't C.	Va.	1787	Lou.	Planter.	Dec. 24, 1857
Niles, John M.	W. Conn.	1787	Conn.	Varied.	May 31, 1856
Norvell, John	Pa.	1787	Mich.	Journalist	April 11, 1850
PAGE, John	W. Va.	May 21, 1787	N. H.	Varied.	Sept. 8, 1840
Parker, Rich'd E.	Va.	1777	Va.	Jurist.	Nov. 6, 1840
Porter, Alex. J.	Ire'd.	1786	Lou.	Jurist.	Jan. 13, 1844
Prestiss, Samuel	W. Conn.	Mar. 31, 1782	Vt.	Jurist.	Jan. 15, 1857
Preston, Wm. C.	Pa.	Dec. 27, 1794	S. C.	Lawyer.	May 22, 1860
Rives, Wm. C.	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Lawyer.	April 26, 1868
Robbins, Asher P.	W. Mass.	Sept. 1, 1787	R. I.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1845
Robinson, John M.	D. Ky.	1795	Ill.	Jurist.	April 26, 1843
Ruggles, John	Mass.	1790	Me.	Jurist.	June 20, 1874
Sevier, Ambrose H.	Tenn.	1802	Ark.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1848
Shepley, Ether.	Mass.	Nov. 2, 1789	Me.	Jurist.	Jan. 15, 1877
Southard, Sam'l L.	N. J.	June 9, 1787	N. J.	Jurist.	June 26, 1842
Spence, John S.	Ind.	1787	Ind.	Unknown	Oct. 29, 1840
Strange, Robert	Va.	Sept. 20, 1796	N. C.	Jurist.	Feb. 10, 1854
Swift, Benjamin	N. Y.	April 5, 1781	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 11, 1847
Tallmadge, Nath'l P.	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 9, 1864
Tipton, John	Tenn.	Aug. 1, 1785	Ind.	Ag'cult'ist	April 5, 1839
Tomlinson, Gideon	Conn.	Dec. 31, 1780	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1854
Tyler, John	Del.	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 17, 1862
Walker, Rob't J.	Pa.	July 19, 1801	Miss.	Lawyer.	Nov. 11, 1839
Wall, Garret D.	N. J.	Mar. 10, 1783	N. J.	Lawyer.	Nov. 22, 1850
Webster, Daniel	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 24, 1842
White, Huger L.	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1779	Tenn.	Jurist.	April 19, 1840
Wright, Silas	D. Mass.	May 24, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 27, 1847

Total Senators, **62**. Lawyers, **31**. Jurists, **14**. Occupation Unknown, **7**. Journalists, **2**. Physicians, **2**. Varied, **2**. Banker, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Planter, **1**. Agriculturist, **1**. Foreign Born, **1**; Including Ireland, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, John Q.	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer.	Feb. 23, 1848
Alford, Julius C.	W. Va.	1781	Ga.	Lawyer.	1858
Allan, Chilton	D. Va.	April 6, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 3, 1858

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, Heman	Vt.	1778	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 11, 1844
Anthony, Joseph B.	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown	Jan. 17, 1851
Ash, Michael W.	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown	1851
Ashley, William H.	Va.	1788	Mo.	Merchant	Mar. 26, 1838
Banks, Jeremiah	N. Y.	1788	Me.	Lawyer	July 7, 1853
Banks, John	Pa.	Oct. 17, 1793	Pa.	Lawyer	April 3, 1864
Barton, Samuel	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown	1851
Beale, Jas. M. H.	Va.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown	1851
Bean, Benning M.	N. H.	1782	N. H.	Unknown	1851
Beardsley, Samuel	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Jurist.	May 6, 1860
Beaumont, Andrew	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown	Oct. 30, 1853
Bell, John	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 10, 1869
Black, James	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown	1851
Rockee, Abraham	N. Y.	1783	N. Y.	Unknown	June 1, 1855
Boon, Rathiff	N. C.	1781	Ind.	Unknown	Nov. 20, 1844
Bond, Wm. K.	W. Md.	1788	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Feb. 17, 1874
Borden, Nath'l B.	Mass.	April 15, 1801	Mass.	Unknown	April 10, 1865
Bouldin, Jas. W.	Va.	1788	Va.	Unknown	1851
Bovee, Matthias J.	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown	1851
Boyd, Linn	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Ag'cult'ist	Dec. 15, 1851
Briggs, George N.	Mass.	April 13, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 12, 1861
Brown, John W.	Seot.	Oct. 11, 1786	N. Y.	Jurist.	Sept. 6, 1875
Buchanan, Andrew	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown	1851
Bunch, Samuel	W. Tenn.	1786	Tenn.	Unknown	Sept. 5, 1849
Burns, Robert	N. C.	1788	N. H.	Unknown	June 20, 1866
Butt, Jesse A.	N. C.	1795	N. C.	Lawyer	Sept. 1, 1868
Calhoun, John	N. Y.	1788	Ky.	Lawyer	1851
Calhoun, Wm. B.	Mass.	Dec. 24, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer	Nov. 25, 1862
Cambrieng, C. C.	N. C.	1786	N. Y.	Merchant	April 30, 1862
Campbell, Rob't B.	S. C.	1788	S. C.	Unknown	1851
Can, John	Ind.	1788	Ind.	Unknown	Jan. 20, 1845
Carver, Wm. B.	Tenn.	1812	Tenn.	Varied.	April 17, 1848
Casey, Zadok	Ga.	1788	Ill.	Clergym'n	Sept. 12, 1862
Chambers, John	N. J.	1788	Ky.	Lawyer	Sept. 21, 1852
Chambers, Geo. H.	Pa.	Feb. 24, 1787	Pa.	Jurist.	Mar. 25, 1866
Chaney, John	Ind.	1801	Ohio.	Unknown	1851
Chapin, G. H.	Conn.	1789	N. Y.	Unknown	Sept. 8, 1843
Chapman, Reuben	Va.	1806	Ala.	Unknown	1851
Chetwood, Wm.	N. J.	1789	N. J.	Lawyer	Dec. 18, 1857
Childs, Timothy	Mass.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown	Nov. 8, 1847
Clarke, Nath'l H.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1767	Va.	Unknown	Aug. 15, 1839
Clark, William	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Lawyer	1851
Cleveland, Jesse F.	Ga.	1788	Ga.	Unknown	May 19, 1841
Coffee, John	Pa.	1788	Ga.	Unknown	1836
Coles, Walter	Va.	1789	Va.	Ag'cult'ist	Nov. 9, 1857
Conner, Henry W.	Va.	Aug. 1, 1793	N. C.	Unknown	Jan. 15, 1866
Corwin, Thomas	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer	Dec. 18, 1865
Craig, Robert	Va.	1788	Va.	Unknown	1851
Cramer, John	N. Y.	Sept. 28, 1779	N. Y.	Unknown	June 1, 1878
Crane, Joseph H.	N. J.	1782	Ohio.	Lawyer	Nov. 12, 1852
Crary, Isaac E.	Conn.	1788	Mich.	Lawyer	May 8, 1854
Cushing, Caleb	Mass.	Jan. 7, 1800	Mass.	Jurist.	Jan. 2, 1879
Cushman, Sam'l	N. H.	June 8, 1783	N. H.	Lawyer	May 20, 1851
Darlington, Edw. A. M.	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown	1851
Darwin, John	Pa.	July 17, 1789	Ind.	Physician	Aug. 22, 1859
Dawson, Wm. C.	Ga.	Jan. 16, 1788	Ga.	Lawyer	May 5, 1856
Deberry, Edmund	N. C.	Aug. 14, 1787	N. C.	Ag'cult'ist	Dec. 12, 1859
Denny, Harmar	Pa.	1794	Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 29, 1852
Dickerson, Philemon	N. J.	1792	N. J.	Lawyer	Dec. 10, 1862
Dickson, David	Pa.	1788	Miss.	Unknown	1836
Doubladay, U. F.	N. Y.	1794	N. Y.	Journalist	Mar. 11, 1866
Doungole, Geo. C.	Va.	1788	Va.	Lawyer	April 27, 1847
Dunlap, Wm. C.	Tenn.	1788	Tenn.	Unknown	1851
Elmer, Valentine	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown	1851
Elmore, Franklin H.	N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1799	S. C.	Lawyer	May 29, 1850
Evans, George	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1797	Me.	Lawyer	April 5, 1867
Everett, Horace	Vt.	1780	Vt.	Lawyer	Jan. 30, 1851
Fairfield, John	Me.	Jan. 30, 1797	Me.	Lawyer	Dec. 24, 1847
Fairlin, Dudley	N. Y.	1788	N. Y.	Unknown	Sept. 26, 1857
Forester, Jno. B.	Tenn.	1788	Tenn.	Unknown	1851
Foster, Sam'l	N. J.	1779	N. J.	Physician	Feb. 21, 1844
French, Richard	Ky.	1788	Ky.	Lawyer	1851
Fry, Jacob, Jr.	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Unknown	1851

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Fuller, Philo C.....	W		N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 16, 1855
Fuller, Wm. K.....	D		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Galbraith, John.....	Pa.		Pa.	Lawyer.	June 15, 1860
Garland, James.....	Va.	1792	Va.	Lawyer.	
Garland, Rice.....	W		Lou.	Lawyer.	
Gholson, Sam'l J.....	Va.		Miss.	Lawyer.	
Gillett, Ransom H.....	N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 24, 1876
Glascok, Thos.....	W		Pa.	Soldier.	May 9, 1841
Graham, James.....	N. C.	Jan. 7, 1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept., 1851
Granger, Francis.....	W Conn.	Dec. 1, 1792	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 28, 1868
Grantland, Seaton.....	W		Ga.	Lawyer.	
Graves, Wm. J.....	W		Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1863
Grayson, Wm. J.....	W	Nov. 2, 1788	S. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 4, 1848
Grennell, George.....	W	Dec. 25, 1786	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 20, 1877
Griffin, John K.....	W		S. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 1, 1841
Haley, Elisha.....	D		Conn.	Unknown.	
Hall, Hiland.....	W	July 20, 1795	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1857
Hall, Joseph.....	D	June 26, 1793	Mass.	Merchant.	1885
Hamer, Thos. L.....	D		Pa.	Ohio.	Dec. 3, 1846
Hammond, Jas. H.....	D	Nov. 15, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 13, 1864
Hannegan, Edw'd A.....	D		Ind.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1859
Hard, Gideon.....	W		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Harlan, James.....	W	June 22, 1800	Ky.	Varied.	Feb. 18, 1863
Harper, James.....	D	1779	Ire'd.	Mechanic.	Mar. 31, 1873
Harrison, Albert G.....	D		Ky.	Mo.	Sept. 7, 1839
Harrison, Sam'l S.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	
Hawes, Albert G.....	D		Ky.	Unknown.	April 14, 1849
Hawkins, Micajah T.....	D		N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 22, 1858
Haynes, Chas.....	D		N. Y.	Ga.	
Hazeltine, Abner.....	W		Pa.	Unknown.	
Heister, William.....	D	1791	Pa.	Ag'cult'st.	Oct. 14, 1853
Henderson, Joseph.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	
Herod, Wm.....	W		Ind.	Lawyer.	
Hoar, Samuel.....	W	May 18, 1778	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 2, 1856
Holsey, Hopkins.....	D	1799	Va.	Ga.	Mar. 31, 1859
Holt, Orrin.....	W		Conn.	Unknown.	
Hopkins, Geo. W.....	D	Feb. 22, 1804	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 24, 1861
Howard, Ben. C.....	D	Nov. 5, 1791	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 6, 1872
Howell, Elias.....	W		N. J.	Ohio.	May —, 1844
Hubley, Edward B.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1866
Hunt, Hiram P.....	W		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Huntington, Abel.....	D	1776	Conn.	N. Y.	May 18, 1858
Huntsman, Edm.....	W		Tenn.	Unknown.	
Ingersoll, Joseph R.....	W		Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 20, 1868
Ingham, Samuel.....	D	Sept. 5, 1793	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Jackson, Jabez.....	D		Ga.	Unknown.	
Jackson, William.....	W	Sept. 6, 1783	Mass.	R.R. Bld'g	Feb. 27, 1855
Janes, Henry F.....	W	Oct. 10, 1792	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1854
Jarvis, Leonard.....	D	1781	Me.	Unknown.	Dec. 18, 1855
Jenifer, Daniel.....	D		Md.	Unknown.	Nov. 13, 1836
Johnson, Care.....	W	Jan. 11, 1793	Tenn.	Lou.	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Henry.....	W	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer.	Feb. 27, 1877
Johnson, Joseph.....	D	Dec. 19, 1785	N. Y.	Ag'cult'st.	Nov. 19, 1850
Johnson, Rich'd M.....	D	Oct. 17, 1781	Ky.	Lawyer.	Nov. 19, 1850
Jones, Benjamin.....	D		Va.	Ohio.	
Jones, Geo. W.....	D		Ind.	Wis.	
Jones, John W.....	D		Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1848
Judson, Andrew T.....	D	Nov. 29, 1784	Conn.	Ohio.	Mar. 17, 1853
Kennon, Wm.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	
Kilgusmith, John.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	
Kilgore, Daniel.....	D		Ohio.	Unknown.	Dec. 12, 1851
Kinnard, Geo. L.....	D	1803	Ind.	Unknown.	Nov. 25, 1836
Lane, Amos.....	D		N. Y.	Ind.	July 18, 1850
Lansing, Garret Y.....	D	1783	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 3, 1862
Laporte, John.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	May 8, 1838
Lawler, Joab.....	W		N. C.	Clergym'n	Aug. 18, 1855
Lawrence, Abbott.....	W	Dec. 16, 1792	Mass.	Merchant.	Aug. 18, 1855
Lay, George W.....	W		N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 28, 1860
Lea, Luke.....	D	Jan. 26, 1782	N. C.	Varied.	June 17, 1851
Lee, Gideon.....	D	1777	N. Y.	Merchant.	Aug. 21, 1841
Lee, Joshua.....	D		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Lee, Thomas.....	D		N. J.	Unknown.	
Leonard, Stephen B.....	D		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Lewis, Dixon H.....	D	Aug. 10, 1802	Va.	Ala.	Oct. 25, 1848
Lincoln, Levi.....	W	Oct. 25, 1782	Mass.	Jurist.	May 29, 1868
Logan, Henry.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	
Love, Thos. C.....	W		N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 17, 1853
Loyall, George.....	D	May 29, 1789	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 4, 1858
Lucas, Edward.....	D		Va.	Unknown.	
Lyon, Francis S.....	D		N. C.	Ala.	1855
McCarty, Jonathan.....	W		Va.	Unknown.	
McComas, Wm.....	D		Va.	Unknown.	
McKay, James J.....	D	1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1853
McKenna, T. M. T.....	W		Pa.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1852
McKeon, John.....	D		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
McKim, Isaac.....	D		Md.	Merchant.	April 1, 1838
McLene, Jeremiah.....	D	1767	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 19, 1837
Mann, Abijah.....	D	Sept. 24, 1793	N. Y.	Merchant.	Sept. 6, 1868
Mann, Job.....	D	Mar. 31, 1795	Pa.	Varied.	
Manning, Rich'd I.....	D	May 1, 1789	S. C.	Unknown.	May 1, 1836
Martin, Joshua L.....	D		Ala.	Lawyer.	Nov. 2, 1856
Mason, John Y.....	D	April 18, 1799	Va.	Lawyer.	Oct. 3, 1859

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Mason, Samson.....	W		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Mason, Moses.....	D		Mass.	Unknown.	June 25, 1866
Mason, Wm.....	D	1791	Conn.	N. Y.	Unknown.
Maury, Abraham F.....	W		Tenn.	Unknown.	July 22, 1848
May, Wm. L.....	D		Ky.	Unknown.	
Mercer, Charles F.....	D	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1858
Miller, Jesse.....	D		Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 20, 1850
Miller, Rutger B.....	D		N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 13, 1877
Milligan, John J.....	W	Dec. 10, 1795	Md.	Lawyer.	
Mittemore, Wm.....	D	1791	N. C.	Physician.	Nov. 27, 1844
Moore, Ely.....	D		N. J.	Journalist.	Jan. 26, 1860
Morgan, Wm. S.....	D	Sept. 7, 1801	Va.	Unknown.	
Morris, Matthias.....	W		Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 9, 1839
Muhlenberg, H. A.....	D	May 13, 1782	Pa.	Clergym'n	Aug. 12, 1844
Owens, Geo. W.....	W		Ga.	Lawyer.	1856
Page, Sherman.....	D		Conn.	N. Y.	Unknown.
Parker, James.....	D	Mar. 1, 1776	N. J.	Account't.	
Parks, Gorham.....	D		Mass.	1793	Lawyer.
Patterson, Wm.....	D		Va.	Ohio.	
Patton, John M.....	D		Pa.	Varied.	Oct. 28, 1858
Pearce, Dutee J.....	D		R. I.	Lawyer.	May 9, 1849
Pearce, Jas. A.....	W	Dec. 14, 1805	D. C.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1862
Pettigrew, Ebenezer.....	W		N. C.	Unknown.	
Peyton, Bailie.....	W		Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Phelps, David.....	D	Nov. 1, 1801	Conn.	Unknown.	June 26, 1857
Phillips, Stephen C.....	W	April 7, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 28, 1869
Pickens, Francis W.....	D	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1869
Pierce, Franklin.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	
Pierson, John J.....	W	Sept. 24, 1794	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 3, 1863
Pinkney, Henry L.....	D	Nov. 2, 1785	N. C.	Tenn.	Lawyer.
Folk, James K.....	D		N. C.	Unknown.	June 15, 1849
Reed, John.....	W		Mass.	Unknown.	Jan. 17, 1863
Recher, Abraham.....	W		N. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Reynolds, John.....	D	Feb. 26, 1788	Pa.	Ill.	May 8, 1865
Reynolds, Joseph.....	D		N. Y.	N. Y.	Unknown.
Richardson, Jno. P.....	D	April 14, 1801	S. C.	S. C.	Jan. 24, 1864
Ripley, Ebenezer W.....	D		N. H.	Lou.	Mar. 2, 1839
Roy, John.....	D		Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1838
Robertson, John.....	W		S. C.	Lawyer.	
Rogers, James.....	D		S. C.	Lawyer.	
Russell, David.....	W	1800	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 24, 1861
Schenck, Ferd. S.....	D	Feb. 11, 1790	N. J.	Physician	May 17, 1860
Seymour, Wm.....	D		Conn.	N. Y.	Unknown.
Shepard, Wm. B.....	W		N. C.	Lawyer.	June 20, 1852
Shields, Ebenezer J.....	W		N. C.	N. C.	Lawyer.
Shinn, Wm. N.....	D		N. J.	Tenn.	May 20, 1846
Sickles, Nicholas.....	D		N. Y.	N. Y.	May 13, 1845
Slade, William.....	D	May 9, 1786	Vt.	Varied.	Jan. 18, 1859
Sloane, Jonathan.....	W		Mass.	Ohio.	Unknown.
Smith, F. O. J.....	D		Me.	Lawyer.	1876
Spangler, David.....	D	Sept. 22, 1793	N. C.	Ohio.	Oct. 18, 1856
Stein, Jesse.....	D	1800	R. I.	Merchant.	May 5, 1847
Sprague, Wm.....	D		N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1856
Standifer, James.....	W		Tenn.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1837
Steele, John N.....	W		Md.	Unknown.	
Storer, Bellamy.....	W	Mar. 9, 1798	Me.	Ohio.	June 1, 1875
Sutherland, Joel B.....	D		Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 15, 1861
Taliaferro, John.....	D		Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Taylor, Wm.....	D	1793	Conn.	N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1843
Thomas, Francis.....	D	Feb. 8, 1799	Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1876
Thomson, John.....	D		Pa.	Physician.	Dec. 2, 1852
Thompson, Waddy.....	W	Sept. 8, 1798	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1868
Towns, Geo. W.....	D	May 4, 1802	Ga.	Lawyer.	July 15, 1854
Toucey, Isaac.....	D	Nov. 5, 1796	Conn.	Lawyer.	July 30, 1869
Turner, James.....	D		Md.	Unknown.	
Turrill, Joel.....	D		Vt.	N. Y.	Dec. 26, 1859
Underwood, J. R.....	W	Oct. 24, 1791	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 23, 1876
Vanderpoel, Aaron.....	D	Feb. 5, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 18, 1870
Vinton, Samuel F.....	W	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May —, 1862
Wagner, David D.....	D		Pa.	Varied.	
Ward, Aaron.....	D	July 5, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1867
Wardell, Dan'l.....	D	May 28, 1791	R. I.	N. Y.	Mar. 27, 1878
Washington, Geo. C.....	W	Aug. 20, 1789	Va.	Varied.	July 17, 1854
Webster, Taylor.....	D		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Weeks, Joseph.....	D		Mass.	N. H.	Unknown.
White, Joseph M.....	D		Ky.	Fla.	Oct. 19, 1839
White, John.....	W		Conn.	Ky.	Sept. 22, 1845
Whittlesey, Elisha.....	W	Oct. 19, 1783	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1863
Whittlesey, Thos. J.....	D		Conn.	Lawyer.	
Wildman, Zalmon.....	D		Conn.	Mechanic.	Dec. 10, 1835
Williams, Lewis.....	D	1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Williams, Sherrod.....	D		Ky.	Unknown.	
Wise, Henry A.....	W	Dec. 3, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1876
Yell, Archibald.....	D		Ky.	Jurist.	Feb. 23, 1847
Young, John.....	W	June 12, 1802	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 23, 1892

Total Representatives, 257. Occupation Unknown, 107. Lawyers, 105. Varied, 9. Merchants, 8. Physicians, 7. Jurists, 6. Agriculturists, 6. Clergymen, 2. Mechanics, 2. Journalists, 2. Soldier, 1. Railroad Builder, 1. Accountant, 1. Foreign Born, 2: Including Ireland, 1; Scotland, 1.

Twenty-fifth Congress of the United States, from 1837 to 1839.

1837—"Sons of Liberty" Rebellion in Canada.

1837—"The Mexico," from Liverpool, Eng., was wrecked on Long Island, with a loss of 108 lives, Jan. 3.

1837—Michigan admitted into the Union, the 26th State, Jan. 26.

1837—The steamer "Ben Sherrod," on the Mississippi river, was wrecked at Natchez, with a loss of 175 lives, May 9.

1837—The steamship "Home" was wrecked in Pamlico Sound, N. C., with the loss of 100 lives, Oct. 9.

1837—The steamer "Monmouth," on the Mississippi river, was wrecked, with the loss, of 234 lives.

1837—First railroad opened in Cuba, W. I.

1838—The first steamships of regular lines between New York and Liverpool arrived from England—the "Sirius" and "Great Western"—April 23.

Martin Van Buren, 8th President.

Richard M. Johnson, of Ky., Vice-Pres. John Forsyth, of Ga., Sec'y of State. Levi Woodbury, of N. H., Sec'y of Treas. Joel R. Poinsett, of S. C., Sec'y of War. Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., and Jas. K. Paulding, of N. Y., Sec'ys of Navy. Amos Kendall, of Ky., and John M. Niles, of Conn., Postmasters-General. Benj. F. Butler, of N. Y., and Felix Grundy, of Tenn., Attorneys-General. James K. Polk, of Tenn., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1838—Charleston, S. C., was half-destroyed by fire, 1,158 buildings and \$3,000,000 worth of property having been burned, April 27.

1838—The steamer "Moselle," on the Ohio river, was burned at Cincinnati, with the loss of 131 lives, April 25.

1838—Pennsylvania Hall, at Philadelphia, in which an anti-slavery meeting convened, was burned by a mob, May 17.

1838—Ericsson's improved propeller was first used on the Great Lakes.

1839—Charles Goodyear obtained his first patent for vulcanized (or sulphuretted) india-rubber, Feb. 24.

1839—Harden's package express established between New York and Boston, Mar. 4. Adams' Express was started the next year.

1839—First Normal School in America was opened at Lexington, Mass., July 3.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, William.....	N. C.	1806	Ohio	Lawyer...	July 10, 1879
Bayard, Rich'd H....	Del.	1796	Del.	Lawyer...	Mar. 4, 1868
Benton, Thomas H....	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Black, John.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Jurist....	Aug. 29, 1854
Brown, Bedford.....	N. C.	1795	N. C.	Unknown	Dec. 6, 1870
Buchanan, James.....	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 1, 1868
Calhoun, John C.....	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1768	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 31, 1850
Clay, Clement C.....	Ky.	Dec. 17, 1789	Ala.	Jurist....	Sept. 7, 1866
Clay, Henry.....	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer...	June 29, 1852
Clayton, Thos.....	Del.	Mar. 9, 1758	Del.	Lawyer...	Aug. 21, 1854
Crittenden, Jno. J.....	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 26, 1863
Cuthbert, Alfred.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer...	July 9, 1856
Davis, John.....	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer...	April 19, 1854
Foster, Ephraim H....	Wm. S.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1854
Fulton, Wm. S.....	Md.	June 2, 1793	Ark.	Lawyer...	Oct. 15, 1844
Grundy, Felix.....	Va.	Sept. 11, 1777	Tenn.	Jurist....	Dec. 19, 1840
Hubbard, Henry.....	N. H.	May 3, 1784	N. H.	Lawyer...	June 5, 1857
Kent, Joseph.....	Wd.	.....	Md.	Physician	Nov. 24, 1837
King, John P.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown	.....
King, William R.....	N. C.	April 7, 1788	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
Knight, Nehemiah R.W.	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Banker...	April 19, 1854
Linn, Lewis F.....	Ky.	Nov. 5, 1793	Ky.	Physician	Oct. 3, 1846
Lumpkin, Wilson.....	Va.	Jan. 14, 1783	Ga.	Lawyer...	May 11, 1871
Lyon, Lucius.....	Vt.	.....	Mich.	Surveyor	Sept. 25, 1851
McKean, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	June 23, 1840
Merrick, Wm. D.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	Feb. 5, 1857
Morris, Thos.....	Va.	Jan. 3, 1776	Ohio	Jurist....	Dec. 7, 1844
Mouton, Alex.....	Lou.	Nov. 19, 1804	Lou.	Lawyer...	.....
Nicholas, Rob't C.....	N. J.	.....	Planter	.....	.....
Niles, John M.....	Conn.	1787	Conn.	Varied...	May 31, 1836
Norvell, John.....	Pa.	.....	Mich.	Journalist	April 11, 1850
Parker, Rich'd E.....	Va.	1777	Va.	Jurist....	Nov. 6, 1840
Pierce, Franklin.....	N. H.	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Oct. 8, 1869
Prentiss, Samuel.....	Conn.	Mar. 31, 1782	Vt.	Jurist....	Jan. 15, 1857
Preston, Wm. C.....	Pa.	Dec. 27, 1784	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 22, 1860
Rives, Wm. H.....	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Physician	April 26, 1863
Roane, Wm. H.....	Va.	1788	Va.	Unknown	May 11, 1846
Robbins, Asher P.....	Conn.	Sept. 1757	R. I.	Lawyer...	Feb. 25, 1845
Robinson, John M.....	Ky.	.....	1793 Ill.	Jurist....	April 26, 1843
Ruggles, John.....	Mass.	.....	1790 Me.	Jurist....	June 20, 1874
Sevier, Ambrose H.....	Tenn.	.....	1802 Ark.	Lawyer...	Dec. 21, 1848
Smith, Oliver H.....	N. J.	Oct. 23, 1794	Ind.	Lawyer...	Mar. 19, 1849
Smith, Perry.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer...	.....
Southard, Sam'l L.....	N. Y.	June 9, 1787	N. J.	Jurist....	June 26, 1843
Spence, John S.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown	Oct. 29, 1840
Strange, Robert.....	Va.	Sept. 20, 1796	N. C.	Jurist....	Feb. 10, 1854
Swift, Benjamin.....	N. Y.	April 5, 1781	Vt.	Lawyer...	Nov. 11, 1847
Tallmadge, Nath'l P. D.	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Nov. 2, 1864
Tipton, John.....	Tenn.	Aug. —, 1785	Ind.	Ag'cult'ist	April 5, 1839
Trotter, James F.....	D.	.....	Miss.	Unknown	.....
Walker, Rob't J.....	Pa.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer...	Nov. 11, 1869
Wall, Garret D.....	N. J.	Mar. 10, 1783	N. J.	Lawyer...	Nov. 22, 1850
Webster, Daniel.....	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
White, Hugh L.....	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1773	Tenn.	Jurist....	April 10, 1840
Williams, Reuel.....	Me.	June 2, 1783	Me.	Lawyer...	July 23, 1862
Williams, Thos. H.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Unknown	.....
Wright, Silas.....	Mass.	May 24, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 27, 1847
Young, Rich. M.....	Ky.	.....	Ill.	Jurist....	.....

Total Senators, 58. Lawyers, 30. Jurists, 12. Occupation Unknown, 8. Physicians, 2. Agriculturist, 1. Banker, 1. Journalist, 1. Planter, 1. Surveyor, 1. Varied, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, John Q.....	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1848
Alexander, James.....	Ohio	.....	Ohio	Unknown	Aug. 6, 1846
Allen, Heman.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer...	Dec. 11, 1844
Allen, John W.....	Conn.	.....	1802 Ohio	Unknown	.....
Anderson, Hugh J.....	Tenn.	.....	1801 Me.	Varied...	.....
Andrews, John T.....	N. Y.	.....	1810 N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Atherton, Chas. G.....	N. H.	July 4, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Nov. 15, 1853
Aykriegg, John B.....	N. Y.	.....	N. J.	Unknown	.....
Banks, Linn.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	Jan. 14, 1842

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Beatty, William.....	D.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Beers, Cyrus.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Beirne, Andrew.....	D.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Bell, John.....	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Sept. 10, 1849
Bicknell, Bennet.....	Conn.	.....	1803 N. Y.	Unknown	1863
Biddle, Richard.....	Pa.	Mar. 25, 1796	Pa.	Lawyer...	July 7, 1847
Birdsall, Samuel.....	Pa.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Boad, Wm. Key.....	Ohio	.....	Ohio	Lawyer...	Feb. 17, 1874
Boon, Ratliff.....	N. C.	.....	1781 Ind.	Unknown	Nov. 20, 1844
Borden, Nath'l B.....	Mass.	April 15, 1801	Mass.	Unknown	April 10, 1865
Bouldin, Jas. W.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	.....
Briggs, George N.....	Mass.	April 13, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer...	Sept. 12, 1861
Brodhead, John C.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Bronson, Isaac H.....	N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1802	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 13, 1855
Brynn, Andrew D. W. D.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer...	July 27, 1838
Buchanan, Andrew.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Bynum, Jesse A.....	N. C.	.....	1795 N. C.	Lawyer...	Sept. —, 1868
Calhoun, John.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer...	.....
Calhoun, Wm. B.....	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer...	Nov. 8, 1865
Cambreleng, C. C.....	N. C.	.....	1786 N. Y.	Merchant	April 30, 1862
Campbell, John.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 19, 1845
Campbell, Wm. B.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Aug. 19, 1867
Carter, Timothy J.....	Mass.	.....	Me.	Lawyer...	Mar. 14, 1838
Carter, Wm. B.....	Tenn.	.....	1812 Tenn.	Varied...	April 17, 1848
Casey, Zadok.....	Ga.	.....	1798 Ill.	Clergym'n	Sept. 12, 1862
Chambers, John.....	N. J.	Dec. 4, 1779	Ky.	Lawyer...	Sept. 21, 1852
Chaney, John.....	Md.	.....	1801 Ohio	Unknown	.....
Chapman, Reuben.....	Va.	.....	1806 Ala.	Unknown	.....
Chapman, Wm. W.....	N. Y.	.....	.....	Unknown	.....
Cheatham, Rich'd.....	Tenn.	.....	Iowa	Unknown	.....
Childs, Timothy.....	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	Nov. 8, 1847
Cilley, Jonathan.....	N. H.	July 2, 1802	Me.	Varied...	Feb. 24, 1868
Claborne, J. F. H.....	Miss.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer...	.....
Clarke, John C.....	Conn.	Mar. 8, 1793	N. Y.	Unknown	1852
Cleveland, Jesse F. D.	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown	May 19, 1841
Coffin, Wm. K.....	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer...	.....
Coffin, Isaac D.....	Ohio	.....	Ohio	Unknown	.....
Coles, Walter.....	Va.	.....	1789 Va.	Agricult'ist	Nov. 9, 1857
Conner, Henry W.....	Va.	Aug. —, 1793	N. C.	Unknown	Jan. 15, 1866
Corwin, Thomas.....	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio	Lawyer...	Dec. 18, 1865
Crabb, George W.....	Tenn.	.....	Ala.	Unknown	1847
Craig, Robert.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown	.....
Cranton, Rob't B.....	R. I.	.....	1791 R. I.	Unknown	.....
Crary, Isaac B.....	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer...	May 8, 1864
Crockett, John W.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown	Nov. 24, 1852
Curtis, Edward.....	Vt.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 2, 1856
Cushing, Caleb.....	Mass.	Jan. 7, 1800	Mass.	Jurist....	Jan. 2, 1879
Cushman, Sam'l.....	N. H.	June 8, 1783	N. H.	Lawyer...	May 20, 1851
Darlington, Edw. A.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Davee, Thomas.....	Mass.	Dec. 9, 1797	Me.	Merchant	Dec. 11, 1841
Davies, Edward.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Dawson, Wm. C.....	Ga.	Jan. 4, 1798	Ga.	Unknown	May 5, 1855
Deberry, Edmund.....	N. Y.	Aug. 14, 1787	N. Y.	Agricult'ist	Dec. 12, 1839
DeGraff, John I.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	June 26, 1848
Dennis, John.....	Md.	.....	1807 Md.	Varied...	Nov. 1, 1859
Doty, James D.....	N. Y.	.....	1800 Wis.	Unknown	June 11, 1865
Downing, Charles.....	Va.	.....	Fla.	Unknown	Oct. 24, 1841
Drumgoole, Geo. C.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer...	April 27, 1847
Duncan, Alexander.....	Pa.	.....	1794 Ala.	Physician	Mar. 2, 1852
Dunn, Geo. H.....	Ohio	.....	Ohio	Unknown	.....
Edwards, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Elmore, Franklin H.....	S. C.	Jan. 16, 1799	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 8, 1850
Evans, George.....	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1797	Me.	Lawyer...	April 5, 1867
Everett, Horace.....	Vt.	.....	1789 Vt.	Lawyer...	Jan. 30, 1851
Ewing, John.....	AtSea	.....	Ind.	Merchant	Dec. —, 1857
Farrington, John.....	Me.	Jan. 30, 1797	Me.	Lawyer...	Dec. 24, 1847
Farrington, James.....	N. H.	Oct. —, 1791	N. H.	Physician	Oct. 29, 1859
Fillmore, Millard.....	N. Y.	Jan. 7, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1874
Fletcher, Isaac.....	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown	Oct. 18, 1842
Fletcher, Richard.....	Vt.	Jan. 8, 1788	Mass.	Lawyer...	June 21, 1869
Foster, Henry A.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer...	.....
Fry, Jacob, Jr.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	.....
Gallup, Albert.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	1851
Garland, James.....	Va.	.....	1792 Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Garland, Rice.....	Va.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer...	.....
Gholson, Sam'l J.....	Va.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer...	.....
Giddings, Joshua R. A.	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio	Lawyer...	May 27, 1864

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Glascok, Thos.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Soldier.	May 9, 1841
Goode, Patrick G.	W. Va.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Graham, James.	N. C.	Jan. 1, 1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 1, 1851
Graham, William.	Ind.	Mar. 16, 1782	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 17, 1868
Grant, Abraham P.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Grantland, Seaton.	Va.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Graves, Wm. J.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1848
Gray, Hiram.	N. Y.	April 10, 1802	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Grennell, George.	Mass.	Dec. 25, 1786	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 20, 1877
Griffin, John K.	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 1, 1841
Haley, Elisha.	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Hall, Hiland.	Vt.	July 20, 1795	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1885
Halstead, William.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Hamer, Thos. L.	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 3, 1846
Hammond, Robt' H.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Harlan, James.	Ky.	June 22, 1800	Ky.	Varied.	Feb. 18, 1863
Harper, Alexander.	Ind.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Harrison, Albert G.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Sept. 7, 1839
Hastings, Wm. S.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	Jan. 17, 1842
Hawes, Richard.	Va.	Feb. 6, 1797	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Hawkins, Micajah T.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 22, 1858
Haynes, Chas. E.	Va.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Henry, Thomas.	Ind.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	July 27, 1849
Herod, Wm.	W. Va.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Hoffman, Ogden.	N. Y.	May 3, 1793	Y. Va.	Lawyer.	May 1, 1856
Holsey, Hopkins.	Va.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 31, 1839
Holt, Orrin.	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Hopkins, Geo. W.	Va.	Feb. 22, 1804	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1861
Howard, Ben. C.	Md.	Nov. 5, 1791	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 6, 1872
Hubble, Edward B.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1856
Hunter, Robt' M. T.	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Hunter, Wm. H.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Ingham, Samuel.	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Jackson, Jabez.	Ga.	Sept. 5, 1793	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Jackson, Thos. B.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Jenifer, Daniel.	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	Dec. 18, 1855
Johnson, Henry.	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Joseph.	N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1785	Va.	Agricult.	Feb. 27, 1877
Johnson, Wm. C.	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	April 16, 1860
Jones, Geo. W.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Jones, John W.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Jones, Nathaniel.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Surveyor.	July 21, 1866
Keim, George M.	Pa.	Mar. 23, 1805	Pa.	Varied.	June 10, 1861
Kemble, Gouverneur.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Varied.	Sept. 2, 1875
Kennedy, John P.	Md.	Oct. 25, 1795	Md.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1870
Kilgusmith, John.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Kilgore, Daniel.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	Dec. 12, 1851
Lawley, Joab.	N. C.	June 12, 1796	Ala.	Clergym'n	May 8, 1838
Leadbetter, Dan'l P.	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Legare, Hugh S.	S. C.	Jan. 2, 1797	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 20, 1843
Lewis, Dixon H.	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Ala.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1848
Lincoln, Levi.	Mass.	Oct. 25, 1782	Mass.	Jurist.	May 29, 1868
Logan, Henry.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Loomis, Andrew W.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Loomis, Arphaxad.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Lyon, Francis S.	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
McClellan, Abraham.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
McClellan, Robert.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 7, 1860
McClure, Charles.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 8, 1846
McKay, James J.	N. C.	1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1853
McKenna, T. M. T.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1852
McKin, Isaac.	Md.	.....	Md.	Merchant.	Apr. 1, 1838
Mallory, Francis.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 26, 1860
Martin, Joshua L.	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	Nov. 2, 1856
Martin, Richard P.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Mason, James M.	Va.	Nov. 3, 1798	Va.	Lawyer.	April 28, 1871
Mason, Samson.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Mauray, Abraham P.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	July 22, 1848
Maxwell, John P. B.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	Nov. 14, 1845
May, Wm. L.	Ky.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	.....
Menifee, Rich'd H.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Feb. 21, 1841
Mercer, Charles F.	Va.	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1858
Miller, John.	Ohio.	.....	Mo.	Soldier.	Mar. 18, 1846
Milligan, John J.	Md.	Dec. 10, 1795	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Mitchell, Chas. F.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Montgomery, Wm.	N. C.	1791	N. C.	Physician.	Nov. 27, 1844
Moore, Ely.	N. J.	.....	N. Y.	Journalist.	Jan. 26, 1860
Morgan, Wm. S.	Va.	Sept. 7, 1801	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Morris, Calvary.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Morris, Matthias.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 9, 1839
Morris, Sam'l W.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 25, 1847
Muhlenberg, H. A.	Pa.	May 13, 1782	Pa.	Clergym'n	Aug. 12, 1844
Murray, John L.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Naylor, Chas.	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1806	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1872
Noble, Wm. H.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Noyes, Joseph C.	Me.	.....	Me.	Merchant.	Feb. 21, 1850
Ogle, Geo.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1841
Owens, Geo. W.	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Palmer, John.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 8, 1840
Parker, Amasa J.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Parmenter, William.	Mass.	Mar. 30, 1789	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 25, 1866

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Parris, Virgil D.	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	June 14, 1870
Patterson, Wm.	N. H.	June 4, 1789	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 18, 1838
Fatton, John M.	Va.	.....	Va.	Varied.	Oct. 29, 1858
Paynter, Lemuel.	Del.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Peck, Luther C.	Conn.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1862
Pennybacker, I. S.	N. C.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Feb. 16, 1876
Petriken, David.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 12, 1847
Phelps, Launcelot.	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 1, 1847
Phillips, Stephen C.	Mass.	Nov. 1, 1801	Mass.	Varied.	June 26, 1857
Pickens, Francis W.	S. C.	April 7, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1869
Polk, James Arnold.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Pope, John.	Va.	Nov. 2, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer.	June 15, 1855
Potts, David.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	July 12, 1845
Pratt, Zadok.	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1790	N. Y.	Mechanic.	Oct. 28, 1839
Prentiss, John H.	Mass.	Nov. 17, 1784	N. Y.	Journalist.	Jan. 17, 1863
Priest, Sergeant S. W.	N. C.	Sept. 30, 1808	Miss.	Lawyer.	April 6, 1871
Putnam, Harvey.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	July 1, 1850
Randolph, Jos. F.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	Sept. 21, 1855
Rariden, James.	Ky.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	Mar. 20, 1873
Reed, John.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Reilly, Luther.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Physician.	.....
Rencher, Abraham.	N. O.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Reynolds, Samuel S. W.	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1870
Richardson, Jno. P.	S. C.	April 14, 1801	S. C.	Unknown.	Nov. 24, 1864
Ridgway, James.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Ripley, Eleazar W.	N. H.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1839
Rives, Francis E.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 30, 1861
Robertson, John.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Robinson, Edward.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Varied.	Feb. 20, 1857
Roswell, Edward.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Russell, David.	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 22, 1861
Saltonstall, L.	Mass.	June 13, 1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 8, 1845
Sawyer, Samuel T.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 29, 1865
Sergeant, John.	Pa.	Dec. 5, 1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1852
Shepherd, Daniel.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Shepard, Charles.	N. C.	Dec. 5, 1807	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 31, 1843
Shiel, Matthias.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Shields, Aug. H.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Shields, Ebenezer J. W.	Ga.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	May 20, 1846
Sibley, Mark H.	Mass.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 8, 1852
Slade, William.	Vt.	May 9, 1786	Vt.	Varied.	Jan. 18, 1859
Smith, F. O. J.	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Snyder, Adam W.	Ill.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	May 14, 1842
Southgate, Wm. W.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Spencer, James B.	N. C.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 16, 1848
Stanley, Edward.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1872
Stone, William.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Stratton, Chas. C.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1859
Stuart, Archibald.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Swearingen, Henry.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Tallafarro, John.	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Taylor, Wm. F.	Pa.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Thomas, Francis.	Md.	Feb. 3, 1790	Md.	Physician.	Sept. 6, 1843
Thompson, Waddy.	S. C.	Sept. 8, 1798	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1876
Tillinghast, Jos. L.	Mass.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1868
Titus, Obadiah.	Pa.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1844
Toland, George W.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Toucey, Isaac.	Conn.	Nov. 5, 1796	Conn.	Lawyer.	July 30, 1869
Town, George W.	Ga.	May 4, 1802	Ga.	Lawyer.	July 15, 1854
Turney, Hopkins L.	Tenn.	Oct. 3, 1797	Tenn.	Varied.	Aug. 1, 1857
Underwood, J. R.	Va.	Oct. 24, 1791	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 3, 1876
Vail, Henry.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 25, 1833
Vandever, Abraham.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 21, 1839
Wagner, David D.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Webster, Taylor.	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Weeks, Joseph.	Mass.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
White, Albert S.	N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1803	Ind.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1864
White, John. ....	.....	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1845
Whittlesey, Elisha.	Conn.	Oct. 19, 1783	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1863
Whittlesey, Thos. T.	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Williams, Chris. H.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Jared W.	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 29, 1864
Williams, Joseph L.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Lewis.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Williams, Sherrod.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Wise, Henry A.	Va.	Dec. 3, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1876
Word, Thomas J.	N. C.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
Worthington, J. T. H.	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	April 27, 1849
Yell, Archibald.	Ky.	.....	Ark.	Jurist.	Feb. 23, 1847
Yorke, Thomas J.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....

Total Representatives, 260. Occupation Unknown, 111. Lawyers, 110. Varied, 13. Merchants, 5. Physicians, 5. Jurists, 4. Agriculturists, 3. Clergymen, 3. Journalists, 2. Soldiers, 2. Mechanic, 1. Surveyor, 1. Foreign Born, 4: Including Ireland, 3; At Sea, 1.



Twenty-sixth Congress of the United States, from 1839 to 1841.

- 1839—The Whig party made its first nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States, Dec. 4. Harrison and Tyler were nominated and elected.
- 1839—First wheat shipped eastward from Chicago, Ill., by way of the Lakes—78 bu.
- 1839—First carpet-weaving power loom invented and put in operation.
- 1839—Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y., patented a machine to make 50 complete spikes a minute.
- 1839—The Mormons, driven from Missouri, founded the city of Nauvoo, Ill.
- 1840—Six topers at Baltimore, Md., founded the famous temperance society known as "Washingtonians," April 2.
- 1840—The population of the United States was 17,069,453.

Martin Van Buren, 8th President.

Richard M. Johnson, of Ky., Vice-Pres. John Forsyth, of Ga., Sec'y of State. Levi Woodbury, of N. H., Sec'y of Treas. Joel R. Poinsett, of S. C., Sec'y of War. Jas. K. Paulding, of N. Y., Sec'y of Navy. Amos Kendall, of Ky., and John M. Niles, of Conn., Postmasters-General. Felix Grundy, of Tenn., and Henry D. Gilpin, of Pa., Attorneys-General. Robt M. T. Hunter, of Va., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1840—First "Commercial College" in America was opened at Boston.
- 1841—Imprisonment for debt abolished in the United States, so far as liability to the Government was concerned.
- 1841—The ocean steamship President sailed from New York for England, March 13, and was never heard from afterward; 109 persons perished.
- 1841—The New York Tribune, with 500 subscribers, was first issued, by Horace Greeley, April 10.
- 1841—The city of Cartago, in Costa Rica, Central America, had 2,900 houses, out of 3,000, destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 2, including six out of seven churches.
- 1841—The Bank of Pennsylvania suspended.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, William.....D	N. C.	1806	Ohio	Lawyer...	July 10, 1879
Anderson, Alex.....D	Tenn.	1806	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Mar. 16, 1845
Bates, Isaac.....D	Mass.	May 14, 1796	Del.	Lawyer...	Mar. 4, 1868
Bayard, Rickd.....W	Del.	1796	Mo.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Conn.	Lawyer...	April 8, 1840
Betts, Thaddeus.....W	Conn.	1795	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 6, 1870
Brown, Bedford.....D	N. C.	1795	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 1, 1868
Buchanan, James.....D	Pa.	April 23, 1791	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 31, 1850
Calhoun, John C.....D	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer...	July 13, 1859
Choate, Rufus.....W	Mass.	Oct. 17, 1790	Ala.	Jurist...	Sept. 7, 1866
Clay, Clement C.....D	Va.	Dec. 17, 1789	Ky.	Lawyer...	June 29, 1832
Clay, Henry.....W	Va.	April 12, 1777	Del.	Lawyer...	Aug. 21, 1854
Clayton, Thos.....D	Del.	Mar. 9, 1758	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 26, 1863
Crittenden, Jno. J.....D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ga.	Lawyer...	July 9, 1856
Cuthbert, Alfred.....D	Ga.	1792	Mass.	Lawyer...	April 19, 1854
Davis, John.....W	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	R. I.	Lawyer...	Jan. 29, 1844
Dixon, Nathan F.....W	Conn.	Jan. 2, 1776	Ala.	Lawyer...	Aug. 15, 1844
Fulton, Wm. S.....D	N. C.	Sept. 5, 1804	N. C.	Lawyer...	Aug. 11, 1875
Graham, Wm. A.....W	Va.	Sept. 11, 1777	Tenn.	Jurist...	Dec. 19, 1840
Grundy, Felix.....D	Va.	1795	Miss.	Lawyer...	1857
Henderson, John.....W	N. H.	May 3, 1784	N. H.	Lawyer...	June 5, 1857
Hubbard, Henry.....D	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1788	Conn.	Jurist...	Nov. 1, 1847
Huntington, J. W.....W	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1788	Conn.	Jurist...	Nov. 1, 1847
Kerr, John L.....W	Conn.	Jan. 15, 1790	Ala.	Ag'cult'ist.	April 18, 1853
King, William B.....D	N. C.	April 7, 1786	R. I.	Banker...	April 19, 1854
Knight, Nehemiah R.....W	R. I.	Dec. 31, 1780	R. I.	Physician.	Oct. 3, 1843
Linn, Lewis F.....D	Ky.	Nov. 5, 1796	Mo.	Physician.	Oct. 3, 1843
Lumpkin, Wilson.....D	Va.	Jan. 14, 1783	Ga.	Lawyer...	1871
Mangum, Willie P.....W	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist...	Sept. 14, 1861
Merrick, Wm. D.....W	Md.	Nov. 19, 1804	Md.	Unknown.	Feb. 5, 1857
Mouton, Alex.....W	La.	Nov. 19, 1804	La.	Unknown.	Feb. 5, 1857
Nicholas, Robt C.....D	La.	Nov. 19, 1804	La.	Unknown.	Feb. 5, 1857
Nicholson, A. O. P.....D	Tenn.	Aug. 31, 1808	Tenn.	Varied...	Mar. 23, 1876
Norvell, John.....D	Pa.	1795	Mich.	Journalist	April 11, 1850
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist...	Mar. 25, 1855
Pierce, Franklin.....D	N. H.	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Oct. 8, 1869
Porter, Augustus S.....W	N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1798	Mich.	Lawyer...	1857
Prentiss, Samuel.....W	N. Y.	Mar. 31, 1782	Vt.	Lawyer...	1857
Preston, Wm. C.....D	Pa.	Dec. 27, 1794	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 22, 1860
Rives, Wm. C.....D	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Lawyer...	April 26, 1868
Roane, Wm. H.....D	Va.	1788	Va.	Unknown.	May 11, 1845
Robinson, John M.....D	Ky.	1793	Ill.	Jurist...	April 26, 1843
Ruggles, John.....D	Mass.	1790	Me.	Jurist...	June 20, 1874
Sevier, Ambrose H.....D	Tenn.	1802	Ark.	Lawyer...	Dec. 21, 1848
Smith, Oliver H.....W	N. J.	Oct. 23, 1794	Conn.	Lawyer...	Mar. 19, 1849
Smith, Perry.....D	Conn.	1794	Conn.	Lawyer...	Mar. 19, 1849
Southard, Sam'l L.....W	N. J.	June 9, 1787	N. J.	Jurist...	June 26, 1842
Spence, John S.....D	Md.	1795	Md.	Unknown.	Oct. 29, 1840
Strange, Robert.....D	Va.	Sept. 20, 1796	N. C.	Jurist...	Feb. 10, 1854
Sturgeon, Daniel.....D	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1789	Pa.	Unknown.	July 3, 1878
Tallmadge, Nath'l P.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Nov. 2, 1864
Tappan, Benjamin.....D	Mass.	May 25, 1773	Ohio	Varied...	April 12, 1857
Walker, Robt J.....D	Pa.	July 19, 1801	Miss.	Lawyer...	Nov. 11, 1863
Wall, Garret D.....D	N. J.	Mar. 10, 1783	N. J.	Lawyer...	Nov. 22, 1850
Webster, Daniel.....W	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
White, Albert S.....W	N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1803	Ind.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1864
White, Hugh L.....D	N. C.	Oct. 30, 1773	Tenn.	Jurist...	April 10, 1840
Williams, Rouel.....D	Me.	June 2, 1783	Me.	Lawyer...	July 23, 1862
Wright, Silas.....D	Mass.	May 24, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 27, 1847
Young, Rich. M.....D	Ky.	1795	Ill.	Jurist...	1857

Total Senators, 60. Lawyers, 35. Jurists, 13. Occupation Unknown, 5. Varied, 2. Agriculturist, 1. Banker, 1. Journalist, 1. Physician, 1. Planter, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, John Q.....W	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1848
Alford, Julius C.....W	Ga.	1802	Ga.	Lawyer...	1857
Allen, John W.....W	Conn.	1802	Ohio	Unknown.	1857
Allen, Judson.....D	Conn.	1802	N. Y.	Unknown.	1857
Anderson, Hugh J.....D	Mass.	1801	Me.	Varied...	1857
Anderson Simeon H.....W	Ky.	Mar. 2, 1802	Ky.	Lawyer...	Aug. 11, 1840
Andrews, Landaff W.....D	Ky.	Feb. 12, 1803	Ky.	Lawyer...	1857
Atterton, Chas. G.....D	N. H.	July 4, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Nov. 15, 1853
Baker, Osmynd.....W	Mass.	May 18, 1800	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 9, 1875

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Banks, Linn.....D	Va.	1795	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 14, 1842
Barnard, Dan. D.....W	Mass.	July 16, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 24, 1861
Beatty, William.....D	Ire'd.	1795	Pa.	Unknown.	1857
Belrne, Andrew.....D	Ire'd.	1795	Va.	Unknown.	1857
Bell, John.....W	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Sept. 10, 1869
Biddle, Richard.....W	Pa.	Mar. 25, 1796	Pa.	Lawyer...	July 7, 1847
Black, Edw'd J.....D	S. C.	1806	Ga.	Lawyer...	1846
Blackwell, Julius W.....W	Va.	1806	Conn.	Lawyer...	1846
Boardman, Wm. W.....W	Conn.	Oct. 10, 1794	Conn.	Lawyer...	1846
Bond, Wm. Key.....W	Id.	1802	Ohio	Lawyer...	Feb. 17, 1874
Botts, John M.....W	S. C.	Sept. 16, 1802	Va.	Varied...	Jan. 8, 1869
Boyd, Linn.....W	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Ag'cult'ist.	Dec. 16, 1859
Breckenridge, H. M.....W	N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	Unknown.	1857
Brewster, David P.....D	N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Feb. 19, 1876
Briggs, George N.....W	Conn.	April 13, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer...	Sept. 12, 1861
Brockway, John H.....W	Conn.	1796	Conn.	Lawyer...	1859
Brown, Aaron V.....D	Va.	Aug. 15, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1859
Brown, Albert G.....D	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Lawyer...	1840
Brown, Anson.....W	N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	June 14, 1840
Burke, Edmund.....D	Vt.	Jan. 23, 1809	N. H.	Varied...	1840
Butler, Wm. O.....D	Ky.	1793	Ky.	Lawyer...	1857
Butler, Samson H.....D	S. C.	1793	S. C.	Unknown.	1857
Bynum, Jesse A.....W	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer...	Nov. 8, 1865
Calhoun, Wm. B.....D	S. C.	1796	S. C.	Lawyer...	Nov. 8, 1865
Campbell, John.....W	Tenn.	1796	Tenn.	Lawyer...	May 19, 1845
Campbell, Wm. B.....W	Ind.	1796	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Aug. 19, 1867
Carr, John.....D	Ind.	1796	Ind.	Unknown.	Jan. 20, 1845
Carroll, James.....D	Md.	1796	Md.	Unknown.	1845
Carter, Wm. B.....W	Tenn.	1812	Tenn.	Varied...	April 17, 1848
Cass, Zadok.....D	Ill.	1798	Ill.	Unknown.	Sept. 12, 1862
Chapman, Reuben.....D	Va.	1806	Ala.	Unknown.	1840
Chapman, Wm. W.....W	Va.	1806	Iowa.	Unknown.	1840
Chinn, Thos. W.....W	Ky.	1806	La.	Unknown.	1840
Chittenden, Thos. C.....W	Mass.	1793	N. Y.	Unknown.	1852
Clarke, John C.....D	Conn.	Mar. 8, 1793	N. Y.	Unknown.	1852
Clifford, Nathan.....D	N. H.	Aug. 18, 1803	Me.	Jurist...	July 25, 1881
Cobles, Walter.....D	Va.	1793	Va.	Ag'cult'ist.	Nov. 9, 1857
Colquitt, Walter T.....W	Va.	Aug. 27, 1793	Ga.	Varied...	Mar. 7, 1835
Conner, Henry W.....D	Va.	Aug. 1793	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 15, 1866
Cooper, James.....W	Md.	May 8, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer...	Mar. 1, 1863
Cooper, Mark A.....D	Ga.	1810	Ga.	Lawyer...	1863
Cooper, Wm. R.....D	Ky.	1794	N. J.	Unknown.	1863
Corwin, Thomas.....W	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio	Lawyer...	Dec. 18, 1865
Craig, George W.....W	Tenn.	1794	Ala.	Unknown.	1847
Craig, Robert W.....W	Tenn.	1794	Va.	Unknown.	1847
Cranston, Robt B.....D	R. I.	1791	R. I.	Unknown.	1847
Crary, Isaac E.....D	Conn.	1791	Mich.	Lawyer...	May 8, 1854
Crockett, John W.....W	Tenn.	1791	Tenn.	Unknown.	Nov. 24, 1852
Cross, Edward.....D	Tenn.	1791	Ark.	Jurist...	1852
Curtis, Edward.....W	Vt.	1791	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 2, 1856
Cushing, Caleb.....W	Mass.	Jan. 7, 1800	Mass.	Jurist...	Jan. 2, 1879
Dane, Amasa.....D	Mass.	1797	N. Y.	Unknown.	Dec. 11, 1841
Davee, Thomas.....D	Mass.	Dec. 9, 1797	Me.	Unknown.	1841
Davies, Edward.....W	Ky.	1801	Ky.	Unknown.	1841
Davis, Garrett.....W	Pa.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer...	Sept. 22, 1872
Davis, John W.....D	Pa.	1788	Pa.	Varied...	April 1, 1878
Dawson, Wm. C.....W	Pa.	July 17, 1799	Ind.	Physician.	Aug. 22, 1869
Deady, Edmund.....W	Ga.	Jan. 4, 1798	Ga.	Lawyer...	May 5, 1856
Dellatt, James.....W	N. C.	Aug. 14, 1787	N. C.	Ag'cult'ist.	Dec. 12, 1859
Dennis, John.....W	Md.	1787	Ala.	Lawyer...	Dec. 21, 1848
Dickerson, Philemon D	N. J.	1792	N. J.	Jurist...	Nov. 1, 1859
Doane, William.....D	Me.	1792	Ohio.	Unknown.	Dec. 10, 1862
Dodge, Aug. C.....D	Me.	Jan. 2, 1812	Iowa.	Unknown.	Nov. 20, 1883
Doe, Nicholas B.....W	N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	Unknown.	1856
Doig, Andrew W.....D	N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	Varied...	1856
Doty, James P.....D	N. Y.	1800	Wis.	Unknown.	June 11, 1865
Downing, Charles.....D	N. Y.	1800	Fla.	Unknown.	Oct. 24, 1841
Dromgoole, Geo. C.....D	Va.	1800	Va.	Lawyer...	April 27, 1847
Duncan, Alexander.....W	N. Y.	1800	Ohio.	Physician	Mar. 2, 1852
Earl, Nehemiah H.....D	N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	Unknown.	1852
Eastman, Ira A.....D	N. H.	1800	N. H.	Lawyer...	1852
Edwards, John.....W	Conn.	1800	Pa.	Unknown.	1852
Ely, John.....D	Conn.	1800	N. Y.	Unknown.	1852
Evans, George.....D	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1797	Me.	Lawyer...	April 5, 1867
Everett, Horace.....W	N. Y.	1780	Vt.	Lawyer...	Jan. 30, 1851
Fillmore, Millard.....W	N. Y.	Jan. 7, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1874
Fine, John.....D	N. Y.	Aug. 26, 1784	N. Y.	Jurist...	Jan. 4, 1867
Fisher, Charles.....D	N. C.	Oct. 20, 1789	N. C.	Lawyer...	May 7, 1849

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Fletcher, Isaac.....A-M	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	Oct. 19, 1842
Floyd, John G.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Formance, Joseph.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Galbraith, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Garland, James.....D	Va.	.....1792	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Garland, Rice.....W	Va.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.	.....
Gates, Seth M.....A	N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1840	N. Y.	Varied.	Sept. 1, 1877
Gentry, Meredith P. W	N. C.	.....1811	N. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 3, 1866
Gerry, James.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Giddings, Joshua R. W	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1864
Goggin, Wm. L.....W	Va.	May 31, 1807	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 5, 1870
Goode, Patrick G.....W	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Graham, James.....W	N. C.	Jan. —, 1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. —, 1851
Granger, Francis.....W	Conn.	Dec. 1, 1792	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 28, 1868
Graves, Wm. J.....W	Pa.	.....1805	Pa.	Lawyer.	Sept. 27, 1848
Green, Willis.....W	Va.	.....	Ky.	Surveyor.	.....
Griffin, John K.....W	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 1, 1841
Grinnell, Moses H.....W	Mass.	Mar. 3, 1803	N. Y.	Merchant.	Nov. 24, 1877
Habersham, R. W.....D	Vt.	.....1786	Ga.	Lawyer.	Dec. 2, 1842
Hall, Hiland.....W	Vt.	July 20, 1795	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1885
Hammond, Robt H. D	Vt.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hand, Augustus C.....W	Vt.	.....1806	Pa.	Unknown.	Dec. 18, 1876
Hastings, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 23, 1856
Hastings, Wm. S.....W	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	June 17, 1842
Hawes, Richard.....W	Va.	Feb. 6, 1797	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Hawkins, Micajah T. D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 22, 1858
Henry, Thomas.....W	Ire'd.	.....1785	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 27, 1849
Hill, John.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Hill, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Hillen, Solomon.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Hoffman, Ogden.....W	N. Y.	May 3, 1793	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 1, 1856
Hollman, Joel.....D	Va.	Oct. 1, 1799	Va.	Lawyer.	Aug. 5, 1844
Holmes, Isaac E.....D	S. C.	April 6, 1796	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1867
Holt, Hines.....—	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Hook, Enos.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hopkins, Geo. W.....D	Va.	Feb. 22, 1804	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1861
Howard, T. A.....D	S. C.	Nov. 14, 1797	Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 16, 1844
Hubbard, David.....D	Va.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Hunt, Hiram P.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hunter, Robt M. T.....D	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Jackson, Thos. B.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
James, Francis.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Jamerson, John.....D	Ky.	.....	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Jenifer, Daniel.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Johnson, Cave.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 11, 1793	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 13, 1866
Johnson, Joseph.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1785	Va.	Agricult.	Feb. 27, 1877
Johnson, Wm. C.....W	Pa.	.....1806	Pa.	Lawyer.	April 16, 1860
Johnston, Charles.....W	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Jones, John W.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1848
Jones, Nathaniel.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Surveyor.	July 21, 1866
Klein, George M.....D	Pa.	Mar. 23, 1805	Va.	Varied.	June 10, 1861
Kemble, Gouverneur.....D	N. Y.	.....1780	N. Y.	Varied.	Sept. 2, 1875
Kempshall, Thos.....W	Eng'd	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 14, 1865
Kille, Joseph.....D	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
King, T. Butler.....W	Mass.	Aug. 27, 1804	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1864
Lane, Henry S.....R	Ky.	Feb. 24, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer.	June 18, 1881
Lawrence, Abbott.....W	Mass.	Dec. 16, 1792	Mass.	Merchant.	Aug. 18, 1855
Leadbetter, Dan'l P. D	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	June 10, 1844
Leet, Isaac.....D	Pa.	.....1802	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Leonard, Stephen B. D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Ala.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1848
Lincoln, Levi.....W	Mass.	Oct. 25, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 29, 1868
Lowell, Joshua A.....D	Mass.	Mar. 20, 1801	Me.	Lawyer.	Mar. 13, 1874
Lucas, William.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
McCarty, Wm. M.....W	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
McClellan, Abraham.....D	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
McClure, Charles.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 8, 1846
McClulloch, George.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
McKay, James J.....D	N. C.	.....1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1853
Mallory, Francis.....W	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 26, 1860
Mallory, Meredith.....D	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Marchand, Albert G. D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 5, 1848
Marvin, Richard F. W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Mason, Samson.....W	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Medill, William.....D	Del.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1865
Mercer, Charles F.....D	Va.	June 6, 1778	Va.	Lawyer.	May 4, 1858
Miller, John.....D	Ohio.	.....	Mo.	Soldier.	Mar. 18, 1846
Mitchell, Chas. F.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Montanya, J. De La.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Montgomery, Wm. D.....D	N. C.	.....1791	N. C.	Physician.	Nov. 27, 1844
Moore, John.....W	Va.	.....1788	Lou.	Unknown.	June 17, 1867
Morgan, Christoph'r. W	N. Y.	June 4, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 3, 1877
Morris, Calvary.....W	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Morris, Sam'l W.....D	Pa.	.....1788	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 25, 1847
Morrow, Jere.....D	Pa.	.....1770	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Munroe, James.....W	Va.	.....	N. Y.	Soldier.	.....1870
Naylor, Chas.....W	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1806	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1872
Newhard, Peter.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Nisbet, Eugenius A. W	Ga.	.....1803	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 18, 1871
Ogle, Charles.....W	Pa.	.....1798	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1841
Osborne, Thos. B.....W	Conn.	.....1797	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1869
Palen, Rufus.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	April 26, 1841
Parmenter, Wm.....D	Mass.	Mar. 30, 1789	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 25, 1866
Parris, Virgil D.....D	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	June 14, 1874
Parish, Isaac.....D	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Payson, Benjamin.....D	Conn.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Peck, Luther C.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 16, 1876
Petiken, David.....D	S. C.	April 7, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1869
Pickens, Francis W. D	Va.	.....1770	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 12, 1845
Pope, John.....D	Mass.	April 17, 1784	N. Y.	Journalist.	June 26, 1864
Prentiss, John H.....D	Pa.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Sept. 5, 1847
Proffit, George H.....W	Pa.	June 12, 1810	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 17, 1840
Ramsay, Wm. S.....D	Mass.	.....1789	Mass.	Lawyer.	Oct. 14, 1857
Randall, Benjamin.....D	N. J.	.....1803	N. J.	Lawyer.	Mar. 20, 1873
Randolph, Jos. F.....W	Ky.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Rariden, James.....W	N. C.	.....1808	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Raynor, Kenneth.....W	Mass.	.....1781	Mass.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1860
Reed, John.....D	Pa.	Feb. 26, 1788	Ill.	Jurist.	May 8, 1865
Reynolds, John.....D	N. C.	Dec. 24, 1800	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1876
Rhett, Robt B.....D	N. C.	.....1783	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Ridgway, Joseph.....D	Va.	.....1783	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 30, 1861
Rives, Francis E.....D	Del.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	Oct. 28, 1843
Robinson, Thomas.....D	Conn.	.....1787	N. Y.	Lawyer.	May 23, 1857
Rogers, Edward.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Rogers, James.....D	Mass.	.....1800	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 24, 1861
Russell, David.....W	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Ryals, Daniel B.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Saltonstall, L.....D	Va.	.....1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 5, 1859
Samuel, Green B.....D	Pa.	Dec. 5, 1779	Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1852
Sargent, John.....W	N. H.	.....1787	N. H.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1843
Shaw, Tristram.....D	N. C.	Dec. 5, 1807	N. C.	Unknown.	Oct. 31, 1843
Shepard, Charles.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	May 18, 1846
Simonton, William.....W	Pa.	.....	Vt.	Varied.	Jan. 18, 1859
Smith, Albert.....D	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1793	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 29, 1869
Smith, John.....D	Mass.	Aug. 14, 1789	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 26, 1858
Smith, Thomas.....D	Pa.	.....1800	Ind.	Mechanic.	.....
Smith, Truman.....W	Conn.	Nov. 27, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Stanly, Edward.....W	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1872
Starkweather, D. A. D	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Steenrod, Lewis.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Storrs, Wm. L.....D	Conn.	Mar. 25, 1790	Ohio.	Unknown.	June 25, 1861
Strong, Theron R.....D	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Stuart, John T.....W	Ky.	Nov. 10, 1807	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1885
Sumter, Thos. D.....D	Pa.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Swearingen, Henry.....D	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Sweeney, George.....D	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Taliaferro, John.....D	Va.	.....1798	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Talbot, Jonathan.....D	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Thomas, Francis.....D	Me.	Feb. 3, 1799	Me.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1876
Thomas, Philip F.....D	Me.	Sept. 12, 1810	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Thompson, Jacob.....D	N. C.	May 15, 1810	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....
Thompson, John B. W	Ky.	.....1810	Ky.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1874
Thompson, Waddy.....W	S. C.	Sept. 8, 1798	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 23, 1868
Tillinghast, Jos. L. W	Mass.	.....1791	R. I.	Unknown.	Dec. 30, 1844
Toland, George W.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Triplett, Philip.....W	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Trumbull, Joseph.....W	Conn.	Dec. 7, 1782	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Turney, Hopkins L. D	Tenn.	Oct. 3, 1797	Tenn.	Varied.	Aug. 1, 1857
Underwood, J. R.....W	Va.	Oct. 24, 1791	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 23, 1876
Vanderpool, Aaron.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 5, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 18, 1870
Vroom, Peter D.....D	N. J.	.....1791	N. J.	Lawyer.	Nov. 15, 1873
Wagner, David D.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	.....
Warner, Peter J.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Warren, Lot.....W	Ga.	Oct. 30, 1797	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Watterson, H. M.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 23, 1811	Tenn.	Journalist.	.....
Weller, John B.....D	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1855
White, Edward D.....W	Tenn.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.	April 3, 1847
White, John.....D	Pa.	.....1805	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1845
Wick, Wm. W.....D	Pa.	Feb. 23, 1796	Ind.	Varied.	May 19, 1868
Williams, Chris. H. W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Henry.....D	Mass.	Nov. —, 1804	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Williams, Jared W. D	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 29, 1864
Williams, Joseph L. W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Lewis.....D	N. C.	.....1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Williams, Sherrod.....W	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Thos. W. W	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1789	Conn.	Merchant.	.....
Winthrop, Robt C. W	Mass.	May 12, 1809	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Wise, Henry A.....W	Va.	Dec. 3, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1876
Worthington, J. T. H. D	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	April 27, 1849

Total Representatives, 258. Lawyers, 118. Occupation Unknown, 99. Varied, 14. Jurists, 6. Merchants, 5. Agriculturists, 4. Physicians, 3. Surveyors, 2. Soldiers, 2. Journalists, 2. Clergymen, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Mechanic, 1. Foreign Born, 5: Including Ireland, 4; England, 1.



Twenty-seventh Congress of the United States, from 1841 to 1843.

1841—The Steamer Erie was burned on Lake Erie, with the loss of 175 persons.

1841—Mr. Hughes, of New York, constructed the first steam fire-engine in America, after the model and invention of Capt. John Ericsson.

1841—The model of a revolving turret for naval vessels, the idea of which was carried out in building the celebrated "Monitor" by Capt. Ericsson, was constructed by its inventor, Theodore R. Quimby, of New York.

1842—The first patent for a sewing-machine was taken out by John J. Greenough, Feb. 21, but the machine was impracticable. Howe's patent was issued about four years later.

1842—Ether is said to have been first used as an aid in surgical operations at Jefferson, Ga., by Dr. C. W. Long, March 30.

William H. Harrison, 9th President.

John Tyler, 10th President.

John Tyler, of Va., Vice-Pres. Daniel Webster, of Mass., Sec'y of State. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, and Walter Forward, Pa., Sec'y of Treas. John Bell, of Tenn., and John C. Spencer, of N. Y., Sec'y of War. Geo. E. Badger, of N. C., and Abel P. Upshur, of Va., Sec'y of Navy. Francis Granger, of N. Y., and Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., Postmasters-General. John J. Crittenden, of Ky., and Hugh S. Legare, of S. C., Attorneys-General. John White, of Ky., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1842—John C. Fremont explored the Rocky Mountain region under the authority of the United States government.

1842—Pure white starch was first made from Indian corn by Thos. Kingsford, proprietor of the huge starch works at Oswego, N. Y.

1843—Under government aid and patronage, Professor Morse established an experimental telegraph line.

1843—General Fremont made his second exploration of the Rocky Mt. region.

1843—Bunker Hill Monument, near Boston, was dedicated. Daniel Webster delivered the oration, June 17.

1843—Yale's celebrated locks were patented by Linus Yale, of Philadelphia.

1843—A cow, imported from Germany, first brought the dreaded cattle disease, pleuro-pneumonia, into this country.

F, indicates Federalist; D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, William.....D	N. C.	1806	Ohio.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1879
Archer, William S.....W	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer...	Mar. 28, 1855
Bagby, Arthur P.....D	Va.	1794	Ala.	Lawyer...	Sept. 21, 1858
Barrow, Alexander.....W	Tenn.	1801	Lou.	Varied...	Dec. 29, 1846
Bates, Isaac C.....W	Mass.	May 14, 1780	Mass.	Lawyer...	Mar. 16, 1845
Bayard, Rich'd H.....W	Del.	1796	Del.	Lawyer...	Mar. 4, 1868
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Jan. 12, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Berrien, John M.....D	N. C.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Jurist...	Jan. 1, 1856
Buchanan, James.....D	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 1, 1868
Calhoun, John C.....D	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 31, 1850
Choate, Rufus.....W	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1799	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 13, 1859
Clay, Clement C.....D	Va.	Dec. 17, 1789	Ala.	Jurist...	Sept. 7, 1866
Clay, Henry.....W	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer...	June 29, 1852
Clayton, Thos.....W	Del.	Mar. 9, 1753	Del.	Jurist...	Aug. 21, 1854
Conrad, Chas. M.....W	Va.	1804	Lou.	Lawyer...	Feb. 12, 1878
Crittenden, Jno. J.....D	Conn.	Oct. 6, 1768	Vt.	Unknown...	Nov. 19, 1853
Cuthbert, Alfred.....D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 26, 1863
Dayton, Wm. L.....W	Ga.	Feb. 17, 1807	N. J.	Lawyer...	July 9, 1856
Dixon, Nathan F.....W	N. C.	1774	R. I.	Jurist...	Dec. 1, 1864
Evans, George.....W	Conn.	1774	R. I.	Lawyer...	Jan. 29, 1842
Fulton, Wm. S.....D	Me.	June 2, 1795	Me.	Lawyer...	April 5, 1854
Graham, Wm. A.....W	Me.	June 2, 1795	Me.	Lawyer...	Aug. 15, 1844
Henderson, John.....W	N. C.	Sept. 5, 1804	N. C.	Lawyer...	Aug. 11, 1875
Huntington, J. W.....W	Conn.	1795	Miss.	Lawyer...	1857
Kerr, John L.....W	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1788	Conn.	Jurist...	Nov. 1, 1847
King, William R.....D	Me.	Jan. 15, 1780	Me.	Lawyer...	Feb. 21, 1844
Linn, Lewis P.....D	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
McDuffie, George.....D	Ky.	Nov. 5, 1796	Mo.	Physician...	Oct. 3, 1843
McRoberts, Samuel.....D	Ill.	April 12, 1789	Ill.	S. C. Lawyer...	Mar. 27, 1843
Mangum, Willie P.....W	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist...	Sept. 14, 1861
Merrick, Wm. D.....W	Me.	1792	N. C.	Unknown...	Feb. 5, 1857
Miller, Jacob W.....W	N. J.	1802	N. J.	Lawyer...	Sept. 20, 1862
Morehead, Jas. T.....W	Ky.	May 24, 1797	Ky.	Lawyer...	Dec. 28, 1854
Mouton, Alex.....W	Lou.	Nov. 19, 1804	Lou.	Lawyer...	1856
Nicholson, A. O.....D	Tenn.	Aug. 31, 1795	Tenn.	Varied...	Mar. 23, 1864
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist...	Mar. 25, 1855
Pierce, Franklin.....D	N. H.	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Oct. 8, 1869
Porter, Augustus S.....W	N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1798	Mich.	Lawyer...	1857
Prentiss, Samuel.....W	Conn.	Mar. 31, 1782	Vt.	Jurist...	Jan. 15, 1857
Preston, Wm. C.....D	Pa.	Dec. 27, 1794	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 22, 1860
Rives, Wm. C.....D	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Lawyer...	April 26, 1868
Sevier, Ambrose H.....D	R. I.	Sept. 10, 1795	R. I.	Varied...	Dec. 21, 1848
Simmons, Jas. F.....W	N. J.	Oct. 23, 1794	Ind.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1864
Smith, Oliver H.....W	N. C.	1794	Ind.	Lawyer...	Mar. 19, 1849
Smith, Perry.....W	Conn.	1794	Conn.	Lawyer...	1852
Southard, Sam'l L.....W	N. J.	June 9, 1787	N. J.	Jurist...	June 26, 1842
Sprague, William.....W	R. I.	1800	R. I.	Merchant...	Oct. 19, 1856
Sturgeon, Daniel.....D	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1789	Pa.	Unknown...	July 3, 1878
Talbot, Nath'l P.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Nov. 2, 1864
Tappan, Benjamin.....D	Mass.	May 25, 1773	Ohio.	Varied...	April 12, 1857
Walker, Rob't J.....D	Pa.	July 19, 1801	Miss.	Lawyer...	Nov. 11, 1869
White, Albert S.....W	N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1803	Ind.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1864
Wilcox, Leonard.....D	N. H.	1800	N. H.	Jurist...	1850
Williams, Reuel.....D	Me.	June 2, 1783	Me.	Lawyer...	July 23, 1862
Woodbridge, Wm.....D	Conn.	Aug. 20, 1780	Mich.	Jurist...	Oct. 20, 1861
Woodbury, Levi.....D	N. H.	Dec. 22, 1789	N. H.	Jurist...	Sept. 7, 1851
Wright, Silas.....D	Mass.	May 24, 1795	Va.	Lawyer...	Aug. 27, 1847
Young, Rich. M.....D	Ky.	1795	Ill.	Jurist...	1857

Total Senators, 59. Lawyers, 36. Jurists, 14. Varied, 4. Occupation Unknown, 3. Merchant, 1. Physician, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, John Q.....W	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1848
Afford, Julius C.....W	Ga.	Jan. 28, 1804	Ga.	Lawyer...	1855
Allen, Elisha H.....W	Mass.	Feb. 12, 1803	Ky.	Lawyer...	1855
Andrews, Landaff W.....W	Ky.	Feb. 12, 1803	Ky.	Lawyer...	1855
Andrews, Sherlock J.....W	Conn.	Oct. 6, 1801	Ohio.	Lawyer...	1855
Appleton, Nathan.....W	N. H.	Oct. 6, 1779	Mass.	Man'fact'r	July 14, 1861
Arnold, Thos. D.....W	Tenn.	1780	Tenn.	Unknown...	1855
Arrington, Arch'd H.....D	N. C.	1780	N. C.	Unknown...	1855
Atherton, Chas. G.....D	N. H.	July 4, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Nov. 15, 1853

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ayckrigg, John B.....W	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Babcock, Alfred.....W	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Baker, Osmyn.....W	Mass.	May 18, 1800	Mass.	Lawyer...	Dec. 18, 1875
Banks, Linn.....D	Va.	1780	Va.	Unknown...	1855
Barnard, Dan'l D.....W	Mass.	July 16, 1797	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 24, 1861
Barton, Rich'd W.....D	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown...	1855
Beeson, Henry W.....D	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown...	1855
Bidlack, Benj. A.....D	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown...	1855
Birdseye, Victory.....W	Pa.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Black, Edw'd J.....W	S. C.	1780	Ga.	Lawyer...	1846
Black, Henry.....W	Pa.	Feb. 25, 1783	Pa.	Lawyer...	Nov. 28, 1841
Blair, Barnard.....W	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Boardman, Wm. W.....W	Conn.	Oct. 10, 1794	Conn.	Lawyer...	1855
Borden, Nath'l B.....W	Mass.	April 15, 1801	Mass.	Unknown...	April 10, 1865
Botts, John M.....W	Va.	Sept. 16, 1802	Va.	Varied...	Jan. 8, 1869
Bowne, Samuel S.....D	N. Y.	1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	July 15, 1875
Boyd, Linn.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Agricul't.	Dec. 16, 1859
Brewster, David P.....D	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Feb. 19, 1876
Briggs, George N.....W	Mass.	April 13, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer...	Sept. 12, 1861
Brockway, John H.....W	Conn.	1780	Conn.	Lawyer...	1855
Bronson, David.....W	Conn.	1780	Conn.	Lawyer...	1855
Brown, Aaron V.....D	Va.	Aug. 15, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1859
Brown, Charles.....D	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown...	1855
Brown, Jeremiah.....W	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Jurist...	Mar. 2, 1848
Brown, Milton.....W	Ohio.	1780	Tenn.	Unknown...	1855
Burke, Edmund.....D	Vt.	Jan. 23, 1809	N. H.	Varied...	1855
Burnell, Barker.....W	Mass.	1780	Mass.	Unknown...	June 4, 1843
Burton, Samson H.....W	S. C.	1780	S. C.	Unknown...	1855
Butler, William.....W	S. C.	1780	S. C.	Unknown...	1855
Butler, Wm. O.....D	Ky.	1793	Ky.	Lawyer...	1855
Caldwell, Green W.....D	N. C.	April 13, 1811	N. C.	Varied...	1855
Caldwell, Patrick C.....D	S. C.	1780	S. C.	Unknown...	1855
Calhoun, Wm. B.....W	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1796	Mass.	Lawyer...	Nov. 8, 1865
Campbell, John.....W	S. C.	1780	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 19, 1845
Campbell, Jos. J.....W	Tenn.	1780	Tenn.	Unknown...	April 13, 1850
Campbell, Wm. B.....W	Tenn.	1780	Tenn.	Unknown...	Aug. 19, 1867
Caruthers, Rob't L.....W	Tenn.	July 31, 1800	Tenn.	Varied...	1855
Cary, George B.....D	Va.	1811	Va.	Unknown...	Mar. 5, 1850
Casey, Zadok.....D	Ga.	1798	Ill.	Clergym'n	Sept. 12, 1862
Chapman, Reuben.....D	Va.	1806	Ala.	Unknown...	1855
Childs, Timothy.....W	Mass.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	Nov. 8, 1847
Childs, Thos. C.....W	Mass.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Clarke, John C.....W	Conn.	Mar. 8, 1763	N. Y.	Unknown...	1852
Clarke, Staley N.....W	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Clifford, Nathan.....D	N. H.	Aug. 18, 1803	Me.	Jurist...	July 25, 1881
Clinton, James G.....D	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Coles, Walter.....D	Va.	1780	Va.	Agricul't.	Nov. 9, 1857
Colquitt, Walter T.....W	Va.	Dec. 27, 1799	Ga.	Varied...	May 7, 1855
Cooper, James.....W	Me.	May 8, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer...	Mar. 1, 1863
Cooper, Mark A.....D	Ga.	1780	Ga.	Lawyer...	1855
Cowen, Benj. S.....W	N. Y.	Sept. 27, 1793	Ohio.	Varied...	Sept. 27, 1860
Cranston, Rob't B.....W	R. I.	1791	R. I.	Unknown...	Jan. 27, 1873
Cravens, Jas. H.....W	Va.	1798	Ind.	Agricul't.	1855
Crawford, Geo. W.....W	Ga.	Dec. 22, 1798	Ga.	Lawyer...	1855
Cross, Edward.....W	Tenn.	1780	Ark.	Jurist...	1855
Cushing, Caleb.....W	Mass.	Jan. 7, 1800	Mass.	Jurist...	Jan. 2, 1879
Cyren, R. J.....W	N. C.	1780	N. C.	Lawyer...	1855
Davis, Garrett.....W	N. Y.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer...	Sept. 22, 1872
Davis, Richard D.....D	N. Y.	1800	Lou.	Agricul't.	June 26, 1845
Dawson, John B.....D	Tenn.	1780	Lou.	Lawyer...	May 5, 1856
Dawson, Wm. C.....W	Ga.	Jan. 4, 1798	Ga.	Unknown...	1855
Dean, Ezra.....W	N. Y.	1791	Ohio.	Unknown...	1855
Deberry, Edmund.....W	N. C.	Aug. 14, 1787	N. C.	Agricul't.	Dec. 12, 1859
Demock, Davis.....W	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown...	Jan. 13, 1842
Dodge, William.....D	Mo.	1812	Ohio.	Unknown...	1855
Dodge, Aug. C.....D	Ind.	Oct. 12, 1782	Wis.	Soldier...	Nov. 20, 1883
Dodge, Henry.....D	Ind.	1782	Wis.	Soldier...	1855
Doig, Andrew W.....D	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Varied...	1855
Eastman, Ira A.....D	N. H.	1780	N. H.	Lawyer...	1855
Edwards, John.....W	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown...	1855
Edwards, John C.....W	Pa.	1780	Pa.	Unknown...	1855
Egbert, Joseph.....D	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Everett, Horace.....D	Vt.	1780	Vt.	Lawyer...	Jan. 30, 1851
Ferris, Charles G.....D	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855
Fessenden, Wm. P.....W	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer...	Sept. 8, 1869
Fillmore, Millard.....W	N. Y.	Jan. 7, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1874
Floyd, Charles A.....D	N. Y.	1780	N. Y.	Unknown...	1855

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Floyd, John G.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Fornance, Joseph.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Foster, A. Lawrence.W	.....	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Foster, Thos. F.....D	Ga.	Nov. 3, 1790	Ga.	Lawyer.	..... 1847
Gamble, Roger L.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1847
Gates, Seth M.....W	N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1800	N. Y.	Varied.	Sept. 1, 1877
Gentry, Meredith F.....W	N. O.	..... 1811	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 3, 1866
Gerry, James.....D	Md.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Giddings, Joshua R.A	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1864
Gilmer, Thos. W.....W	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 28, 1844
Goggin, Wm. L.....W	Va.	May 31, 1807	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 5, 1870
Goode, Patrick G.....W	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Good, Wm. O.....D	N. Y.	Sept. 16, 1798	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 3, 1859
Gordon, Samuel.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 25, 1851
Graham, James.....W	N. C.	Jan. 7, 1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Granger, Francis.....W	Conn.	Dec. 1, 1792	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 28, 1868
Green, Willis.....W	Va.	.....	Ky.	Surveyor.	.....
Greene, John.....W	Pa.	Aug. 6, 1779	N. Y.	Varied.	April 9, 1858
Gustine, Amos.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Gwin, Wm. M.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 9, 1805	Miss.	Physician.	.....
Habersham, R. W.....W	N. Y.	..... 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 2, 1842
Hall, Hiland L.....W	Vt.	July 20, 1795	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1885
Halstead, William.....W	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Harris, Wm. A.....D	Va.	Aug. 8, 1805	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1864
Hastings, John.....D	.....	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Dec. 29, 1854
Hastings, Wm. S.....W	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Unknown.	June 17, 1842
Hays, Samuel L.....D	Pa.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Henry, Thos. E.....W	N. Y.	..... 1795	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 27, 1847
Holmes, Isaac E.....D	S. C.	April 6, 1796	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1867
Hopkins, Geo. W.....D	Va.	Feb. 22, 1804	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1861
Houck, Jacob.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Houston, George S.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 17, 1811	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Howard, Jacob M.....R	Vt.	July 10, 1805	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Hubard, Edmund W.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Hudson, Charles.....W	Mass.	Nov. 14, 1795	Mass.	Clergym'n	.....
Hunt, Hiram L.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hunter, Robt M. T.....D	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Ingersoll, Chas. J.....D	Pa.	Oct. 3, 1782	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 14, 1862
Ingersoll, Joseph R.W	Pa.	June 14, 1786	Pa.	Lawyer.	Feb. 20, 1868
Irvin, James.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 15, 1856
Irwin, William W.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Jack, William.....D	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
James, Francis.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Johnson, Cave.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 11, 1793	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 13, 1866
Johnson, Wm. C.....W	Md.	..... 1806	Md.	Lawyer.	April 16, 1860
Jones, Isaac D.....W	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, John W.....W	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1848
Keim, George M.....D	Pa.	Mar. 23, 1805	Pa.	Varied.	June 10, 1861
Kennedy, Andrew.....D	Ohio.	..... 1810	Ind.	Varied.	Dec. 31, 1847
Kennedy, John P.....W	Mass.	Oct. 25, 1795	Mass.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1870
King, T. Butler.....W	Mass.	Aug. 27, 1804	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1864
Lane, Henry S.....R	Ky.	Feb. 24, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer.	June 18, 1881
Lawrence, Joseph.....D	Pa.	..... 1788	Pa.	Agricult.	April 17, 1842
Levy, David.....D	W. I.	..... 1811	Fla.	Varied.	.....
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Ala.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1848
Linn, Arch'd L.....W	N. Y.	..... 1802	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 10, 1857
Littlefield, N. S.....D	Me.	Sept. 20, 1804	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Lowell, Joshua A.....D	Mass.	Mar. 20, 1801	Me.	Lawyer.	Mar. 13, 1874
McClellan, Abraham.D	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
McClellan, Robert.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 7, 1860
McKay, James J.....D	N. C.	..... 1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1853
McKeon, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
McKenna, T. M. T.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 9, 1852
Mallory, Francis.....W	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 26, 1860
Marchand, Albert G.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 3, 1848
Marshall, Alfred.....D	Me.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Marshall, Thos. F.....W	Ky.	June 7, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1864
Mason, John T.....D	Md.	May 9, 1815	Md.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1873
Mason, Samson.....W	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Mathews, James.....D	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Mathiot, Joshua.....W	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Mattocks, John.....W	Conn.	June 16, 1776	Vt.	Lawyer.	Aug. 14, 1847
Maxwell, John P. B.....W	N. J.	..... 1805	N. J.	Lawyer.	Nov. 14, 1845
Maynard, John.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 24, 1850
Medill, William.....D	Del.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1865
Meriwether, Jas. A.....W	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Miller, John.....D	Ohio.	.....	Mo.	Soldier.	Mar. 18, 1846
Mitchell, Anderson.....D	N. C.	..... 1800	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Moore, John.....W	Va.	..... 1788	Lou.	Unknown.	June 17, 1897
Morgan, Chris'tian W	N. Y.	June 4, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 3, 1877
Morris, Calvary.....W	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Morrow, Jeremiah.....W	Pa.	..... 1770	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 22, 1852
Newhard, Peter.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Nisbet, Eugenius A.....W	Ga.	..... 1803	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 18, 1871
Oliver, Wm. M.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Osborne, Thos. B.....W	Conn.	..... 1797	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 2, 1869
Oswley, Bryan.....W	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Parmenter, Wm.....D	Mass.	Mar. 30, 1789	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 25, 1866
Partridge, Samuel.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Payne, William W.....D	Va.	Jan. 2, 1807	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
Pearce, Jas. A.....W	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1862
Pendleton, Nath'l G.W	Ga.	Aug. —, 1793	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Pickens, Francis W. D	S. C.	April 7, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1869
Plumer, Arnold.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Pope, John.....D	Va.	..... 1770	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 12, 1845
Read, Alon H.....W	Va.	..... 1779	Va.	Unknown.	May 8, 1849
Proffit, George H.....W	Pa.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Sept. 5, 1847
Ramsay, Robert.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Randall, Alex.....W	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Randall, Benjamin.....W	Mass.	..... 1789	Me.	Lawyer.	Oct. 14, 1857
Randolph, Jos. F.....W	N. J.	..... 1803	N. J.	Lawyer.	Mar. 20, 1873
Raynor, Kenneth.....W	N. C.	..... 1808	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Reed, Alon H.....W	Vt.	June 12, 1790	Pa.	Lawyer.	June 3, 1844
Reding, John R.....D	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Rencher, Abraham.....W	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Reynolds, John.....D	Pa.	Feb. 26, 1788	Ill.	Jurist.	May 8, 1865
Rhett, Robt B.....D	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1800	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1876
Ridgway, Joseph.....W	N. Y.	May 6, 1783	Ohio.	Man'fact'r	.....
Riggs, Lewis.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Ridney, George B.....W	Del.	..... 1803	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Rogers, James.....W	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Roosevelt, Jas. I.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 14, 1796	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 5, 1875
Russell, Jas. M.....W	Pa.	Nov. 10, 1786	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1870
Russell, William W.....W	Ire'd	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Oct. 2, 1845
Saltontall, L.....W	Mass.	June 13, 1783	Mass.	Lawyer.	May 8, 1845
Sandford, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 7, 1857
Sanders, Rm. M.....D	N. C.	Mar. —, 1791	N. C.	Jurist.	April 21, 1867
Sargent, John.....W	Pa.	Dec. 5, 1779	Pa.	Unknown.	Nov. 24, 1862
Shaw, Tristram.....D	N. H.	..... 1787	N. H.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1843
Sheppard, Aug. H.....W	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Shields, Benj. G.....W	Pa.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
Simonton, William.....W	Pa.	May 9, 1786	Pa.	Unknown.	May 18, 1846
Slade, William.....W	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Varied.	Jan. 18, 1859
Smith, Thos.....W	Conn.	Nov. 27, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Smith, William.....D	Va.	Sept. 6, 1797	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Snyder, John.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Sollers, Aug. R.....W	Md.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Sprigg, James C.....—	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1872
Stanley, Edward.....W	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Steenrod, Lewis.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Stokely, Samuel.....W	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Stratton, Jacob.....W	N. J.	..... 1796	N. J.	Unknown.	Mar. 30, 1859
Stuart, Alex. H. H.....W	Va.	April 2, 1807	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Stuart, John T.....W	Ky.	Nov. 10, 1807	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1885
Summers, Geo. W.....W	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Sumter, Thos. D.....D	Pa.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Sweeney, George.....D	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Tallaferro, John.....D	Va.	..... 1768	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 12, 1853
Tampson, Jacob.....D	N. Y.	May 15, 1810	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Thompson, John B.....W	Ky.	..... 1810	Ky.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1874
Thompson, Rich'd M.W	Va.	June 9, 1809	Ind.	Varied.	.....
Tillinghast, Jos. L.....W	Mass.	..... 1791	R. I.	Lawyer.	Dec. 30, 1844
Toland, George W.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Tomlinson, Thos. A.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Triplet, Philip.....W	Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Trotti, S. W.....W	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Trumbull, Joseph.....W	Conn.	Dec. 7, 1782	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Turney, Hopkins L.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 3, 1797	Tenn.	Varied.	Aug. 1, 1857
Underwood, J. R.....W	Va.	Oct. 24, 1791	Ky.	Lawyer.	Aug. 23, 1876
Van Buren, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Jan. 16, 1855
Van Rensselaer, H. W.	N. Y.	..... 1811	N. Y.	Soldier.	Mar. 23, 1864
Ward, Aaron.....D	N. Y.	July 5, 1790	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1867
Warren, Lot.....W	Ga.	Oct. 30, 1797	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Washington, W. H.....W	N. C.	Feb. 7, 1813	N. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 12, 1860
Waterson, H. M.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 23, 1811	Tenn.	Journalist	.....
Weller, John B.....D	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1875
Westbrook, John.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
White, Edward D.....W	Tenn.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.	April 8, 1847
White, John.....W	.....	..... 1805	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1845
White, Joseph L.....—	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Jan. —, 1861
Williams, Chris. H.....W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Joseph L. W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Williams, Lewis.....—	N. C.	..... 1782	N. C.	Unknown.	Feb. 23, 1842
Williams, Jas. W.....D	Md.	..... 1787	Md.	Unknown.	Dec. 2, 1842
Williams, Thos. W.....W	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1789	Conn.	Merchant.	.....
Winthrop, Robt C.....W	Mass.	May 12, 1809	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Wise, Henry A.....W	Va.	Dec. 3, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1876
Wood, Fernando.....D	Pa.	June 14, 1812	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 13, 1881
Yorke, Thomas J.....W	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Young, Augustus.....W	Vt.	Mar. 20, 1785	Vt.	Lawyer.	June 17, 1857
Young, John.....W	Vt.	June 12, 1802	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 23, 1852

Total Representatives, 257. Lawyers, 114. Occupation Unknown, 103. Varied, 15. Jurists, 7. Agriculturists, 6. Soldiers, 3. Clergymen, 2. Manufacturers, 2. Merchants, 2. Physician, 1. Surveyor, 1. Journalist, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including Ireland, 2; West Indies, 1.

Twenty-eighth Congress of the United States, from 1843 to 1845.

- 1843—April was set as the time of the second coming of Christ, by Wm. Miller, who succeeded in making 50,000 proselytes, and thus founded the Adventist Church in America.
- 1843—The great comet, which unexpectedly appeared in the southwestern sky, in March, greatly excited the people and puzzled the astronomers.
- 1844—A large cannon, known as "Peacemaker," while being tried on the U. S. steam-frigate "Princeton," in the Potomac river, exploded and killed Abel P. Upshur, Sec'y of State, and Thos. W. Gilmer, Sec'y of Navy, besides injuring 18 others, Feb. 28.
- 1844—The Dominican Republic was formed in the Island of Hayti, in February.
- 1844—Fourteen persons were killed and about 40 wounded in a riot between "Native American" politicians and foreigners at Philadelphia, in May.
- 1844—Prof. Morse erected and operated a line of telegraph between Washington and Baltimore.
- 1844—Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, was shot by a mob at Carthage, Ill., June 27.
- 1844—"Laughing-gas" was first used successfully in the extraction of teeth without pain, by Dr. Horace Wells, at Hartford, Conn., in December.
- 1844—The United States recognized the independence of the Sandwich Isl's, July 6.
- 1844—A commercial treaty between the United States and China was concluded.
- 1844—Riots in Philadelphia, Pa., in May and July, resulted in the destruction of Roman Catholic Churches.
- 1845—Florida, the 27th State, was admitted into the Union, March 3.
- 1845—Sir John Franklin sailed from England on his last voyage of discovery in the Arctic Regions, May 26.



John Tyler, 10th President.

Willie P. Mangum, of N. C., acting Vice-Pres. and President of the Senate. Hugh S. Legare, of S. C.; Abel P. Upshur, of Va., and John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Sec'y of State. Walter Forward, Pa., and Geo. M. Bibb, of Ky., Sec'y of Treas. John C. Spencer, of N. Y., and Wm. Wilkins, of Pa., Sec'y of War. Abel P. Upshur, of Va.; David Henshaw, of Mass.; Thos. W. Gilmer, of Va., and John Y. Mason, of Va., Sec'y of Navy. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., Postmaster-General. Hugh S. Legare, of S. C., and John Nelson, of Md., Attorneys-General. John W. Jones, of Va., and Geo. W. Hopkins, of Va., Speakers of House of Representatives.



- 1843—By a fire, Pittsburgh, Pa., had about 1,800 buildings destroyed, covering 56 acres; losses \$6,000,000, April 30.
- 1845—A fire in New York City burned 450 buildings, with a loss of \$6,000,000, July 19.
- 1845—Two-thirds of the city of Quebec, Can., 1,365 buildings, were burned, June 28.
- 1845—1847—Captain-Gen'l Valdez, of Cuba, W. I., suppressed the slave trade in that island.
- 1845—First Base Ball Club—the "Knickerbocker"—organized in New York City in September.
- 1845—The Naval School of the United States Government was opened at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 10.
- 1845—Texas, the 28th State, was admitted into the Union, having an area of 247,356 square miles, Dec. 29.
- 1845—The question of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was discussed by the Government of France.
- 1845—Petroleum was discovered in a salt well at first Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1845—At the above regular regatta in America, July 17, the yacht "Cygnet" won the race against nine others.
- 1845—The celebrated "Anti-Rent" disturbances began on the Van Rensselaer estate, near Albany, N. Y., the tenants resisting the collection of their rents. The military and police forces, however, with some loss of life, overcame the rioters and restored peace.
- 1845—France and England declare war upon the Argentine Republic, S. A.
- 1845—Outbreak of the first war between the Sikhs, in India, and the English.
- 1845—Humboldt's great work, "The Kosmos," first published.
- 1845—Lake Superior copper mines developed.

D, indicates Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Allen, William.....D	N. C.	1806	Ohio.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1879
Archer, William S.....W	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer...	Mar. 28, 1855	
Ashley, Chester.....D	Mass.	June 1, 1790	Ark.	Lawyer...	April 29, 1848	
Atchison, David R.....D	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1807	Mo.	Jurist...	Jan. 20, 1860	
Atherton, Chas. G.....D	N. H.	July 4, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Nov. 15, 1853	
Bagby, Arthur P.....D	Va.	1794	Ala.	Lawyer...	Sept. 21, 1858
Barrow, Alexander.....W	Tenn.	1801	Lou.	Agricult.	Dec. 29, 1846
Bates, Isaac C.....W	Mass.	May 14, 1780	Mass.	Lawyer...	Mar. 16, 1845	
Bayard, Rich'd H.....W	Del.	1796	Del.	Lawyer...	Mar. 4, 1868
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858	
Berrien, John M.....D	N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Lawyer...	Jan. 1, 1856	
Bresce, Sidney.....D	N. Y.	July 15, 1806	Ill.	Lawyer...	June 27, 1878	
Buchanan, James.....D	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 1, 1868	
Choate, Rufus.....W	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1799	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 13, 1859	
Clayton, Thos.....D	Del.	Mar. 9, 1758	Del.	Jurist...	Aug. 21, 1854	
Colquitt, Walter T.....D	Va.	Dec. 27, 1799	Ga.	Varied...	May 7, 1855	
Crittenden, Jno. J.....D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 26, 1863	
Dayton, Wm. I.....W	N. J.	Feb. 17, 1807	N. J.	Jurist...	Dec. 1, 1864	
Dickinson, Dan'l S.....D	Conn.	Sept. 11, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 12, 1866	
Dix, John A.....D	N. H.	July 24, 1798	N. Y.	Varied...	April 21, 1879	
Evans, George.....W	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1797	Me.	Lawyer...	April 5, 1867	
Fairfield, John.....D	Me.	Jan. 30, 1797	Me.	Lawyer...	Dec. 24, 1847	
Foster, Ephraim H.....W	.....	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1854
Foster, Henry A.....D	.....	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer...	.....
Francis, John B.....D	Pa.	May 31, 1794	R. I.	Varied...	Aug. 9, 1864	
Fulton, Wm. S.....D	Mo.	June 2, 1795	Ark.	Lawyer...	Aug. 15, 1844	
Hannegan, Edw'd A.....D	Ohio.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer...	Feb. 25, 1859
Haywood, Wm. H.....D	N. C.	1801	N. C.	Lawyer...	Oct. 6, 1852
Henderson, John.....W	1795	Miss.	Lawyer...	1857
Huger, Daniel E.....D	S. C.	S. C.	Lawyer...	Aug. 18, 1854
Huntington, J. W.....W	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1788	Conn.	Jurist...	Nov. 1, 1847	
Jarnigan, Spencer.....W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer...	June 24, 1851
Johnson, Henry.....D	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1781	Lou.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1864	
King, William R.....D	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853	
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Ala.	Lawyer...	.....
McDuffie, George.....D	Ga.	1788	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 11, 1851
Mangum, Willie P.....W	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist...	Sept. 14, 1861
Merrick, Wm. D.....D	Md.	Md.	Unknown.	Feb. 5, 1857
Miller, Jacob W.....W	N. J.	1802	N. J.	Lawyer...	Sept. 20, 1862
Morehead, Jas. T.....W	Ky.	May 24, 1797	Ky.	Lawyer...	Dec. 28, 1854	
Niles, John.....D	Conn.	1787	Conn.	Varied...	May 31, 1856
Pearce, James A.....W	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer...	Dec. 20, 1862	
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist...	Mar. 25, 1853	
Porter, Alex. J.....W	Ire'd.	1786	Lou.	Jurist...	Jan. 13, 1844
Porter, Augustus S.....W	N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1798	Mich.	Lawyer...	.....
Rives, Wm. C.....D	Va.	May 4, 1793	Va.	Lawyer...	April 26, 1868	
Semple, James.....D	Ky.	1800	Ill.	Jurist...	Jan. 27, 1867
Sewer, Ambrose H.....D	Tenn.	1802	Ark.	Lawyer...	Dec. 21, 1848
Simmons, Jas. T.....W	R. I.	Sept. 10, 1795	R. I.	Varied...	July 10, 1864	
Sprague, William.....D	R. I.	1800	R. I.	Merchant.	Oct. 19, 1856

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Sturgeon, Daniel.....D	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1789	Pa.	Unknown.	July 3, 1878
Tallmadge, Nath'l P.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Nov. 2, 1864
Tappan, Benjamin.....D	Mass.	May 25, 1773	Ohio.	Varied...	April 12, 1857
Upham, William.....W	Mass.	Aug. 1792	Vt.	Lawyer...	Jan. 14, 1833
Walker, Rob't J.....D	Pa.	July 19, 1801	Miss.	Lawyer...	Nov. 11, 1869
White, Albert S.....W	N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1803	Ind.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1864
Woodbridge, Wm.....D	Conn.	Aug. 20, 1780	Mich.	Jurist...	Oct. 20, 1861
Woodbury, Levi.....D	N. H.	Dec. 22, 1789	N. H.	Jurist...	Sept. 7, 1851
Wright, Silas.....D	Mass.	May 24, 1795	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Aug. 27, 1847

Total Senators. 59. Lawyers. 38. Jurists. 11. Varied. 6. Occupation Unknown. 2. Agriculturist. 1. Merchant. 1. Foreign Born. 1: Including Ireland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Abbott, Amos.....W	Mass.	Sept. 10, 1786	Mass.	Merchant.	Nov. 2, 1868	
Adams, John Q.....W	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1848	
Anderson, Joseph H.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Arrington, Arch'd H.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Ashe, John B.....W	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Jan. —, 1858
Atkinson, Archibald.....W	Va.	Sept. 13, 1792	Va.	Lawyer...	Jan. 10, 1872	
Baker, Osmyr.....W	Mass.	May 18, 1800	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 9, 1875	
Barnard, Dan'l D.....W	Mass.	July 16, 1797	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 24, 1861	
Barringer, D. M.....W	N. C.	July —, 1806	N. C.	Lawyer...	.....
Bayley, Thos. H.....D	Va.	Dec. 11, 1810	Va.	Jurist...	June 23, 1856	
Beardsley, Samuel.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Jurist...	May 6, 1860
Belser, Jas. E.....D	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Varied...	Jan. 16, 1859
Benton, Chas. S.....D	Me.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Black, Benj. A.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 6, 1849
Black, Edw'd J.....W	S. C.	1806	Ga.	Lawyer...
Black, James.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Black, James A.....D	S. C.	1793	S. C.	Merchant.	April 3, 1848
Blackwell, Julius W.....D	Va.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Bossier, Pierre E.....D	Lou.	.....	Lou.	Unknown.	April 24, 1844
Bower, Gustavus B.....D	Va.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	.....
Bowlin, James B.....D	Va.	1804	Mo.	Varied...
Boyd, Linn.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Agricult.	Dec. 16, 1859	
Brengle, Francis.....W	Md.	1806	Md.	Unknown.	Dec. 10, 1846
Brinkerhoff, H. R.....D	Pa.	1788	Ohio.	Agricult.	April 30, 1844
Brinkerhoff, Jacob.....D	N. Y.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Brodhead, Richard.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 17, 1863
Brown, Aaron V.....D	Va.	Aug. 15, 1795	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1859	
Brown, Jeremiah.....W	Va.	1782	Pa.	Jurist...	Mar. 2, 1848
Brown, Milton.....W	Ohio.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Brown, William J.....D	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1805	Ind.	Unknown.	Mar. 18, 1857	
Buffington, Joseph.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer...	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Burke, Edmund.....D	Vt.	Jan. 23, 1809	N. H.	Varied.	
Burt, Armistead.....D	S. C.		S. C.	Lawyer.	
Caldwell, Geo. A.....D	Ky.		Ky.	Unknown.	Sept. 17, 1866
Campbell, John.....D	S. C.	April 30, 1803	S. C.	Lawyer.	May 19, 1845
Carey, Jeremiah E.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Carpenter, Levi D.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Carroll, Chas. H.....W	Md.	June 7, 1794	N. Y.	Varied.	June 8, 1866
Cary, Shepard.....D	Me.		Me.	Varied.	Aug. 12, 1866
Catlin, George S.....D	Conn.	Aug. 7, 1809	Conn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 26, 1851
Causin, J. M. S.....W	Md.		Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 30, 1861
Chapman, Aug. A.....D	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Chapman, Reuben.....D	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Chappell, Absalom.....D	Ga.		Ala.	Unknown.	
Chilton, Samuel.....W	Va.	Sept. 7, 1804	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 14, 1867
Clinch, Duncan L.....W	N. C.		Ga.	Varied.	Nov. 27, 1849
Clingman, Thos. L.....W	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Clinton, James G.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Cobb, Howell.....D	Ga.	Sept. 7, 1815	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1868
Coles, Walter.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Agricult.	Nov. 9, 1857
Collamer, Jacob.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Agricult.	Nov. 9, 1855
Cranston, Henry Y.....W	R. I.	Oct. 9, 1789	R. I.	Varied.	Feb. 12, 1864
Cross, Edward.....D	Tenn.		Ark.	Jurist.	
Cullom, Alvan.....D	Ky.		Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Dana, Amasa.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Daniel, Jno. R. J.....D	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Darragh, Cornelius.....D	Va.		Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 20, 1855
Davis, Garrett.....W	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1872
Davis, John W.....D	Pa.	July 17, 1799	Ind.	Physician.	Aug. 22, 1859
Davis, Richard D.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Dawson, John B.....D	Tenn.		Lou.	Agricult.	June 26, 1845
Dean, Ezra.....D	N. Y.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Deberry, Edmund.....W	N. C.	Aug. 14, 1787	N. C.	Agricult.	Dec. 12, 1859
Dickett, James.....W	Ire'd.		Ala.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1848
Dickey, John.....W	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1853
Dickinson, D. W.....W	Tenn.		Tenn.	Unknown.	April 27, 1845
Dillingham, Paul.....D	Mass.	Aug. 6, 1800	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Dodge, Aug. C.....D	Md.	Jan. 2, 1812	Iowa.	Unknown.	Nov. 20, 1883
Dodge, Henry.....D	Ind.	Oct. 12, 1782	Wis.	Soldier.	July 19, 1867
Douglas, Stephen A.....D	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Varied.	June 3, 1861
Dromgoole, Geo. C.....D	Va.		Va.	Lawyer.	April 27, 1847
Duncan, Alexander.....D	Me.		Me.	Physician.	Mar. 2, 1852
Dunlap, Rob't P.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 20, 1859
Ellis, Chesselend.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Elmer, Lucius Q. C.....D	N. J.		N. J.	Lawyer.	
Farlee, Isaac G.....D	N. J.		N. J.	Unknown.	
Ficklin, Orlando B.....D	Ky.	Dec. 16, 1808	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Fish, Hamilton.....W	N. Y.	Aug. 3, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Florence, Elias.....W	Va.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Foot, Solomon.....W	Pa.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1866
Foster, Henry D.....D	Pa.	Dec. 19, 1812	Pa.	Lawyer.	
French, Richard.....D	Ky.		Ky.	Lawyer.	
Frick, Henry.....W	Pa.		Pa.	Journalist.	Mar. 1, 1844
Fuller, George.....D	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Giddings, Joshua R. A.....D	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1864
Gilmer, Thos. W.....W	Va.		Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 28, 1844
Goggin, Wm. W.....W	N. Y.	May 31, 1807	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 5, 1870
Green, Byram.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Green, Willis.....W	Va.		Ky.	Surveyor.	
Grider, Henry.....W	Ky.	July 16, 1796	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1866
Grinnell, Joseph.....W	Mass.	Nov. 17, 1788	Mass.	Merchant.	
Hale, John P.....D	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1806	N. H.	Lawyer.	Nov. 18, 1873
Hamlin, Edward.....D	Me.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Hamlin, Hannibal.....D	Va.	Aug. 27, 1800	Me.	Unknown.	
Hammitt, Wm. H.....D	Va.		Miss.	Clergym'n	
Haralson, Hugh A.....D	Ga.	Nov. 13, 1805	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 6, 1854
Hardin, John J.....W	Ky.		Ill.	Lawyer.	Feb. 27, 1847
Harper, Alexander.....W	Ire'd.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Hays, Samuel L.....D	Va.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Henley, Thomas J.....D	Va.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Herrick, Joshua.....D	Me.	Mar. 18, 1793	Me.	Agricult.	
Hoge, Joseph P.....D	Ohio.		Ill.	Unknown.	
Holmes, Isaac E.....D	S. C.	April 6, 1796	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1867
Hopkins, Geo. W.....D	Va.	Feb. 22, 1804	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1861
Houston, George S.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 17, 1811	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Hubard, Edmund W.....D	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Hubbell, Wm. S.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Hudson, Charles.....W	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1795	Mass.	Unknown.	
Hughes, Jas. M.....D	Ky.		Mo.	Unknown.	
Hungerford, Orville.....D	Conn.		N. Y.	Unknown.	April 6, 1855
Hunt, James B.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 15, 1857
Hunt, Washington.....W	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1811	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Feb. 2, 1867
Ingersoll, Chas. J.....D	Pa.	Oct. 3, 1782	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 14, 1862
Ingersoll, Joseph R. W.....D	Pa.	June 14, 1786	Pa.	Lawyer.	Feb. 20, 1868
Irvine, James.....D	Ky.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Jameson, John.....D	Ky.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Jenks, Michael H.....W	Pa.	May 21, 1795	Pa.	Varied.	Oct. 16, 1867
Johnson, Andrew.....D	N. C.	Dec. 29, 1808	Tenn.	Mechanic.	July 31, 1875
Johnson, Cave.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 11, 1793	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 13, 1866
Johnson, Perley B.....W	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Jones, Geo. W.....D	Va.	Mar. 15, 1806	Tenn.	Mechanic.	
Jones, John W.....D	Va.		N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 29, 1842
Kennedy, Andrew.....D	Pa.		Ind.	Unknown.	Dec. 31, 1847
Kennedy, John P.....W	Md.	Oct. 25, 1795	Md.	Lawyer.	Aug. 18, 1870
King, Daniel P.....W	Mass.		Mass.	Varied.	July 25, 1850
King, Preston.....D	N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1806	N. Y.	Varied.	Nov. 13, 1865
Kirkpatrick, Little'n D.....D	N. J.		N. J.	Lawyer.	Aug. 15, 1859
Labranche, Alcee.....D	Lou.		Lou.	Unknown.	
Leonard, Moses G.....D	Conn.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Levy, David.....D	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Ala.	Lawyer.	Oct. 25, 1848
Lucas, William.....D	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Lumpkin, John H.....D	Ga.	June 13, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	June 6, 1860
Lyon, Lucius.....D	Vt.		Mich.	Surveyor.	Sept. 25, 1851
McCauslen, Wm. C.....D	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
McClelland, Rob't.....D	Pa.	Aug. 1, 1807	Mich.	Lawyer.	
McClernand, John A. D.....D	Ky.	May 30, 1812	Ill.	Varied.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McConnell, Felix G.....D	Tenn.		Ala.	Lawyer.	Sept. 10, 1846
McDowell, Jos. J.....D	N. C.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
McIlvaine, A. R.....D	Pa.	Aug. 14, 1804	Pa.	Agricult.	Aug. 14, 1863
McKay, James J.....D	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1853
Macley, Wm. B.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Varied.	1882
Marsh, George P.....W	Vt.	Mar. 15, 1801	Vt.	Lawyer.	July 24, 1882
Mathews, James.....D	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Millen, John.....D	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Moore, Heman A.....D	Vt.		Ohio.	Unknown.	Oct. 15, 1843
Morris, Edward J.....W	Pa.	July 16, 1815	Pa.	Lawyer.	April 3, 1844
Morris, Joseph.....D	Pa.	Oct. 16, 1795	Pa.	Varied.	Oct. 23, 1854
Morse, Freeman H.....W	Me.	Feb. 18, 1807	Me.	Unknown.	
Morse, Isaac E.....D	Lou.	May 22, 1809	Lou.	Lawyer.	Feb. 11, 1866
Moseley, Adon. A.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1873
Murphy, Henry C.....D	Pa.		Pa.	Physician.	Sept. 10, 1850
Nes, Henry.....D	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Newton, Willoughby W.....D	N. H.	Nov. 8, 1799	N. H.	Lawyer.	Jan. 11, 1855
Norris, Moses.....D	Scott.	Nov. 7, 1801	Ind.	Journalist.	June 24, 1877
Owen, Rob't Dale.....D	Mass.	Mar. 30, 1789	Mass.	Unknown.	Feb. 25, 1866
Parmenter, Wm.....D	Pa.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Patterson, Thos. J.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Pattison, William W.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Pettit, John.....D	N. Y.	July 24, 1807	Ind.	Lawyer.	June 17, 1847
Petty, Joseph H.....W	Tenn.		Tenn.	Physician.	Nov. 12, 1845
Phoenix, J. Phillips.....W	N. J.		N. Y.	Merchant.	May 4, 1859
Pollock, James.....W	Pa.		Pa.	Jurist.	
Potter, Elisha R.....D	R. I.	June 20, 1811	R. I.	Unknown.	
Potter, Emory D.....D	Ohio.		Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Robinson, John R.....D	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1790	N. Y.	Mechanic.	April 6, 1871
Preston, Jacob A.....W	Md.		Md.	Unknown.	
Purdy, Smith M.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Ramsay, Alex.....W	Pa.	Sept. 8, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	
Rathbun, George.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Rayner, Kenneth.....D	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Read, Almon H.....D	N. H.	June 12, 1790	N. H.	Lawyer.	June 3, 1844
Reed, John R.....D	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Reed, Chas. M.....D	N. C.	April 19, 1813	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Reid, David S.....D	Va.		Mo.	Physician.	
Reife, James H.....D	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1800	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1876
Rhett, Rob't B.....D	Pa.	Feb. 6, 1779	Pa.	Journalist.	Nov. 24, 1851
Ritter, John.....D	Pa.		Miss.	Unknown.	
Roberts, Rob't W.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Robinson, Orville.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Rockwell, Julius.....W	Conn.	April 28, 1805	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Rodney, George B.....W	Del.		Del.	Unknown.	
Rogers, Charles.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Russell, Jeremiah.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	1867
St. John, Henry.....D	N. Y.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Sample, Sam'l C.....W	Md.		Ind.	Unknown.	
Sanders, Rom. C.....D	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown.	April 21, 1867
Schenck, Rob't C.....W	Ohio.	Oct. 4, 1809	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Senter, William T.....W	Tenn.		Tenn.	Unknown.	Aug. 28, 1849
Severance, Luther.....W	Mass.	Oct. 28, 1797	Me.	Journalist.	Jan. 25, 1855
Seymour, David L.....D	Conn.	Dec. 2, 1803	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 11, 1867
Seymour, Thos. H.....D	Conn.		Conn.	Varied.	Sept. 3, 1868
Simons, Samuel.....D	Conn.		Conn.	Physician.	Jan. 13, 1847
Simpson, Richard T.....D	S. C.		S. C.	Lawyer.	
Slidell, John.....D	N. Y.		Lou.	Lawyer.	July 29, 1871
Smith, Albert.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Smith, Caleb B.....W	Mass.	April 16, 1808	Ind.	Varied.	Jan. 8, 1864
Smith, John T.....D	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Smith, Robert.....D	N. H.	June 12, 1802	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1867
Smith, Thomas.....D	N. H.		Ind.	Mechanic.	
Spencer, Thos. A.....D	Md.	Feb. 20, 1810	Md.	Unknown.	Nov. 10, 1877
Steenrod, Lewis.....D	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Stephens, Alex. H.....W	Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883
Stetson, Lemuel.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Stewart, Andrew.....D	Pa.	June — 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 16, 1872
Stewart, John.....D	Conn.		Conn.	Agricult.	Sept. 16, 1860
Stiles, Alfred P.....D	Ga.		Ga.	Lawyer.	Dec. 10, 1865
Stone, Alfred P.....D	Ky.		Ky.	Unknown.	Oct. 13, 1854
Stone, James W.....D	N. Y.	May 1, 1792	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Strong, Selah B.....D	Va.		Va.	Lawyer.	
Summers, Geo. W.....W	N. J.		N. J.	Unknown.	
Sykes, George.....D	Va.		Va.	Lawyer.	
Taylor, William.....D	Ky.		Ky.	Lawyer.	Jan. 17, 1846
Thomasson, Wm. P.....W	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown.	
Thompson, Jacob.....D	Ky.	May 15, 1810	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 5, 1852
Tibbatts, John W.....D	Conn.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Tilden, Daniel R.....D	N. C.		Miss.	Lawyer.	April 30, 1859
Tucker, Tighlman M. D.....D	N. Y.	May 10, 1798	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 10, 1875
Tyler, Asher.....D	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1786	Ohio.	Merchant.	Aug. 26, 1851
Vance, Joseph.....W	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Vannmeter, John J.....W	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Waller, Samuel F.....W	Pa.	Sept. 25, 1792	Pa.	Unknown.	May — 1862
Weller, John B.....D	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1875
Wentworth, John.....D	N. H.	Mar. 5, 1815	Ill.	Journalist.	
Wethered, John.....D	Md.		Md.	Unknown.	
Wheaton, Horace.....D	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
White, Benjamin.....D	Me.		Me.	Agricult.	
White, John.....W	Pa.		Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. — 1845
Wilkins, William.....W	Mass.		Mass.	Unknown.	June 23, 1865
Williams, Henry.....D	Mass.	Nov. — 1804	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Winthrop, Rob't C.....W	Mass.	May 12, 1809	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Wise, Henry A.....W	Va.	Dec. 3, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 5, 1876
Woodward, Jos. A.....D	S. C.		S. C.	Unknown.	
Wright, Joseph A.....D	Pa.	April 17, 1810	Ind.	Lawyer.	May 11, 1867
Wright, William.....W	N. Y.		N. Y.	Mechanic.	Nov. 1, 1866
Yancey, William L.....D	Ga.	Aug. 18, 1814	Ala.	Lawyer.	July 28, 1863
Yost, Jacob S.....D	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 7, 1872

Total Representatives, 237. Lawyers, 93. Occupation Unknown, 79. Varied, 20. Agriculturists, 9. Jurists, 8. Physicians, 6. Merchants, 6. Journalists, 5. Mechanics, 5. Clergymen, 2. Soldiers, 2. Steamboat Owners, 1. Foreign Born, 4: Including Ireland, 2; Scotland, 1; West Indies, 1.

Twenty-ninth Congress of the United States, from 1845 to 1847.

- 1845—General Taylor, with about 4,000 troops, was stationed at Corpus Christi, Tex., to resist Mexican outrages.
- 1846—The French Government authorized an organization for cutting a canal across the Isthmus at Panama.
- 1846—The first loss of life in the Mexican troubles occurred on the Texas border, March 28.
- 1846—War was declared against Mexico by the United States, May 11.
- 1846—General Taylor invaded Mexico with his army, May 18.
- 1846—Mexico declared war upon the United States, May 23.
- 1846—The Northwestern boundary between the United States and the British Possessions was established, June 15.
- 1846—Hon. David Wilmot introduced his famous "Wilmot Proviso" into Congress, that no slavery should exist in any new territory acquired by the United States. It passed the House, but failed to become a law.
- 1846—New Tariff Laws passed by Congress, July 3.
- 1846—Elias Howe, of Cambridge, Mass., patented his invention of the Sewing-machine, Sept. 10.
- 1846—Iowa, the twenty-ninth State, admitted into the Union, Dec. 28.
- 1846—A great famine in Ireland appeals to the sympathy and aid of the American people, who generously respond.
- 1846—Repeal of the celebrated English Corn Laws.
- 1846—The planet Neptune discovered.
- 1846—The use of anesthetics introduced in Boston by Dr. Morton.

James K. Polk, 11th President.

Geo. M. Dallas, of Pa., Vice-Pres. James Buchanan, of Pa., Sec'y of State. Rob't J. Walker, of Miss., Sec'y of Treas. Wm. L. Marcy, of N. Y., Sec'y of War. Geo. Bancroft, of Mass., and John Y. Mason, of Va., Sec'ys of Navy. Cave Johnson, of Tenn., Postmaster-General. John Y. Mason, of Va., and Nathan Clifford, of Me., Attorneys-General. John W. Davis, of Ind., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1847—Famine in Ireland severely continues.
- 1847—First newspaper published at San Francisco, Cal.—"The California Star," Jan. 9.
- 1847—The Battle of Buena Vista, between 20,000 Mexicans, under Santa Anna, and 5,000 Americans, under General Taylor, was fought, lasting all day, with a loss of 2,000 Mexicans and 746 Americans, Feb. 23.
- 1847—The United States Congress appropriated funds for the life-saving service at lighthouse stations on American coasts, March 3.
- 1847—General Scott's victory at Cerro Gordo, Mexico, April 18.
- 1847—10,000 Mormon emigrants from Illinois, led by Brigham Young, entered Deseret (now Utah) and founded Salt Lake City.
- 1847—Battle of Contreras, Mexico, between the American troops, under General Smith, and the Mexican army, 6,000 strong, under General Valencia. The Americans captured 80 officers, 2,000 private soldiers and 33 cannon, Aug. 21.
- 1847—Battle of Molinos del Rey, between 4,000 Americans and 14,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. After a short but bloody fight, the Mexicans were driven from their positions, with a loss of 6,000 men; American loss, 800 men, Sept. 8.
- 1847—General Scott, with his troops, assaulted the castle of Chapultepec, the last stronghold of the Mexicans in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, and routed the Mexican forces with great slaughter, Sept. 13.
- 1847—General Scott captured the City of Mexico, Sept. 14.

D, indicates Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist; N-A, Native-American.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, William.....D	N. C.	1806	Ohio.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1879
Archer, William S.....W	Va.	Mar. 5, 1789	Va.	Lawyer...	Mar. 28, 1855
Ashley, Chester.....D	Mass.	June 1, 1790	Ark.	Lawyer...	April 29, 1848
Atchison, David R.....D	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1807	Mo.	Jurist...	Jan. 26, 1886
Atterton, Chas. G.....D	N. H.	July 4, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Nov. 15, 1853
Badger, Geo. E.....D	N. C.	April 13, 1794	Ala.	Lawyer...	Sept. 21, 1858
Bagby, Arthur.....D	Tenn.	1801	Lou.	Agriculturist...	Dec. 29, 1846
Barrow, Alexander.....V	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Lawyer...	Jan. 1, 1856
Berrien, John M.....W	N. J.	July 15, 1800	Ill.	Jurist...	June 27, 1878
Breese, Sidney.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer...	May 20, 1875
Bright, Jesse D.....D	Pa.	April 23, 1791	Pa.	Lawyer...	June 1, 1868
Buchanan, James.....D	S. C.	Nov. 13, 1796	S. C.	Jurist...	May 25, 1857
Butler, Andrew P.....D	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 31, 1850
Calhoun, John C.....R	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied...	June 17, 1866
Cameron, Simon.....D	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1782	Mich.	Lawyer...	June 17, 1866
Cass, Lewis.....D	N. H.	Jan. 4, 1791	N. H.	Soldier...	Nov. 9, 1856
Chalmers, Jos. W.....D	Del.	July 24, 1736	Del.	Jurist...	Aug. 21, 1864
Cilley, Joseph.....D	Va.	Dec. 27, 1799	Ga.	Varied...	May 7, 1855
Clayton, John M.....W	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Dec. 18, 1865
Colquitt, Walter T.....D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 26, 1863
Corwin, Thomas.....W	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer...	April 19, 1854
Crittenden, Jno. J.....D	N. J.	Feb. 17, 1807	N. J.	Jurist...	Dec. 1, 1864
Davis, John.....D	Conn.	Sept. 11, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 12, 1866
Dayton, Wm. L.....R	N. H.	July 24, 1798	N. Y.	Varied...	April 12, 1879
Dickinson, Dan' L.....D	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1797	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 5, 1867
Dix, John A.....D	Me.	Jan. 30, 1797	Me.	Lawyer...	Dec. 24, 1847
Evans, George.....D	R. I.	1792	R. I.	Lawyer...	Jan. 8, 1863
Fairfield, John.....D	Ohio.	1792	Ind.	Lawyer...	Feb. 25, 1859
Greene, Albert C.....W	N. C.	1801	N. C.	Lawyer...	Oct. 6, 1852
Hannegan, Edw'd A. D.	Va.	Mar. 2, 1793	Tex.	Lawyer...	July 25, 1863
Haywood, Wm. H.....D	Va.	Nov. 8, 1788	Conn.	Lawyer...	Nov. 1, 1847
Houston, Samuel.....D	Tenn.	1788	Conn.	Lawyer...	June 24, 1851
Huntington, J. W.....W	Conn.	1788	Conn.	Lawyer...	June 24, 1851
Jennings, Benj. W.....D	N. H.	1788	N. H.	Unknown...	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Henry.....W	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Verdy.....W	Md.	May 21, 1796	Md.	Lawyer...	Feb. 10, 1876
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Va.	Lawyer...	Oct. 29, 1848
McDuffie, George.....D	Ga.	1788	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 11, 1851
Mangum, Willie P.....W	N. C.	1792	N. C.	Jurist...	Sept. 14, 1861
Mason, James H.....W	N. C.	Nov. 3, 1798	Va.	Lawyer...	April 28, 1871
Miller, Jacob W.....W	N. J.	1802	N. J.	Lawyer...	Sept. 20, 1862
Morehead, Jas. T.....D	N. C.	1787	Conn.	Unknown...	May 31, 1856
Niles, John M.....W	Conn.	1787	Conn.	Varied...	May 31, 1856
Pearce, James A.....W	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer...	Dec. 20, 1862
Pennybacker, I. S.....D	Va.	1806	Va.	Lawyer...	Jan. 12, 1847
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist...	Mar. 25, 1855
Rusk, Thomas J.....D	S. C.	1792	Tex.	Jurist...	July 29, 1856
Semple, Jacob W.....D	N. C.	1802	Ill.	Jurist...	Jan. 27, 1867
Sevier, Ambrose H.....D	R. I.	1802	Ark.	Lawyer...	Dec. 21, 1848
Simmons, Jas. F.....W	N. Y.	Sept. 10, 1795	R. I.	Varied...	July 10, 1864
Soule, Pierre.....D	France	1801	Lou.	Lawyer...	Mar. 16, 1870

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Speight, Jesse.....D	N. C.	Sept. 22, 1795	Miss.	Unknown...	May 5, 1847
Sturgeon, Daniel.....D	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1789	Pa.	Unknown...	July 3, 1878
Turney, Hopkins L.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 3, 1797	Tenn.	Varied...	Aug. 1, 1857
Upham, William.....W	Mass.	Aug. —, 1792	Vt.	Lawyer...	Jan. 14, 1853
Walker, Rob't J.....D	Pa.	July 19, 1801	Miss.	Lawyer...	Nov. 11, 1869
Webster, Daniel.....W	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
Westcott, James D.....D	Va.	May —, 1802	Fla.	Lawyer...	Oct. 20, 1861
Woodbridge, Wm.....D	Conn.	Aug. 20, 1780	Mich.	Jurist...	Oct. 20, 1861
Woodbury, Levi.....D	N. H.	Dec. 22, 1789	N. H.	Jurist...	Sept. 7, 1851
Yulee, David L.....D	W. I.	1811	Fla.	Varied...	June 17, 1866

Total Senators, 64. Lawyers, 38. Jurists, 13. Varied, 7. Occupation Unknown, 4. Agriculturist, 1. Soldier, 1. Foreign Born, 2: Including France, 1; West Indies, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Amos.....W	Mass.	Sept. 10, 1786	Mass.	Merchant...	Nov. 2, 1868
Adams, John Q.....W	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1848
Adams, Stephen.....D	Tenn.	1800	Miss.	Lawyer...	Mar. 11, 1857
Anderson, Joseph H.....D	N. Y.	1804	N. Y.	Unknown...	June 27, 1832
Arnold, Lem' H.....D	Vt.	Jan. 25, 1792	R. I.	Merchant...	June 27, 1832
Ashmun, George.....W	Mass.	Dec. 25, 1804	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1870
Atkinson, Archibald.....D	Va.	Sept. 13, 1792	Va.	Lawyer...	Jan. 10, 1872
Baker, Edw'd D.....W	Eng'd	Feb. 24, 1811	Ill.	Varied...	Oct. 21, 1861
Barringer, D. M.....W	N. C.	July —, 1806	N. C.	Lawyer...	June 23, 1856
Bayley, Thos. H.....D	Va.	Dec. 11, 1810	Va.	Jurist...	June 23, 1856
Bedinger, Henry.....D	Va.	1810	Va.	Lawyer...	Nov. 26, 1858
Bell, Joshua F.....W	Ky.	1804	Ky.	Lawyer...	Aug. 20, 1870
Benton, Chas. S.....D	Me.	Nov. 28, 1800	N. Y.	Unknown...	June 27, 1832
Biggs, Asa.....D	N. C.	Feb. 4, 1811	N. C.	Lawyer...	June 27, 1832
Black, James.....D	Pa.	1800	Pa.	Unknown...	June 27, 1832
Black, James A.....D	S. C.	1798	S. C.	Merchant...	April 8, 1848
Blanchard, John.....W	Vt.	1800	Pa.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1849
Bowling, Frank W.....D	Ala.	1800	Ala.	Lawyer...	June 8, 1857
Bowlin, James B.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Varied...	Dec. 16, 1859
Boyd, Linn.....D	N. Y.	1813	Ohio.	Unknown...	Dec. 16, 1859
Brinkerhoff, Jacob.....D	N. Y.	1813	Fla.	Lawyer...	June —, 1850
Brockenbrough, W. H. D.	Pa.	1813	Pa.	Unknown...	Sept. 17, 1863
Brown, Milton.....W	Ohio.	1800	Tenn.	Unknown...	Sept. 17, 1863
Brown, William G.....D	Va.	Sept. 25, 1801	Va.	Lawyer...	Sept. 17, 1863
Buffington, Joseph.....W	Pa.	1801	Pa.	Lawyer...	Sept. 17, 1863
Burt, Armistead.....D	S. C.	1801	S. C.	Lawyer...	Sept. 17, 1863
Cabell, E. C.....W	N. Y.	1817	Fla.	Lawyer...	Sept. 17, 1863
Campbell, John H. N-A	Pa.	1817	Pa.	Lawyer...	Sept. 17, 1863
Campbell, Wm. W. N-A	N. Y.	June 10, 1806	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Sept. 17, 1863
Carroll, Charles H.....W	Md.	June 7, 1794	N. Y.	Varied...	Sept. 17, 1863
Cathcart, Chas. W.....D	Mad'a	1809	Ind.	Varied...	Sept. 17, 1863
Chapman, Aug. A.....D	Va.	1816	Va.	Unknown...	Sept. 17, 1863
Chapman, John G.....W	Md.	July 5, 1798	Md.	Lawyer...	Sept. 17, 1863
Chapman, Reuben.....D	Va.	1806	Ala.	Unknown...	Sept. 17, 1863

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Chase, Lucien B.	Vt.	Aug. 9, 1817	Tenn.	Unknown.	Dec. 14, 1864
Chipman, John S.	Vt.	.....	Mich.	Unknown.	.....
Clark, Henry S.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	April 14, 1874
Cobb, Howell.	Ga.	Sept. 7, 1815	Unkn.	Unkn.	Oct. 9, 1868
Cocke, William M.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unkn.	.....
Collamer, Jacob.	N. Y.	.....	Vt.	Jurist.	Nov. 9, 1865
Collins, John F.	N. Y.	April 30, 1802	N. Y.	Agricult.	.....
Constable, Albert.	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1855
Cottrell, Jas. L. F.	.....	.....	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
Cranston, Henry Y.	R. I.	Oct. 9, 1789	R. I.	Lawyer.	Feb. 12, 1864
Crozier, John H.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Cullom, Alvan.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Culver, Erastus D.	N. Y.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 11, 1849
Cummins, John D.	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Cunningham, F. A.	S. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Daniel, Jno. R. J.	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Dargan, Edward S.	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.	Jan. 20, 1855
Daragh, Cornelius.	Pa.	Sept. 10, 1801	Unkn.	Unkn.	Sept. 22, 1872
Davis, Garrett.	Ky.	June 3, 1808	Unkn.	Unkn.	.....
Davis, Jefferson.	Ky.	July 17, 1799	Ind.	Physician.	Aug. 22, 1859
Davis, John W.	N. Y.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Delano, Columbus.	Vt.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
DeMott, John.	N. J.	Aug. 6, 1800	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Dillingham, Paul.	Mass.	Aug. 5, 1814	Conn.	Lawyer.	Mar. 27, 1873
Dixon, James.	Conn.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 4, 1857
Dobbin, James.	N. C.	Dec. 11, 1797	N. C.	Planter.	Dec. 7, 1875
Dockery, Alfred.	Mo.	Jan. 2, 1812	Iowa.	Unknown.	Nov. 20, 1883
Dodge, Aug. C.	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Varied.	June 3, 1861
Douglas, Stephen A.	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	April 27, 1847
Dromgoole, Geo. C.	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	Oct. 20, 1859
Dunlap, Rob't P.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Edsall, Joseph E.	.....	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
Ellen, Henry.	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	July 20, 1867
Ellsworth, Sam'l S.	Pa.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Erdman, Jacob.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Ewing, Edwin H.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Ewing, John H.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Faran, James J.	Ky.	Dec. 16, 1808	Ill.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1866
Ficklin, Orlando B.	Ky.	Nov. 19, 1802	Unkn.	Unkn.	.....
Fool, Solomon.	Pa.	Dec. 19, 1812	Ohio.	Physician.	Nov. 13, 1866
Foster, Henry D.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Fries, George.	Pa.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 3, 1866
Garvin, Wm. S.	N. C.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1864
Gentry, Meredith P.	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Giddings, Joshua R.	Md.	April 8, 1807	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Giles, Wm. F.	N. Y.	April 26, 1805	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Goodyear, Charles.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Gordon, Samuel C.	N. C.	Jan. 1, 1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1857
Graham, James.	Ky.	July 16, 1796	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1866
Grider, Henry.	Mass.	Nov. 17, 1788	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Grinnell, Joseph.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 23, 1875
Grover, Martin.	N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1783	Mass.	Man'fact'r	.....
Hale, Artemas.	Mass.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Hamilton, Hannibal.	Me.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hampson, John.	N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1803	Pa.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1854
Haralson, Hugh.	Pa.	Jan. 1, 1803	Unkn.	Unkn.	Oct. 25, 1850
Harmanson, J. H.	Ind.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Harper, Alexander.	Ind.	.....	Iowa.	Jurist.	.....
Hastings, S. Clinton.	Ind.	.....	Ind.	Agricult.	.....
Henley, Thomas J.	Ind.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	June 20, 1846
Henry, John.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Herrick, Rich'd P.	N. C.	Aug. 8, 1808	Ala.	Varied.	.....
Hilliard, Henry W.	N. C.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	.....
Hoge, Joseph P.	Ohio.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1807
Holmes, Elias B.	Vt.	May 27, 1807	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Holmes, Isaac E.	S. C.	April 6, 1796	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1867
Hopkins, Geo. W.	Va.	Feb. 22, 1804	Va.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1861
Hough, Wm. J.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Houston, George S.	Conn.	Jan. 17, 1811	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Hunter, Rob't M. T.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Hubard, Edmund W.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Hubbard, Sam'l D.	Conn.	Aug. 10, 1799	Conn.	Varied.	Oct. 8, 1855
Hudson, Charles.	Mass.	Nov. 14, 1795	Mass.	Clergym'n	.....
Hungerford, Orville.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	April 6, 1855
Hunt, James B.	N. Y.	.....	Mich.	Lawyer.	Aug. 15, 1857
Hunt, Washington.	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1811	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Feb. 2, 1867
Hunter, Rob't M. T.	Pa.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Ingersoll, Chas. J.	Pa.	Oct. 3, 1782	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 14, 1862
Ingersoll, Joseph E.	Pa.	June 14, 1786	Pa.	Lawyer.	Feb. 20, 1868
Jenkins, Timothy.	Mass.	Jan. 29, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1859
Johnson, Andrew.	N. C.	Dec. 29, 1808	Tenn.	Mechanic.	July 31, 1875
Johnson, Jas. H.	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Johnson, Joseph.	N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1785	Va.	Unknown.	Feb. 27, 1877
Jones, Geo. W.	Pa.	Mar. 15, 1806	Tenn.	Mechanic.	.....
Jones, Seaborn.	Pa.	Dec. 18, 1813	Tex.	Lawyer.	Jan. 31, 1851
Kaufman, David S.	Ohio.	.....	Ind.	Varied.	Dec. 31, 1847
Kennedy, Andrew.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Varied.	July 25, 1850
King, Daniel P.	N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1806	N. Y.	Varied.	Nov. 13, 1865
King, Preston.	Mass.	Aug. 27, 1804	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1864
King, T. Butler.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
La Sere, Emile.	Lou.	.....	Lou.	Unknown.	.....
Lampkin, John H.	Pa.	June 13, 1812	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
McClellan, Moses.	Pa.	Aug. 1, 1807	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
McClelland, John A.	Ky.	May 30, 1812	Ill.	Varied.	.....
McConnell, Felix G.	Tenn.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	Sept. 10, 1846
McCrack, John D.	Me.	May 1, 1800	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
McDaniel, William.	Mo.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McDowell, James.	Va.	.....	1796	Va.	Unknown.
McDowell, Jos. J.	N. C.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1851
McGaughey, Edw'd.	Ind.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	Aug. 18, 1852
McHenry, John H.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
McKain, A. R.	Pa.	Aug. 14, 1804	Pa.	Agricult.	Aug. 14, 1863
McKay, James J.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Varied.	Sept. 14, 1863
Macley, Wm. B.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Marsh, George P.	Vt.	Mar. 15, 1801	Vt.	Lawyer.	July 24, 1882
Martin, Barclay.	S. C.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Martin, John P.	Va.	Oct. 11, 1811	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Martin, Morgan L.	N. Y.	.....	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Miller, Wm. S.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Morris, Joseph.	Pa.	Oct. 16, 1795	Ohio.	Varied.	Oct. 23, 1854
Morse, Isaac E.	Lou.	May 22, 1809	Lou.	Unknown.	Feb. 11, 1866
Moseley, Wm. A.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 13, 1873
Moulton, Mace.	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Newton, Thos. W.	Va.	Jan. 18, 1803	Ark.	Varied.	.....
Niven, Arch'd C.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Norris, Moses, Jr.	S. C.	Nov. 7, 1801	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Norris, Thos. S.	Ohio.	.....	Ind.	Journalist.	June 24, 1877
Parrish, Isaac.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Physician.	.....
Payne, William W.	Va.	Jan. 2, 1807	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Pendleton, John S.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1868
Perrill, Aug. S.	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Perry, Thomas.	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	June 27, 1871
Pitt, John.	N. Y.	July 24, 1807	Ind.	Lawyer.	June 17, 1877
Rockwell, Thos. S.	Conn.	Oct. 22, 1814	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Pillsbury, Finley D.	Mass.	April 12, 1788	Ohio.	Physician.	Nov. 23, 1858
Poe, Washington.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Pollock, James.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Jurist.	.....
Price, Sterling.	Va.	Sept. 1, 1809	Mo.	Unknown.	Sept. 29, 1867
Ramsay, Alex.	Va.	Sept. 8, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Rathbun, George.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Reid, David S.	N. C.	April 19, 1813	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Reife, James H.	Va.	.....	Pa.	Physician.	.....
Rhet, Rob't B.	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1800	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1876
Ripley, Thos. C.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Ritter, John.	Pa.	Feb. 6, 1779	Pa.	Journalist.	Nov. 24, 1851
Roberts, Rob't W.	Del.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
Rockwell, John A.	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 10, 1861
Rockwell, Julius.	Conn.	April 28, 1805	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Root, Joseph M.	N. Y.	Oct. 7, 1817	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Runk, John.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Russell, Joseph.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
St. John, Henry.	N. Y.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Sawtelle, Cullen.	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Sawyer, William.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Schenck, Rob't C.	Ohio.	Oct. 24, 1796	Me.	Merchant.	May 23, 1858
Seaman, Henry J.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Seddon, James A.	Va.	.....	Va.	Varied.	.....
Severance, Luther.	Mass.	Oct. 28, 1797	Me.	Journalist.	Jan. 25, 1855
Simpson, Richard F.	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Sims, Alex. D.	Va.	June 11, 1803	S. C.	Lawyer.	Nov. 16, 1848
Sims, Leonard H.	N. C.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	.....
Slidell, John.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 29, 1871
Smith, Albert.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Smith, Caleb B.	Mass.	April 16, 1808	Ind.	Varied.	Jan. 8, 1864
Smith, Robert.	N. H.	June 12, 1802	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1867
Smith, Thomas.	Pa.	.....	1800	Mechanic.	.....
Smith, Truman.	Conn.	Nov. 27, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Stanton, Fred. P.	N. C.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Starkweather, D. A.	N. Y.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Stephens, Alex. H.	Pa.	Feb. 11, 1812	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883
Stewart, Andrew.	Pa.	June 1, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 16, 1872
Strohm, John.	Pa.	Oct. 16, 1793	Pa.	Teacher.	.....
Strong, Stephen.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Sykes, George.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Thibodeaux, B. G.	Pa.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 17, 1846
Thompson, Wm. P.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Thompson, Benj.	Mass.	Aug. 5, 1798	Mass.	Merchant.	Sept. 24, 1852
Thompson, Jacob.	N. C.	May 15, 1810	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....
Thompson, James.	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1806	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Thurman, Allen G.	Va.	Nov. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Jurist.	.....
Thibbatts, John W.	Ky.	.....	1802	Lawyer.	July 5, 1852
Tilden, Daniel E.	Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Toombs, Robert.	Pa.	July 2, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Towns, George W.	Pa.	May 4, 1802	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 15, 1854
Tredway, Wm. M.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Trumbo, Andrew.	Ky.	Sept. 13, 1799	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Vance, Joseph.	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1786	Ohio.	Merchant.	Aug. 26, 1851
Vinton, Samuel F.	Mass.	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 1, 1862
Wentworth, John.	N. H.	Mar. 5, 1815	Ill.	Journalist.	.....
Whitton, Horace.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
White, Hugh.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 6, 1870
Wick, William W.	Pa.	Feb. 23, 1796	Ind.	Varied.	May 19, 1868
Williams, Hezekiah.	Vt.	.....	1798	Me.	Lawyer.
Willmot, David.	Pa.	Jan. 20, 1814	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 16, 1868
Winthrop, Rob't C.	Mass.	May 12, 1809	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Wood, Bradford E.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Wood, Thos. M. A.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Woodward, Jos. A.	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Woodworth, Wm. W.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Wright, William.	N. Y.	.....	1794	N. J.	Mechanic.
Yancey, William L.	Pa.	Aug. 18, 1814	Ala.	Varied.	July 23, 1863
Yell, Archibald.	Ky.	.....	1797	Ark.	Jurist.
Yost, Jacob S.	Pa.	.....	1801	Pa.	Lawyer.
Young, Bryan R.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....

Total Representatives, 240. Lawyers, 103. Occupation Unknown, 79. Varied, 23. Merchants, 7. Jurists, 6. Agriculturists, 4. Journalists, 4. Mechanics, 4. Physicians, 4. Planters, 3. Teacher, 1. Clergymen, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Foreign Born, 4: Including Ireland, 1; Scotland, 1; England, 1; Madeira, 1.

Thirtieth Congress of the United States, from 1847 to 1849.

- 1847—The name of San Francisco, Cal., the present city, given to the old Spanish town of "Yerba Buena," in January.
- 1847—Vera Cruz, Mexico, invested by General Scott and Commodore Connor, Mar. 9. Surrender of Vera Cruz and San Juan D'Ulloa to the Americans, Mar. 29.
- 1847—Battle of Contreras, Mexico, General Scott defeating General Valencia, Aug. 19, 20.
- 1847—Battle of Chierubusco, Mexico, General Scott defeating Santa Anna, Aug. 20.
- 1847—The celebrated "Oneida Community," near Syracuse, N. Y., established by John H. Noyes.
- 1847—The American Association for the Advancement of Science organized.
- 1847—The expulsion of the Jesuits from the Swiss Republic decreed by the Federal Diet.
- 1847—Large increase of Irish immigration into the United States, owing to the continued famine in Ireland.
- 1848—Organization of the Free-Soil Party in the United States, looking to the accession of territory to the Union free from negro slavery.
- 1848—Outbreak of the second rebellion of the Sikhs against the government of British India.
- 1848—First edition of Macaulay's "History of England" issued.
- 1848—First nomination for President of the United States made by the Free-Soil Party—Martin Van Buren nominated—at Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1848—Slavery was abolished in the French West Indies.

James K. Polk, 11th President.

Geo. M. Dallas, of Pa., Vice-Pres. James Buchanan, of Pa., Sec'y of State. Rob't J. Walker, of Miss., Sec'y of Treas. Wm. L. Marcy, of N. Y., Sec'y of War. Jno. Y. Mason, of Va., Sec'y of Navy. Cave Johnson, of Tenn., Postmaster-General. Nathan Clifford, of Me., and Isaac Toucey, of Conn., Attorneys-General. Rob't C. Winthrop, of Mass., and Armistead Burt, of S. C., Speakers of House of Representatives.

- 1848—California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, etc., ceded by Mexico to the United States.
- 1848—Gold discovered in California, Jan. 19.
- 1848—A treaty of peace signed by the United States and Mexico, Feb. 2 and Mar. 10.
- 1848—French Revolution; King Louis Philippe abdicates the throne, Feb. 24.
- 1848—A commercial treaty between the United States and Austria effected, May 8.
- 1848—Wisconsin, the 30th State, admitted to the Union, May 29.
- 1848—Corner-Stone of the Washington Monument laid at Washington, D. C., July 4.
- 1848—Louis Napoleon elected President of the French Republic, Dec. 10.
- 1849—The "Bloomer" (or short dresses for ladies) movement was inaugurated by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., by the issue of the "Lily," the organ of the reform, Jan. 1.
- 1849—Citizens of Canada (Upper and Lower) established the "British-American League," at Montreal, for the promotion of the interests of the people.
- 1849—The Asiatic Cholera destroyed an enormous number of people in the United States and Mexico.
- 1849—Treaty between the United States and Brazil, in settlement of claims, effected.
- 1849—The Government established the Department of the Interior, Mar. 3.
- 1849—The independence of Hungary declared—Kossuth declared Governor, April 18.
- 1849—The Macready theatrical riot in New York City, May 10.
- 1849—Rome, Italy, surrendered to the French.

D, indicates Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist; N-A, Native-American. F-S, Free-Soiler.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, William.....D	N. C.	1806	Ohio.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1879
Ashley, Chester.....D	Mass.	June 1, 1790	Ark.	Lawyer...	April 29, 1848
Atchison, David R.....D	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1807	Mo.	Jurist...	Jan. 26, 1836
Atherton, Chas. G.....D	N. H.	July 4, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer...	Nov. 15, 1853
Badger, Geo. E.....W	N. C.	April 13, 1795	N. C.	Jurist...	May 11, 1865
Bagby, Arthur P.....D	Va.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer...	Sept. 21, 1858
Baldwin, Roger S.....W	Conn.	Jan. 4, 1793	Conn.	Lawyer...	.....
Bell, John.....W	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Sept. 10, 1869
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Berrien, John M.....W	N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Jurist...	Jan. 1, 1856
Borland, Solon.....D	Va.	.....	Ark.	Physician	Jan. 31, 1864
Bradbury, James H.....D	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer...	.....
Breese, Sidney.....D	N. Y.	July 15, 1800	Ill.	Jurist...	June 27, 1878
Bright, Jesse D.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer...	May 20, 1875
Butler, Andrew P.....D	S. C.	Nov. 19, 1796	S. C.	Jurist...	May 25, 1857
Calhoun, John C.....D	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 31, 1850
Cameron, Simon.....R	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied.....	.....
Cass, Lewis.....W	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1791	Mich.	Lawyer...	June 17, 1866
Clarke, John H.....W	N. J.	.....	R. I.	Varied.....	.....
Clayton, John M.....W	Del.	July 24, 1796	Del.	Jurist...	Nov. 9, 1856
Colquitt, Walter T.....D	Va.	Dec. 27, 1799	Ga.	Varied.....	May 7, 1855
Corwin, Thomas.....W	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Dec. 18, 1865
Crittenden, Jno. J.....W	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer...	July 26, 1863
Davis, Jefferson.....D	Ky.	June 3, 1808	Miss.	Varied.....	.....
Davis, John.....W	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer...	April 19, 1854
Dayton, Wm. L.....W	N. J.	Feb. 17, 1797	N. J.	Jurist...	Dec. 1, 1864
Dickinson, Dan'l S.....D	Conn.	Sept. 11, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 12, 1866
Dix, John A.....D	N. H.	July 24, 1798	N. Y.	Varied.....	April 21, 1879
Dodge, Aug. C.....D	Mo.	Jan. 2, 1812	Iowa.	Unknown.	Nov. 20, 1883
Dodge, Henry.....D	Ind.	Oct. 12, 1782	Wis.	Soldier...	June 19, 1867
Douglas, Stephen A.....D	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Jurist...	June 3, 1861
Downs, Solomon W.....D	Tenn.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer...	Aug. 14, 1854
Fairfield, John.....D	Me.	Jan. 30, 1797	Me.	Lawyer...	Dec. 24, 1847
Felch, Alpheus.....D	Me.	Sept. 28, 1806	Mich.	Varied.....	.....
Fitzgerald, Thos.....D	.....	.....	Mich.	Lawyer...	Mar. 25, 1855
Fitzpatrick, Benj.....D	Ga.	June 30, 1802	Ala.	Varied.....	Nov. 21, 1869
Foot, Henry S.....D	Va.	Sept. 20, 1800	Miss.	Lawyer...	May 20, 1880
Greene, Albert C.....W	R. I.	.....	R. I.	Lawyer...	Jan. 8, 1863
Hale, John P.....A	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1806	N. H.	Lawyer...	Nov. 18, 1873
Hamlin, Hannibal.....D	Me.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer...	.....
Hannegan, Edw'd A.....D	Ind.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer...	.....
Houston, Samuel.....D	Va.	Mar. 2, 1793	Tenn.	Lawyer...	July 25, 1863
Hunter, Rob't M. T.....D	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Johnson, Henry.....W	Tenn.	Sept. 14, 1783	Lou.	Lawyer...	Sept. 4, 1864
Johnson, Herschel V.....D	Ga.	Sept. 18, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer...	Aug. 16, 1869
Johnson, Reverdy.....W	Ind.	May 21, 1796	Ind.	Lawyer...	Feb. 10, 1876
Jones, George W.....D	Me.	.....	Iowa.	Lawyer...	.....
King, William R.....D	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
Lewis, Dixon H.....D	Va.	Aug. 10, 1802	Va.	Lawyer...	Oct. 25, 1848
Mangum, Willie P.....W	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Jurist...	Sept. 14, 1861
Mason, James M.....W	Va.	Nov. 3, 1798	Va.	Lawyer...	April 28, 1871
Metcalfe, Thomas.....D	Va.	Mar. 20, 1780	Ky.	Mechanic.	Aug. 18, 1855
Miller, Jacob W.....W	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer...	Sept. 20, 1862
Moor, Wyman B. S.....D	Me.	Nov. 3, 1814	Me.	Lawyer...	Feb. 16, 1869
Niles, John M.....W	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Varied.....	May 31, 1856
Pearce, James A.....W	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	D. C.	Lawyer...	Dec. 20, 1862
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist...	Mar. 25, 1855

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Rusk, Thomas J.....D	S. C.	.....	Tex.	Jurist.....	July 29, 1856
Sebastian, Wm. K.....D	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Jurist.....	May 20, 1865
Sevier, Ambrose H.....D	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Lawyer...	Dec. 21, 1848
Spruance, Presley.....W	Del.	.....	Del.	Merchant.	Feb. 13, 1863
Sturgeon, Daniel.....D	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1780	Pa.	Unknown.	July 3, 1878
Turney, Hopkins L.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 3, 1797	Tenn.	Varied.....	Aug. 1, 1857
Underwood, Jos. R.....W	Va.	Oct. 24, 1791	Ky.	Jurist.....	Aug. 23, 1876
Upham, William.....W	Mass.	Aug. —, 1792	Vt.	Lawyer...	Jan. 14, 1853
Wales, John.....W	.....	.....	Del.	Unknown.	Dec. 3, 1863
Walker, Isaac P.....D	.....	.....	Wis.	Unknown.	.....
Webster, Daniel.....W	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
Wescott, James D.....D	Va.	May —, 1802	Fla.	Lawyer...	.....
Yulee, David L.....D	W. I.	.....	Fla.	Varied.....	.....

Total Senators, 70. Jurists, 39. Lawyers, 14. Varied, 9. Occupation Unknown, 4. Mechanic, 1. Merchant, 1. Soldier, 1. Physician, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including West Indies, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Amos.....W	Mass.	Sept. 10, 1788	Mass.	Merchant.	Nov. 2, 1868
Adams, Green.....W	Ky.	Aug. 20, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer...	.....
Adams, John Q.....W	Mass.	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Lawyer...	Feb. 23, 1848
Ashmun, George.....W	Mass.	Dec. 25, 1804	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1870
Atkinson, Archibald.....D	Va.	Sept. 13, 1792	Va.	Lawyer...	Jan. 10, 1872
Barringer, D. M.....W	N. C.	July —, 1806	N. C.	Lawyer...	.....
Barrow, Washington.....W	Tenn.	Oct. 5, 1817	Tenn.	Lawyer...	Oct. 19, 1866
Bayley, Thos. H.....D	Va.	Dec. 11, 1810	Va.	Jurist...	June 23, 1856
Beale, Rich'd L. T.....D	Va.	May 22, 1819	Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Bedinger, Henry.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer...	Nov. 26, 1858
Belcher, Hiram.....W	Me.	June 10, 1790	Me.	Lawyer...	May 7, 1857
Bingham, Kinsley.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1808	Mich.	Varied.....	Oct. 5, 1861
Birdsall, Ausburn.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Black, James A.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Merchant.	April 3, 1848
Blackmar, Esbon.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Blanchard, John.....W	Vt.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer...	Mar. 8, 1849
Bocock, Thos. S.....D	Va.	.....	1815 Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Bolton, John M.....W	Va.	Sept. 16, 1802	Va.	Varied.....	Jan. 8, 1869
Bowden, Frank W.....D	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer...	June 8, 1857
Bowlin, James B.....D	Va.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	.....
Boyd, Linn.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Agricult.	Dec. 16, 1859
Boyden, Nathaniel.....W	Mass.	Aug. 16, 1796	N. C.	Varied.....	.....
Brady, Jasper E.....W	N. J.	.....	Pa.	Varied.....	Jan. 23, 1870
Bridges, Sam'l A.....D	Conn.	Jan. 27, 1802	Pa.	Lawyer...	.....
Broadhead, Richard.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 17, 1863
Brown, Albert G.....D	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Jurist...	.....
Brown, Charles G.....D	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Brown, William G.....D	Va.	Sept. 25, 1801	Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Buckner, Aylett.....W	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Burt, Armistead.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer...	.....
Butler, Chester.....W	Pa.	Mar. 6, 1798	Pa.	Lawyer...	Oct. 5, 1850
Cabell, E. C.....W	Va.	.....	1817 Fla.	Planter.	.....
Canby, Rich'd S.....W	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Cathcart, Chas. W.....D	Mad'a	.....	1809 Ind.	Varied.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Chapman, John G.	W. Md.	July 5, 1798	Md.	Lawyer.	Dec. 10, 1856
Chase, Lucien B.	W. Vt.	Aug. 9, 1817	Vt.	Unknown.	Dec. 14, 1864
Clapp, Asa W. H.	D. Me.	.....	Me.	Merchant.	.....
Cobb, Beverly L.	D. Va.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	Mar. 17, 1860
Clark, Franklin.	D. Me.	.....	Me.	Merchant.	.....
Clingman, Thos. L.	W. N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Cobb, Howell.	D. Ga.	Sept. 7, 1815	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1863
Cobb, Will. E. W.	D. Tenn.	June 8, 1807	Ala.	Varied.	Nov. —, 1864
Cocke, William M.	W. Tenn.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	Nov. 9, 1865
Collamer, Jacob.	D. N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Collins, William.	W. Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Conger, Harmon S.	W. R. I.	.....	R. I.	Banker.	Jan. 27, 1873
Cranston, Rob't B.	W. Md.	Nov. 6, 1808	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Crisfield, John W.	W. Conn.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Crozier, John H.	W. Tenn.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 11, 1849
Cummings, John D.	D. Pa.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Daniel, Jno. R. J.	D. N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Darling, Mason C.	D. Mass.	May 18, 1801	Wis.	Physician.	.....
Dickey, John.	W. Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1853
Dickinson, Rudolph.	D. Mass.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 12, 1849
Dixon, James.	W. Conn.	Aug. 5, 1814	Conn.	Lawyer.	Mar. 27, 1873
Donnell, Rich'd S. W.	W. N. Y.	May 25, 1805	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Duer, William.	W. Pa.	July 22, 1806	Ohio.	Merchant.	June 18, 1849
Duncan, Daniel.	W. Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Duncan, Garnett.	W. W. Va.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1857
Dunn, George G.	W. Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Eckert, George N.	W. D. N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Edsall, Joseph E.	W. Ky.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	.....
Edwards, Dudley O.	W. Ky.	Sept. 28, 1801	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Embree, Elisha.	W. Md.	.....	Md.	Varied.	.....
Evans, Alexander.	W. Ohio.	June 24, 1804	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Evans, Nathan.	W. Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Faran, James J.	W. Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Farrelly, John W.	W. Tenn.	July 7, 1809	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Fearhastern, W. S.	W. Ky.	.....	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Ficklin, Orlando B.	W. Ky.	Dec. 16, 1803	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Fisher, David.	W. Pa.	Dec. 3, 1798	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Flournoy, Thos. S.	W. Pa.	May 22, 1793	Pa.	Varied.	Dec. 8, 1851
Freedley, John.	W. Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
French, Richard.	W. Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Physician.	Nov. 13, 1866
Fries, George.	W. Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Fulton, Andrew S.	W. Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Gaines, John P.	W. Ky.	Sept. 11, 1801	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 3, 1866
Gayle, John.	W. N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Gentry, Meredith P.	W. Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1864
Giddings, Joshua R.	W. Pa.	May 31, 1807	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 5, 1870
Goggin, Wm. L.	W. Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Gott, Daniel.	W. N. H.	Feb. 3, 1811	N. Y.	Journalist.	Nov. 29, 1872
Greeley, Horace.	W. Va.	Feb. 28, 1817	Mo.	Lawyer.	Jan. 19, 1870
Green, James S.	D. Mass.	Nov. 17, 1788	Mass.	Merchant.	Dec. 8, 1874
Gregory, David.	W. Mass.	.....	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Grinnell, Joseph.	W. Mass.	Oct. 20, 1783	Mass.	Man'fact'r.	.....
Hale, Artemas.	W. N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1810	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1874
Hall, Nathan K.	W. Va.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	.....
Hall, Willard P.	D. Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Hammons, David.	D. N. J.	.....	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Hampton, Jas. G.	W. Va.	Oct. 28, 1802	N. J.	Unknown.	.....
Hampton, Moses.	W. Va.	Nov. 13, 1805	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 6, 1854
Harabson, Hugh A.	D. Va.	Jan. —, 1803	Lou.	Varied.	Oct. 25, 1850
Harrison, J. H.	D. Ga.	Feb. 23, 1809	Ala.	Lawyer.	April —, 1857
Harris, Sampson W.	W. Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Mar. 20, 1859
Haskell, Wm. T.	W. Ind.	.....	Ind.	Agricult.	.....
Henley, Thomas J.	W. N. H.	.....	Vt.	Unknown.	.....
Henry, William.	W. Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Hill, Hugh L. W.	W. N. C.	Aug. 8, 1808	Ala.	Varied.	.....
Hilliard, Henry W.	W. Conn.	Nov. —, 1802	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Mar. 8, 1848
Holley, John M.	W. Vt.	May 27, 1807	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Holmes, Elias B.	W. S. C.	April 6, 1796	S. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 25, 1867
Holmes, Isaac E.	D. N. J.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 16, 1848
Hornbeck, John W.	W. Tenn.	Jan. 17, 1811	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Houston, George S.	W. Del.	.....	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Houston, John W.	W. Del.	.....	Del.	Varied.	Oct. 8, 1855
Hubbard, Sam'l D.	W. Conn.	Aug. 10, 1799	Conn.	Varied.	.....
Hudson, Charles.	W. Mass.	Nov. 14, 1795	Mass.	Clergym'n.	.....
Hunt, Washington.	W. N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1811	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Feb. 2, 1867
Inge, Samuel W.	D. N. C.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Ingersoll, Chas. J.	D. Pa.	Oct. 3, 1782	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 14, 1862
Ingersoll, Joseph R. W.	D. Pa.	June 14, 1786	Pa.	Lawyer.	Feb. 20, 1868
Irvin, Alexander.	W. Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Iverson, Alfred.	D. Ga.	Dec. 3, 1798	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Jackson, Dnr. S.	D. N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Jameson, John.	W. Ky.	.....	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Jenkins, Timothy.	D. Mass.	Jan. 29, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1859
Johnson, Andrew.	D. N. C.	Dec. 29, 1808	Tenn.	Mechanic.	July 31, 1875
Johnson, Jas. H.	D. N. H.	.....	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Johnson, Rob't W.	D. Ky.	.....	Ark.	Unknown.	.....
Jones, Geo. W.	D. Va.	Mar. 15, 1806	Tenn.	Mechanic.	.....
Jones, John W.	D. N. C.	April 14, 1806	Ga.	Physician.	.....
Kaufman, David S.	D. Pa.	Dec. 18, 1813	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 31, 1851
Kellogg, Orlando.	R. N. Y.	June 18, 1809	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 24, 1865
Kennon, William.	D. Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
King, Daniel P.	W. Mass.	.....	Mass.	Varied.	July 25, 1850
King, T. Butler.	W. Mass.	Aug. 27, 1804	Ga.	Lawyer.	May 10, 1864
Lahm, Samuel.	D. Md.	April 22, 1812	Lou.	Unknown.	.....
LaSere, Emile.	D. Lou.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Lawrence, Sidney.	W. N. Y.	May 7, 1788	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Lawrence, Wm. T.	W. Pa.	.....	Iowa.	Varied.	.....
Leffler, Shepard.	D. Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Levin, Lewis C.	N. A. S. C.	Nov. 10, 1808	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Ligon, Thos. W.	D. Va.	.....	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Lincoln, Abraham.	W. Ky.	Feb. 12, 1809	Ill.	Lawyer.	April 15, 1865
Lord, Frederick W.	W. Gnn.	May 24, 1800	Va.	Varied.	May 24, 1860
Lumpkin, John H.	D. N. Y.	Jun. 13, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	June 6, 1860
Lynde, Wm. P.	D. N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1817	Wis.	Lawyer.	Dec. 18, 1885
McClelland, Rob't.	D. Pa.	Aug. 1, 1807	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McClelland, John A. D	Ky.	May 30, 1812	Ill.	Varied.	
McDowell, James.	Va.	1796	Va.	Unknown.	Aug. 24, 1851
McIlwaine, A. R.	W. Pa.	Aug. 14, 1804	Pa.	Agricult.	Aug. 14, 1863
McKay, James J.	N. C.	1793	N. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1853
McLane, Rob't M.	Del.	June 23, 1815	Md.	Varied.	
Macley, Wm. B.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Varied.	1882
McQueen, John.	N. C.	1808	S. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 30, 1867
Mann, Horace.	W. Mass.	May 4, 1796	Mass.	Varied.	Aug. 2, 1859
Mann, Job.	D. Pa.	Mar. 31, 1795	Pa.	Varied.	
Marsh, George P.	W. Vt.	Mar. 15, 1801	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 24, 1882
Marvin, Dudley.	D. Conn.	May 6, 1786	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 20, 1866
Meade, Rob't M.	D. Va.		Va.	Unknown.	April 20, 1862
Miller, John K.	D. Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Morehead, Chas. S.	W. Ky.	1802	Ky.	Lawyer.	Dec. 23, 1868
Morris, Jonathan D.	D. Ohio.		Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 16, 1875
Morse, Isaac E.	D. Lou.	May 22, 1809	Lou.	Lawyer.	Feb. 11, 1866
Mullin, Joseph.	D. Ire'd.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Murphy, Henry C.	D. N. Y.	1810	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Nelson, William.	W. N. Y.	June 29, 1784	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 2, 1869
Nes, Henry.	W. Pa.	1799	Pa.	Physician.	Sept. 10, 1850
Newell, Wm. A.	W. Ohio.		N. J.	Physician.	
Nicoll, Henry.	D. N. Y.	Oct. 23, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Outlaw, David.	W. N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Palmer, John G.	W. Mass.	Feb. 2, 1796	Mass.	Varied.	April 26, 1881
Peaslee, Chas. H.	D. Mass.	May 6, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 20, 1866
Peck, Lucius B.	D. Vt.	1804	Vt.	Lawyer.	Dec. 28, 1866
Pendleton, John S. W.	W. Va.		Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 19, 1868
Petrie, George.	W. N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Pettit, John.	D. N. Y.	July 24, 1807	Ind.	Lawyer.	June 17, 1877
Peyton, Sam'l O.	D. Ky.	1804	Ky.	Physician.	Jan. 4, 1870
Phelps, John S.	D. Conn.	Dec. 22, 1814	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Pillsbury, Timothy.	W. Mass.	April 12, 1789	Tenn.	Varied.	Nov. 23, 1858
Pollock, James.	W. Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Preston, William B. W.	W. Va.		Va.	Unknown.	Nov. 14, 1862
Putnam, Harvey.	W. N. Y.	1793	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 21, 1855
Reynolds, Gideon.	W. N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Rhett, Rob't B.	D. S. C.	Dec. 24, 1800	S. C.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1876
Richardson, Wm. A. D	D. Ky.	Jan. 16, 1811	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 27, 1875
Richie, Thomas.	D. Pa.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Robinson, John L.	D. Ky.		Ind.	Unknown.	Mar. 21, 1860
Rockhill, William.	D. N. J.		Ind.	Unknown.	
Rockwell, John A. W.	W. Conn.	1804	Conn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 10, 1861
Rockwell, Julius.	W. Conn.	April 26, 1805	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Roman, J. Dixon.	W. Md.		Md.	Varied.	Jan. 19, 1867
Root, Joseph M.	W. N. Y.	Oct. 7, 1817	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Rose, Rob't L.	W. N. Y.	Oct. 12, 1804	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Rumsey, David.	W. N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
St. John, Dan'l B. W.	W. Conn.	Oct. 8, 1808	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Sawyer, William.	D. Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Schenck, Rob't C. W.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 4, 1809	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Shepherd, Aug. H. W.	W. N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Sherrill, Elias.	W. N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Sibley, Henry H.	W. Mich.	Feb. —, 1811	Wis.	Merchant.	
Simpson, Richard F. D.	W. S. C.		S. C.	Lawyer.	
Sims, Alex. D.	D. Va.	June 11, 1803	S. C.	Unknown.	Nov. 16, 1848
Slingerland, John I. W.	W. N. Y.	Mar. 1, 1804	N. Y.	Agricult.	Oct. 26, 1861
Smart, Eph. K.	W. Mass.	1813	Me.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Caleb B.	W. Mass.	April 16, 1808	Ind.	Varied.	Jan. 8, 1864
Smith, Robert.	W. Mass.	June 12, 1802	Ind.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1867
Smith, Truman.	W. Conn.	Nov. 27, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Stanton, Fred. P. D.	D. D. C.		Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Starkweather, G. A.	W. Conn.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Stephens, Alex. H. W.	W. Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883
Stewart, Andrew.	W. Pa.	June —, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	July 16, 1872
Strohm, John.	W. Pa.	Oct. 16, 1793	Pa.	Teacher.	
Strong, William.	W. Conn.	May 6, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Stuart, Chas. E.	W. N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1810	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Sylvester, Peter H. W.	W. N. Y.	Feb. 17, 1807	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Tallmadge, Fred. A. W.	W. Conn.	Aug. 29, 1792	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 17, 1869
Taylor, John L. W.	W. Va.	Mar. 7, 1805	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 6, 1870
Thibodeaux, B. G. W.	D. Lou.		Lou.	Planter.	Mar. 11, 1866
Thomas, James H.	D. N. C.	Sept. 22, 1808	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Thompson, Jacob.	D. N. C.	May 15, 1810	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Thompson, James.	D. Pa.	Oct. 1, 1806	Pa.	Varied.	
Thompson, John B. W.	D. Ky.	1810	Ky.	Lawyer.	Jan. 7, 1874
Thompson, Rich'd M. W.	W. Va.	June 9, 1809	Ind.	Varied.	
Thompson, Rob't A. D.	W. Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Thompson, William.	D. Pa.		Iowa.	Unknown.	
Thurston, Benj. B. D.	D. R. I.	June 29, 1804	R. I.	Merchant.	
Tompkins, Pat'k W. W.	D. Ky.		Miss.	Lawyer.	May 16, 1853
Toombs, Robert.	W. Ga.	July 2, 1810	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Tuck, Amos.	W. Me.		N. H.	Varied.	
Turner, Thos. J.	D. Ohio.	April 5, 1815	Ill.	Varied.	April 3, 1874
Tweedy, John H.	W. Conn.		Wis.	Lawyer.	
Van Dyke, John.	W. N. J.		N. J.	Lawyer.	
Venable, Ab'm W. D.	W. Va.	Oct. 17, 1799	N. C.	Varied.	Feb. 24, 1876
Vinton, Samuel F. W.	W. Mass.	Sept. 25, 1792	Ohio.	Varied.	May —, 1862
Wallace, Daniel.	W. N. C.		S. C.	Unknown.	
Warren, Cornelius.	W. N. Y.	1790	N. Y.	Unknown.	July 28, 1849
Wentworth, John.	D. N. H.	Mar. 5, 1815	Ill.	Journalist.	
White, Hugh.	W. N. Y.	1799	N. Y.	Unknown.	Oct. 6, 1870
Wick, William W. D.	W. Pa.	Feb. 23, 1796	Ind.	Varied.	May 19, 1868
Wiley, James S.	D. Me.		Me.	Lawyer.	
Williams, Ezekiah.	D. Vt.		Vt.	Unknown.	
Winlot, David.	W. Vt.	Jan. 20, 1814	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 16, 1868
Wilson, James.	W. N. H.		N. H.	Lawyer.	
Winthrop, Rob't C. W.	W. Mass.	May 12, 1809	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Woodward, Jos. A. D.	D. S. C.		S. C.	Unknown.	

Total Representatives, 238. Lawyers, 115. Occupation Unknown, 53. Varied, 33. Merchants, 9. Jurists, 7. Physicians, 6. Agriculturists, 5. Planters, 2. Journalists, 2. Mechanics, 2. Teacher, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Banker, 1. Clergyman, 1. Foreign Born, 2: Including Ireland, 1; Madeira, 1.

Thirty-first Congress of the United States, from 1849 to 1851.

1849—The United States Government granted its first public land subsidy to any railroad corporation—the Mobile and Ohio Company—1,000,000 acres between Mobile and the mouth of the Ohio river.

1849—Territory of Minnesota formed, Mar. 3.
1849—The United States Government issued a proclamation against marauding parties forming to sail for Cuba, Aug. 11.

1845—Lopez's "filibustering" expedition from the United States, 600 strong, landed in Cuba and captured the town of Cardenas from the Spaniards.

1849—Philadelphia and New York ravaged by the cholera—more than 5,000 persons died in the latter city.

1849—First State Constitution adopted in California, Sept. 1. It excluded slavery.

1849—Commercial Treaty with the Sandwich Islands, Dec. 20.

1850—Great immigration to California, on account of gold discoveries.

1850—The Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic regions, sailed from New York in May.

1850—The Government establishes the Territory of Utah.

1850—The Seventh Census of the United States taken—population, 23,191,074.

1850—Lopez's second "filibustering" expedition against Cuba repulsed, May 17.

1850—Treaty consummated between the United States and Great Britain for a canal for joint transportation across the Isthmus of Panama, July 4.

Zachary Taylor, 12th President.

Millard Fillmore, 13th President.

Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., and Wm. R. King, of Ala., Vice-Pres. and Pres. of the Senate. John M. Clayton, of Del., and Daniel Webster, of Mass., Sec'y of State. Wm. M. Meredith, of Pa., and Thos. Corwin, of Ohio, Sec'y of Treas. Geo. W. Crawford, of Ga., and Chas. M. Conrad, of Lou., Sec'y of War. Wm. B. Preston, of Va., Wm. A. Graham, of N. C., Sec'y of Navy. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, and Alex. H. H. Stuart, of Va., Sec'y of Interior. Jacob Collamer, of Vt., and Nathan K. Hall, of N. Y., Postmasters-General. Reverdy Johnson, of Md., and Jno. J. Crittenden, of Ky., Attorneys-General. Howell Cobb, of Ga., and Rob't C. Winthrop, of Mass., Speakers of House of Representatives.

1850—Violent debates in Congress on the slavery question and the admission of California as a free State into the Union. The admission of that State was granted Aug. 15.

1850—Bills were passed by Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and requiring escaped slaves to be returned from free States to their masters. The latter bill, which became a law Sept. 18, imposed a fine of \$1,000 and six months imprisonment on any person aiding slaves to escape, or harboring them. This law remained in force for several years.

1851—A convention of Southerners assembled at Charleston, S. C., May 8, to discuss the rights of Southern States. Resolutions were adopted favoring a dissolution of the Union.

1851—The Coast Survey of the United States Government was completed.

1851—Letter postage was reduced to three cents to all parts of the Union, excepting the Western Territories and California.

1851—Minnesota, comprising an area of 21,000,000 acres, was purchased by the Government from the Upper Sioux Indians for \$305,500 and \$68,000 per annum for 50 years.

1851—The corner-stone of additional buildings to the Capitol at Washington was laid by President Polk, July 4.

1851—Lopez's last "filibustering" expedition to Cuba resulted in the capture and death of himself and several of his followers, Aug. 16 and Sept. 1.

D, indicates Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist, N-A, Native-American. F-S, Free-Soiler.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Atholston, David R.....D	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1807	Mo.	Lawyer...	Jan. 28, 1866
Badger, Geo. E.....W	N. C.	April 13, 1795	N. C.	Jurist...	May 11, 1865
Baldwin, Roger S.....W	Conn.	Jan. 4, 1793	Conn.	Lawyer...	Feb. 19, 1863
Barnwell, Rob't W.....W	S. C.	Aug. 10, 1801	S. C.	Lawyer...	Sept. 10, 1869
Bell, John.....W	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer...	April 10, 1858
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1782	Mo.	Lawyer...	Jan. 1, 1856
Berrien, John M.....W	N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Va.	Jurist...	Jan. 31, 1864
Borland, Solon.....D	Mass.	.....	Ark.	Physician	.....
Bradbury, James W.....D	Mass.	.....	Me.	Lawyer...	.....
Bright, Jesse D.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer...	May 20, 1875
Butler, Andrew P.....D	S. C.	Nov. 19, 1796	S. C.	Jurist...	May 25, 1857
Calhoun, John C.....D	S. C.	Mar. 18, 1782	S. C.	Lawyer...	Mar. 31, 1850
Cass, Lewis.....D	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1782	Mich.	Lawyer...	June 17, 1866
Chase, Salmon P.....F-S	N. H.	Jan. 13, 1808	Ohio.	Lawyer...	May 7, 1873
Clarke, John H.....W	N. J.	.....	1791 R. I.	Varied...	..... 1870
Clay, Henry.....W	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer...	June 29, 1852
Clemens, Jeremiah.....D	Ala.	Dec. 28, 1814	Ala.	Varied...	May 25, 1865
Cooper, James.....W	Md.	May 8, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer...	Mar. 1, 1863
Corwin, Thomas.....R	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Dec. 18, 1865
Davis, Jefferson.....D	Ky.	June 3, 1808	Miss.	Varied...	.....
Davis, John.....D	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer...	April 19, 1854
Dawson, William C.....W	N. J.	Feb. 17, 1807	N. J.	Jurist...	May 5, 1856
Dayton, Wm. L.....R	N. J.	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1, 1864
Dickinson, Dan'l S.....D	Conn.	Sept. 11, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer...	April 12, 1866
Dodge, Aug. C.....D	Mo.	Jan. 2, 1812	Iowa.	Unknown...	Nov. 20, 1883
Dodge, Henry.....D	Ind.	Oct. 12, 1782	Wis.	Soldier...	July 19, 1867
Douglas, Stephen A.....D	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Jurist...	June 3, 1861
Downs, Solomon W.....D	Tenn.	.....	1801 Lou.	Lawyer...	Aug. 14, 1854
Elmore, Francis H.....D	S. C.	Jan. 15, 1798	S. C.	Lawyer...	May 29, 1850
Ewing, Thomas.....D	S. C.	Dec. 28, 1789	Ohio.	Lawyer...	Oct. 26, 1871
Feltch, Alphonse.....D	Me.	Sept. 28, 1806	Mich.	Jurist...	.....
Foot, Henry S.....D	Me.	Sept. 29, 1800	Miss.	Lawyer...	May 20, 1880
Fremont, John C.....F-S	Cal.	Jan. 21, 1813	Cal.	Soldier...	.....
Greene, Albert C.....W	R. I.	.....	1792 R. I.	Lawyer...	Jan. 8, 1863
Gwin, William M.....W	Tenn.	Oct. 9, 1805	Cal.	Physician	Nov. 18, 1873
Hale, John P.....A	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1806	N. H.	Lawyer...	.....
Hamlin, Hannibal.....D	Me.	Aug. 27, 1792	Me.	Lawyer...	.....
Houston, Samuel.....D	Va.	Mar. 7, 1793	Tex.	Lawyer...	July 25, 1865
Hunter, Rob't M. T.....D	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Jones, George W.....D	Ind.	.....	Iowa.	Lawyer...	.....
King, William R.....D	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer...	April 18, 1853
Mangum, Willie P.....W	N. C.	.....	1792 N. C.	Jurist...	Sept. 14, 1861
Mason, James M.....W	Va.	Nov. 3, 1798	Va.	Lawyer...	April 28, 1871
Miller, Jacob W.....W	N. J.	.....	1802 N. J.	Lawyer...	Sept. 20, 1862
Morton, Jackson.....D	N. H.	Nov. 8, 1790	N. H.	Merchant...	.....
Norris, Moses.....D	N. H.	.....	1790 N. H.	Lawyer...	.....
Pearce, James A.....W	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer...	Dec. 29, 1862
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist...	Mar. 25, 1855
Pratt, Thomas G.....D	D. C.	.....	1805 Md.	Lawyer...	Nov. 9, 1869
Rantoul, Robert.....D	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1805	Mass.	Lawyer...	Aug. 7, 1852
Rhett, R. Barnwell.....D	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1800	S. C.	Lawyer...	Sept. 14, 1876
Rusk, Thomas J.....D	Tenn.	.....	Tex.	Jurist...	July 29, 1856
Sebastian, Wm. K.....D	S. C.	.....	Ark.	Jurist...	.....
Seward, William H.....W	N. Y.	May 16, 1801	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Oct. 10, 1872
Shields James.....D	Ireland	.....	1810 Ill.	Jurist...	June 1, 1879
Smith, Truman.....R	Conn.	Nov. 27, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer...	.....
Soule, Pierre.....D	France	.....	1801 Lou.	Lawyer...	Mar. 16, 1870
Spruance, Presley.....W	Del.	.....	1785 Del.	Merchant...	Feb. 13, 1863

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Stewart, David.....D	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer...	Oct. 5, 1858
Sumner, Daniel.....D	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1780	Pa.	Unknown...	July 3, 1874
Turney, Hopkins L.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 3, 1797	Tenn.	Varied...	Aug. 1, 1877
Underwood, Jos. R.....W	Va.	Oct. 24, 1791	Ky.	Lawyer...	Aug. 23, 1879
Upham, William.....W	Mass.	Aug. 1, 1792	Vt.	Lawyer...	Jan. 14, 1856
Wales, John.....W	.....	.....	Del.	Unknown...	Dec. 3, 1866
Walker, Isaac P.....D	.....	.....	Wis.	Unknown...	.....
Webster, Daniel.....W	N. H.	Jan. 18, 1782	Mass.	Lawyer...	Oct. 24, 1852
Whitcomb, James.....D	Vt.	Dec. 1, 1791	Ind.	Lawyer...	Oct. 4, 1852
Winthrop, Robert C.....W	Mass.	May 12, 1803	Mass.	Lawyer...	.....
Yule, David L.....D	W. I.	.....	1811 Fla.	Varied...	.....

Total Senators, 69. Lawyers, 12. Jurists, 12. Varied, 5. Occupation Unknown, 4. Merchants, 2. Soldiers, 2. Physicians, 2. Foreign Born, 3. Including West Indies, 1; France, 1; Ireland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Albertson, Nath'l.....D	Va.	.....	Ind.	Unknown...	.....
Alexander, Henry P.....W	N. Y.	.....	1802 N. Y.	Merchant...	Feb. 22, 1867
Allen, Charles.....F-S	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1797	Mass.	Jurist...	Aug. 6, 1869
Alston, Wm. J.....W	Ga.	.....	Ala.	Unknown...	.....
Anderson, Josiah M.....W	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown...	.....
Andrews, Geo. R.....W	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown...	.....
Ashe, William S.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer...	.....
Aspinwall, George.....W	Mass.	Dec. 25, 1804	Mass.	Lawyer...	July 10, 1870
Averett, Thos. H.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown...	.....
Baker, Edward J.....W	Pa.	Feb. 24, 1811	Ill.	Lawyer...	Oct. 21, 1861
Bay, Wm. V. N.....D	N. Y.	.....	Mo.	Unknown...	.....
Bayley, Thos. H.....D	Va.	Dec. 11, 1810	Va.	Jurist...	June 23, 1856
Beade, James M. H.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Unknown...	.....
Bell, John.....W	N. Y.	Sept. 29, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer...	.....
Bennett, Henry.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1808	Mich.	Varied...	Oct. 5, 1861
Bingham, Kinsey.....D	N. Y.	April 25, 1815	Ill.	Lawyer...	Mar. 18, 1860
Bissell, William H.....D	Va.	.....	1815 Va.	Lawyer...	.....
Bocock, Thos. S.....D	N. Y.	Oct. 6, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown...	Mar. 16, 1860
Booke, David A.....W	Conn.	Dec. 8, 1791	Conn.	Varied...	.....
Booth, Walter.....F-S	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer...	June 8, 1857
Bowdon, Frank W.....D	D. C.	June 23, 1807	Md.	Lawyer...	.....
Bowie, Richard T.....W	Va.	.....	1804 Mo.	Varied...	.....
Bowlin, James B.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Agricult.	Dec. 16, 1859
Brace, Linn.....D	Mass.	Feb. 12, 1788	Ky.	Jurist...	.....
Briggs, George.....W	N. Y.	May 6, 1805	N. Y.	Merchant...	June 1, 1869
Brislin, John.....W	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown...	.....
Brooks, James.....W	Me.	Nov. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist	April 30, 1873
Brown, Albert G.....D	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Jurist...	.....
Brown, William J.....D	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1805	Ind.	Unknown...	Mar. 18, 1857
Buel, Alexander W.....D	Vt.	.....	1813 Mich.	Lawyer...	April 17, 1868
Burrows, Lorenzo.....W	Mass.	Sept. 9, 1781	Lon.	Jurist...	April 17, 1851
Burt, Armistead.....D	Conn.	.....	S. C.	Unknown...	.....
Butler, Chester.....W	Pa.	Mar. 6, 1798	Pa.	Lawyer...	Oct. 5, 1860
Butler, Thomas B.....W	Conn.	.....	1807 Conn.	Lawyer...	June 8, 1873
Cabell, E. C.....W	Va.	1817 Fla.	Planter...

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

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REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cable, Joseph.....	Ohio.....	.....	Ohio.....	Unknown.....	.....
Caldwell, Geo. A.....	Ky.....	.....	Ky.....	Unknown.....	Sept. 17, 1866
Caldwell, Joseph P. W.....	N. C.....	1808.....	N. C.....	Lawyer.....	Jan. 3, 1853
Calvin, Samuel.....	Pa.....	July 30, 1811.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Campbell, Lewis D. W.....	Ohio.....	Aug. 9, 1811.....	Ohio.....	Varied.....	.....
Cartier, David K.....	N. Y.....	.....	Ohio.....	Jurist.....	.....
Casey, Joseph.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Jurist.....	.....
Chandler, Jos. R.....	Mass.....	.....	Pa.....	Jurist.....	.....
Clarke, Charles E.....	N. Y.....	April 8, 1790.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	1880
Cleveland, Cha'n'cy F. D.....	Conn.....	.....	Conn.....	Lawyer.....	Dec. 29, 1863
Clingman, Thos. L.....	N. C.....	.....	N. C.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Cobb, Howell.....	Ga.....	Sept. 7, 1815.....	Ga.....	Lawyer.....	Oct. 9, 1868
Cobb, Will R. W.....	Tenn.....	June 8, 1807.....	Ala.....	Varied.....	Nov. —, 1864
Colcock, William F.....	S. C.....	.....	S. C.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Cole, Orsamus.....	R. Y.....	.....	Wis.....	Wis.....	.....
Conger, Harmon S.....	Conn.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Conrad, Charles M.....	Va.....	.....	1804 Lou.....	Lawyer.....	Feb. 11, 1878
Corwin, Moses B.....	Ky.....	Jan. 5, 1790.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	April 7, 1872
Crowell, John.....	Conn.....	.....	Ohio.....	Unknown.....	.....
Daniel, Jno. R. J.....	N. C.....	.....	N. C.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Dannery, Joel.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Unknown.....	.....
Deberry, Edmund.....	Pa.....	Aug. 14, 1787.....	Pa.....	Agri'cult.....	Dec. 12, 1859
Dickey, Jesse C.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Dimmick, Milo M.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Disney, David T.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Dixon, Nathan F.....	R. I.....	May 1, 1812.....	R. I.....	Lawyer.....	Feb. 3, 1881
Doty, James D.....	N. Y.....	.....	1800 Wis.....	Unknown.....	June 11, 1865
Duer, William.....	N. Y.....	May 25, 1805.....	N. Y.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Duncan, James H.....	N. Y.....	Dec. 5, 1793.....	N. Y.....	Varied.....	.....
Dunham, Cyrus L.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Merchant.....	Jan. 14, 1870
Durkee, Charles.....	Vt.....	Dec. 10, 1805.....	Vt.....	Merchant.....	Jan. 26, 1862
Edmundson, H. A.....	Va.....	.....	Va.....	Merchant.....	.....
Eliot, Samuel A.....	Mass.....	Mar. 5, 1798.....	Mass.....	Merchant.....	.....
Evans, Alexander.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Merchant.....	.....
Evans, Nathan.....	Ohio.....	June 24, 1804.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Ewing, Elbridge.....	Tenn.....	.....	Tenn.....	Unknown.....	.....
Featherston, W. S.....	Tenn.....	.....	Tenn.....	Unknown.....	.....
Fitch, Graham N.....	N. Y.....	Dec. 7, 1810.....	Ind.....	Physician.....	Sept. 3, 1852
Fowler, Orin.....	Conn.....	July 29, 1791.....	Mass.....	Clergym'n.....	Dec. 8, 1851
Freedley, John.....	Pa.....	May 22, 1793.....	Pa.....	Varied.....	.....
Fuller, Thos. J. D.....	Vt.....	Mar. 17, 1808.....	Me.....	Lawyer.....	Nov. 3, 1866
Gentry, Meredith P. W.....	N. C.....	.....	1811 Tenn.....	Lawyer.....	May 27, 1862
Gerry, Elbridge.....	N. C.....	Dec. 6, 1815.....	Me.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Giddings, Joshua R. F. S.....	Pa.....	Oct. 6, 1795.....	Pa.....	Unknown.....	.....
Gilbert, Edward.....	N. Y.....	.....	Cal.....	Unknown.....	.....
Gilmore, Alfred.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Unknown.....	.....
Goodenow, Rufus K. W.....	N. H.....	April 24, 1790.....	Me.....	Varied.....	Mar. 24, 1863
Gorman, Willis A.....	Ky.....	Jan. 12, 1816.....	Ind.....	Lawyer.....	May 20, 1876
Gott, Daniel.....	Conn.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Gould, Herman D.....	Conn.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Green, James S.....	Va.....	Feb. 28, 1817.....	Me.....	Lawyer.....	Jan. 19, 1870
Grinnell, Joseph.....	Mass.....	Nov. 17, 1788.....	Ga.....	Merchant.....	Oct. 8, 1851
Hackett, Thos. C.....	Ga.....	.....	Ga.....	Unknown.....	April 6, 1851
Hall, Willard P.....	Va.....	.....	Mo.....	Unknown.....	.....
Halloway, Ransom.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Hamilton, Wm. T.....	Md.....	Sept. 8, 1820.....	Md.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Hammond, Edward.....	Md.....	.....	Md.....	Unknown.....	.....
Hampton, Mch'el.....	Pa.....	Oct. 28, 1803.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Haralson, Hugh A.....	Ga.....	Nov. 13, 1805.....	Ga.....	Lawyer.....	Oct. 6, 1854
Harlan, Andrew J.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 29, 1815.....	Ind.....	Lawyer.....	Oct. 25, 1850
Harmanson, J. H.....	Va.....	Jan. —, 1803.....	Lou.....	Varied.....	.....
Harris, Isham G.....	Tenn.....	.....	1818 Tenn.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Harris, Sampson W.....	Ga.....	Feb. 23, 1809.....	Ala.....	Lawyer.....	April —, 1857
Harris, Thos. L.....	Conn.....	Oct. 29, 1816.....	Ill.....	Lawyer.....	Nov. 24, 1858
Hay, Andrew.....	Mass.....	.....	J.....	Unknown.....	.....
Haymond, Thos. S.....	Va.....	.....	Vt.....	Jurist.....	Oct. 22, 1875
Hebard, William.....	Conn.....	.....	Vt.....	Jurist.....	.....
Henry, William.....	N. H.....	.....	Vt.....	Unknown.....	.....
Hibbard, Harry.....	Vt.....	July 1, 1816.....	N. H.....	Lawyer.....	July 27, 1872
Hilliard, Henry W.....	N. C.....	Aug. 8, 1808.....	Ala.....	Varied.....	.....
Hoagland, Moses.....	Ohio.....	.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Holladay, Alex. R.....	S. C.....	April 6, 1796.....	S. C.....	Lawyer.....	Feb. 25, 1867
Holmes, Isaac E.....	Del.....	.....	Del.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Houston, John W.....	Del.....	.....	Tex.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Howard, Volney E.....	Me.....	.....	Pa.....	Unknown.....	.....
Howe, John W.....	N. H.....	.....	Pa.....	Unknown.....	.....
Hubbard, David.....	Va.....	.....	Ala.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Hunter, William F.....	Va.....	Dec. 10, 1808.....	Ohio.....	Varied.....	.....
Inge, Samuel W.....	N. C.....	.....	Ala.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Jackson, Joseph.....	Pa.....	.....	Ala.....	Unknown.....	Sept. 20, 1854
Jackson, William T.....	N. Y.....	Dec. 29, 1794.....	N. Y.....	Merchant.....	.....
Johnson, Andrew.....	N. C.....	Dec. 29, 1808.....	Tenn.....	Mechanic.....	July 31, 1875
Johnson, Jas. L.....	Ky.....	.....	Ky.....	Unknown.....	Feb. 12, 1877
Johnson, Robt W.....	Ky.....	.....	1814 Ark.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Jones, Geo. W.....	Va.....	Mar. 15, 1806.....	Tenn.....	Mechanic.....	.....
Julian, George W.....	Ind.....	May 5, 1817.....	Ind.....	Varied.....	.....
Kaufman, David S.....	Pa.....	Dec. 18, 1813.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Kerr, John B.....	Md.....	Mar. 5, 1809.....	Md.....	Lawyer.....	Jan. 28, 1878
King, Daniel P.....	Mass.....	.....	1800 Mass.....	Varied.....	July 25, 1850
King, George C.....	R. I.....	.....	R. I.....	Lawyer.....	July 17, 1870
King, James G.....	N. Y.....	May 8, 1791.....	N. Y.....	Merchant.....	Oct. 3, 1853
King, John A.....	N. Y.....	Jan. 3, 1788.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	July 7, 1867
King, Preston.....	N. Y.....	Oct. 14, 1806.....	N. Y.....	Varied.....	Nov. 13, 1865
La Sere, Emile.....	N. Y.....	.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	.....
Leffler, Shepard.....	Pa.....	.....	Iowa.....	Varied.....	.....
Levin, Lewis C.....	N. A.....	Sept. 10, 1808.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Littlefield, Nath'l S.....	Me.....	Nov. 20, 1804.....	Me.....	Lawyer.....	.....
McClelland, John A.....	Ky.....	May 30, 1812.....	Ill.....	Varied.....	.....
McDonald, Jos. E.....	Ohio.....	Aug. 29, 1819.....	Ind.....	Lawyer.....	.....
McDonald, James.....	Va.....	.....	1796 Va.....	Unknown.....	Aug. 24, 1851
McGaughey, Ed. W.....	Ind.....	.....	Ind.....	Unknown.....	Aug. 18, 1852
McKissock, Thomas.....	N. Y.....	.....	1809 Pa.....	Varied.....	.....
McLanahan, Jas. X.....	Del.....	.....	1809 Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
McLane, Robt M.....	Del.....	June 23, 1815.....	Md.....	Varied.....	.....
McLean, Finis E.....	Ky.....	.....	Ky.....	Unknown.....	.....
McMullen, Fayette.....	Va.....	.....	Va.....	Unknown.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McQueen, John.....	S. C.....	.....	1808 S. C.....	Lawyer.....	Aug. 30, 1867
McWillie, William.....	N. C.....	Nov. 17, 1795.....	Miss.....	Varied.....	Mar. 3, 1869
Mann, Horace.....	Pa.....	May 4, 1796.....	Mass.....	Varied.....	Aug. 2, 1859
Mann, Job.....	Pa.....	Mar. 31, 1795.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Marshall, Humphry.....	Ky.....	Jan. 13, 1812.....	Ky.....	Unknown.....	Mar. 28, 1872
Mason, John C.....	Ky.....	.....	Ky.....	Unknown.....	.....
Matteeson, O. B.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Meacham, James.....	Vt.....	.....	1810 Vt.....	Clergym'n.....	Aug. 22, 1856
Meade, Rich'd K.....	Va.....	.....	Va.....	Lawyer.....	April 20, 1862
Miller, Daniel F.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 4, 1814.....	Iowa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Miller, John K.....	Va.....	Oct. 1, 1808.....	Pa.....	Unknown.....	Feb. 26, 1873
Millson, John S.....	N. Y.....	April 13, 1817.....	Pa.....	Varied.....	.....
Moore, Henry B.....	Ky.....	.....	1802 Ky.....	Lawyer.....	Dec. 23, 1868
Morehead, Chas. S.....	Ohio.....	.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	May 16, 1875
Morris, Jonathan D.....	Vt.....	.....	N. H.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Morrison, George W.....	Lou.....	May 22, 1809.....	Lou.....	Lawyer.....	Feb. 11, 1866
Morton, Jeremiah.....	Va.....	.....	Va.....	Unknown.....	.....
Nelson, William.....	N. Y.....	June 29, 1784.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Nes, Henry.....	Pa.....	.....	1799 Pa.....	Physician.....	Sept. 10, 1850
Newell, Wm. A.....	Ohio.....	.....	N. J.....	Physician.....	.....
Ogle, Andrew J.....	Pa.....	.....	1822 Pa.....	Unknown.....	1852
Olds, Edson.....	Vt.....	.....	Vt.....	Physician.....	Jan. 24, 1869
Olds, John L.....	C. C.....	May 12, 1822.....	S. C.....	Varied.....	May 6, 1873
Oliver, John.....	Me.....	.....	1801 Me.....	Lawyer.....	Oct. 17, 1856
Outlaw, David.....	N. C.....	.....	N. C.....	Unknown.....	.....
Owen, Allen F.....	Va.....	.....	Va.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Parker, Richard.....	N. H.....	Feb. 6, 1804.....	N. H.....	Lawyer.....	Sept. 20, 1866
Peaslee, Chas. H.....	Vt.....	.....	1804 Vt.....	Lawyer.....	Dec. 28, 1866
Peck, Lucius B.....	Va.....	.....	Lou.....	Varied.....	May 8, 1866
Peck, Joseph.....	Pa.....	.....	Dec. 22, 1814.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Phelps, John S.....	N. J.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	May 4, 1859
Phoenix, J. Phillips.....	N. J.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Pitman, Charles W.....	Ohio.....	.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Potter, Emery D.....	Ohio.....	.....	Va.....	Unknown.....	.....
Powell, Paulus.....	Va.....	.....	Va.....	Unknown.....	.....
Putnam, Harvey.....	N. Y.....	.....	1793 N. Y.....	Lawyer.....	Sept. 21, 1855
Robert, Robert E.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Physician.....	Dec. 15, 1864
Reynolds, Gideon.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Richardson, Wm. A.....	Ky.....	Jan. 16, 1811.....	Ill.....	Unknown.....	.....
Risley, Elijah.....	Conn.....	.....	1780 N. Y.....	Unknown.....	Jan. 9, 1870
Robbins, John.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Man'fact'r.....	.....
Robinson, John L.....	Ky.....	.....	Ind.....	Unknown.....	Mar. 21, 1860
Rockwell, Julius.....	Conn.....	April 26, 1805.....	Mass.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Roche, Joseph M.....	N. Y.....	Oct. 7, 1817.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Rose, Robt M.....	N. Y.....	Oct. 12, 1804.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Ross, Thomas.....	Pa.....	.....	Pa.....	Unknown.....	.....
Rumsey, David.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Sackett, William A.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Savage, John H.....	Tenn.....	.....	Tenn.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Sawtelle, Cullen.....	Me.....	.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Schermhorst, A. M.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 4, 1809.....	Me.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Schoolcraft, Jno. L.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	Aug. 22, 1855
Seddon, James A.....	Va.....	.....	Va.....	Merchant.....	May 11, 1860
Shepherd, Aug. H.....	N. C.....	.....	N. C.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Sibley, Henry H.....	Mich.....	Feb. —, 1811.....	Minn.....	Merchant.....	.....
Spaulding, Elbridge.....	N. Y.....	Feb. 24, 1809.....	N. Y.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Spangue, William.....	R. I.....	.....	Mich.....	Unknown.....	1851
Stanley, Edward.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	July 26, 1872
Stanton, Fred. P.....	D. C.....	.....	Tenn.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Stanton, Rich'd H.....	Va.....	.....	Ky.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Stephens, Alex. H.....	Ga.....	Feb. 11, 1812.....	Ga.....	Lawyer.....	Mar. 4, 1833
Stetson, Charles.....	N. H.....	Nov. 7, 1801.....	Me.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Stevens, Thaddeus.....	Vt.....	April 4, 1792.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	Aug. 11, 1868
Strong, William.....	Conn.....	May 6, 1808.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Swanwick, Charles.....	Vt.....	.....	Ohio.....	Unknown.....	.....
Sylvester, Peter H.....	N. Y.....	Feb. 17, 1807.....	N. Y.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Taylor, John L.....	Va.....	Mar. 7, 1805.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Sept. 6, 1870
Thomas, James H.....	N. C.....	Sept. 22, 1808.....	Tenn.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Thompson, Jacob.....	N. C.....	May 15, 1810.....	Miss.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Thompson, James.....	Pa.....	Oct. 1, 1806.....	Pa.....	Varied.....	.....
Thompson, John B.....	Ky.....	.....	1810 Ky.....	Lawyer.....	Jan. 7, 1874
Thompson, William.....	N. Y.....	.....	Iowa.....	Unknown.....	.....
Thurston, John R.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Capitalist.....	1854
Thurston, Samuel R.....	Me.....	.....	Ore.....	Lawyer.....	April 9, 1851
Toombs, Robert.....	Ga.....	July 2, 1810.....	Ga.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Tuck, Amos.....	Me.....	.....	N. H.....	Varied.....	.....
Underhill, Walter.....	N. Y.....	.....	N. Y.....	Unknown.....	.....
Van Dyke, John.....	N. J.....	.....	N. J.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Venable, Ab'm W.....	Va.....	Oct. 17, 1799.....	N. C.....	Varied.....	Feb. 24, 1876
Vinton, Samuel F.....	Mass.....	Sept. 22, 1792.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	1862
Walden, Hiram.....	Vt.....	Aug. 29, 1800.....	N. Y.....	Mechanic.....	.....
Waldo, Loren P.....	Conn.....	Feb. 2, 1802.....	Conn.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Wallace, Daniel.....	S. C.....	.....	S. C.....	Unknown.....	.....
Watkins, Albert G.....	Tenn.....	May 5, 1818.....	Tenn.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Welborn, Marshall J.....	Ga.....	.....	Ga.....	Unknown.....	.....
Wentworth, John.....	N. Y.....	Mar. 5, 1815.....	N. Y.....	Journalist.....	.....
White, Hug.....	N. Y.....	.....	1799 N. Y.....	Unknown.....	Oct. 6, 1870
Whitlessy, Wm. A.....	Conn.....	.....	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Wildrick, Isaac.....	N. J.....	.....	N. J.....	Unknown.....	.....
Williams, Chris. H.....	Tenn.....	.....	Tenn.....	Unknown.....	.....
Wilmot, David.....	Pa.....	Jan. 20, 1814.....	Pa.....	Lawyer.....	Mar. 10, 1868
Wilson, James.....	N. H.....	.....	N. H.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Winthrop, Robt C.....	Mass.....	May 12, 1808.....	Mass.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Wood, Amos E.....	N. Y.....	.....	1810 Ohio.....	Agricultur.....	Nov. 19, 1850
Woodward, Jos. A.....	S. C.....	.....	S. C.....	Unknown.....	.....
Wright, George W.....	Mass.....	.....	Cal.....	Varied.....	.....
Young, Timothy R.....	N. H.....	.....	Ill.....	Unknown.....	.....

Total Representatives, 242. Lawyers, 102. Occupation Unknown, 69. Varied, 33. Merchants, 10. Jurists, 9. Physicians, 5. Agriculturists, 4. Mechanics, 3. Clergymen, 2. Journalists, 2. Planter, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Capitalist, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including England, 1.

Thirty-second Congress of the United States, from 1851 to 1853.

- 1851—The great World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at London, Eng., opened by Queen Victoria, May 1.
- 1851—Vigilance Committee, for the summary punishment of criminals, organized at San Francisco, Cal., June 9.
- 1851—Commercial Treaty with Peru, S. A., concluded, July 26.
- 1851—Great Anti-Slavery riot and rescue of a captured fugitive slave, Jerry Loguen, at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 1.
- 1851—Great discoveries of gold deposits in Australia.
- 1851—Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, exiled from home, arrived in New York, Dec. 5.
- 1851—Louis Napoleon elected, for a term of ten years, President of the Republic of France, Dec. 20, 21.
- 1851—The First Young Men's Christian Association in America was organized at Montreal, Can.
- 1851—The celebrated "Maine Liquor Law," for the suppression of the liquor traffic, passed.
- 1851—The Library of the United States, in the Capitol at Washington, destroyed by fire; 35,000 volumes, out of 55,000, were burned, with many valuable statues, paintings, etc., Dec. 24.
- 1851—Return of Grinnell Arctic expedition.
- 1852—Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" published.

Millard Fillmore, 13th President.

Wm. R. King, of Ala., and David R. Atchison, of Mo., Presidents of the Senate, and acting Vice-Presidents. Daniel Webster, of Mass., and Edward Everett, of Mass., Secys of State. Thos. Corwin, of Ohio, Secy of Treas. Chas. M. Conrad, of La., Secy of War. Wm. A. Graham, of N. C., and John P. Kennedy, of Md., Secys of Navy. Alex. H. H. Stuart, of Va., Secy of Interior. Nathan K. Hall, of N. Y., and Sam'l D. Hubbard, of Conn., Post-masters-General. Jno. J. Crittenden, of Ky., Attorney-General. Linn Boyd, of Ky., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1852—Com. Perry's expedition to Japan.
- 1852—First National Agricultural Convention was held at Washington, D. C., June 24.
- 1852—United States Mint established at San Francisco, Cal., July 3.
- 1852—First college boat-race rowed, between Harvard and Yale crews, on Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H., Aug. 3—Harvard winning.
- 1852—John P. Hale, of N. H., and George W. Julian, of Ind., nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the Free-Soil National Convention, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 12.
- 1852—The steamer Atlantic lost on Lake Erie, with 250 lives, Aug. 20.
- 1852—The French Empire restored, and Louis Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, Dec. 2.
- 1852—Great Britain subdued the Burman Empire, in India, and acquired new territory in Pegu.
- 1853—The "Know-Nothing," or "Native-American," political party organized in New York.
- 1853—The Claims Treaty with Great Britain concluded, Feb. 8.
- 1853—Washington Ter. organized, Mar. 2.
- 1853—Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition sailed.
- 1853—Commencement of Crimean war between Great Britain and Russia.
- 1853—The World's Fair, in New York, opened by President Pierce, July 14.

D, indicates Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A-M, Anti-Mason; A, Abolitionist; N-A, Native-American; F-S, Free-Soiler.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, Stephen.....D	Tenn.	.....	Miss.	Jurist.....	May 11, 1857
Atchison, David R.....D	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1807	Miss.	Jurist.....	Jan. 26, 1885
Badger, Geo. E.....W	N. C.	April 13, 1795	N. C.	Jurist.....	May 11, 1865
Bayard, James A.....D	Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer.....	June 13, 1880
Bell, John.....W	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 10, 1869
Berrien, John M.....W	N. J.	Aug. 23, 1781	Ga.	Jurist.....	Jan. 1, 1856
Boiland, Solon.....D	Va.	.....	Ark.	Physician.....	Jan. 31, 1864
Bradbury, James W.....D	Me.	.....	Me.	.....	.....
Bright, Jesse D.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer.....	May 29, 1875
Brodhead, Richard.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	Sept. 17, 1863
Brooke, Walter.....	Miss.	.....	.....	Lawyer.....	.....
Butler, Andrew P.....D	S. C.	Nov. 19, 1796	S. C.	Jurist.....	May 25, 1857
Cass, Lewis.....D	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1782	Mich.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1866
Cathcart, Chas. W.....D	Mad'a	.....	1809	Ind. Varied.....	.....
Charlton, Robt M.....	Ga.	Jan. 19, 1807	Ga.	Jurist.....	Jan. 8, 1854
Chase, Salmon.....F-S	Ohio	Jan. 13, 1808	Ohio	Jurist.....	May 7, 1873
Clarke, John H.....W	N. J.	.....	1791	R. I. Varied.....	.....
Clay, Henry.....D	Va.	April 12, 1777	Ky.	Lawyer.....	June 29, 1852
Clemens, Jeremiah.....D	Ala.	Dec. 28, 1814	Ala.	Varied.....	May 25, 1865
Cooper, James.....W	Md.	May 8, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 1, 1863
Davis, John.....W	Mass.	Jan. 13, 1787	Mass.	Lawyer.....	April 19, 1854
Dawson, William C.....W	Ga.	Jan. 4, 1798	Ga.	Jurist.....	May 5, 1856
DeSaussure, Wm. F.....D	N. C.	.....	1792	S. C. Lawyer.....	April 24, 1876
Dixon, Archibald.....W	Mo.	Jan. 2, 1812	Iowa	Unknown.....	Nov. 20, 1883
Dodge, Aug. C.....D	Ind.	Oct. 12, 1782	Wis.	Soldier.....	July 19, 1867
Dodge, Henry.....D	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.....	June 3, 1861
Douglas, Stephen A.....D	Tenn.	.....	1801	Lou. Lawyer.....	Aug. 14, 1854
Downs, Solomon W.....D	Me.	Sept. 28, 1806	Mich.	Jurist.....	.....
Fish, Hamilton.....W	N. Y.	Aug. 3, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Fitzpatrick, Benj.....D	Va.	June 30, 1802	Ala.	Varied.....	Nov. 1, 1839
Foot, Henry S.....D	Ga.	Sept. 20, 1800	Miss.	Lawyer.....	May 20, 1888
Foot, Solomon.....R	Vt.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 28, 1866
Geyer, Henry S.....	Md.	.....	1798	Mo. Lawyer.....	Mar. 5, 1859
Gwin, William M.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 9, 1805	Cal.	Physician.....	.....
Hale, John P.....A	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1806	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 18, 1873
Hamlin, Hannibal.....D	Me.	Aug. 27, 1789	Me.	Lawyer.....	.....
Houston, Samuel.....D	N. Y.	Mar. 2, 1803	Tex.	Lawyer.....	July 23, 1863
Hunter, Robt M. T.....D	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer.....	.....
James, Charles T.....D	R. I.	.....	1804	R. I. Machinist.....	Oct. 17, 1862
Jones, George W.....D	Ind.	.....	Iowa	Lawyer.....	.....
Jones, James C.....W	Tenn.	June 8, 1803	Tenn.	Agriculturist.....	Oct. 29, 1859
King, William R.....N. C.	N. C.	April 7, 1786	Ala.	Lawyer.....	April 18, 1833
McRae, John L.....D	Miss.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer.....	May 30, 1868
Mailroy, Stephen R.....D	N. Y.	July 24, 1807	Tex.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 9, 1873
Manton, Willie P.....N. C.	N. C.	.....	1792	N. J. Jurist.....	Sept. 14, 1861
Nason, James M.....D	Va.	Nov. 3, 1798	Va.	Lawyer.....	April 28, 1871
Meriwether, David.....D	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Miller, Jacob W.....W	N. J.	.....	1802	N. J. Lawyer.....	Sept. 20, 1862
Morton, Jackson.....W	Va.	.....	Fla.	Merchant.....	.....
Norris, Moses.....N. H.	N. H.	Nov. 8, 1799	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 11, 1835
Pearce, James A.....D	S. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 29, 1862
Pettit, John.....D	N. Y.	July 24, 1807	Ind.	Lawyer.....	June 12, 1877
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist.....	Mar. 25, 1855
Pratt, Thomas G.....D	D. C.	.....	1805	Md. Lawyer.....	Nov. 9, 1869
Rhett, R. Barnwell.....D	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1800	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 14, 1873
Rusk, Thomas J.....S. C.	S. C.	.....	Tex.	Jurist.....	July 29, 1856
Sebastian, Wm. K.....D	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Jurist.....	May 20, 1865
Seward, William H.....W	N. Y.	May 16, 1801	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 10, 1872
Shields, James.....D	Ire'd	.....	1810	Ill. Jurist.....	June 1, 1879
Smith, Truman.....R	Conn.	Nov. 27, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.....	.....

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Soule, Pierre.....D	Fran.	.....	1801	Lou. Lawyer.....	Mar. 16, 1870
Sprague, Presley.....W	Del.	.....	1785	Del. Merchant.....	Feb. 13, 1863
Stockton, Robt F.....D	N. J.	.....	1793	N. J. Jurist.....	Oct. 7, 1869
Sumner, Charles.....A	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 11, 1874
Toucey, Isaac.....D	Conn.	Nov. 5, 1793	Conn.	Lawyer.....	July 30, 1869
Underwood, Jos. R.....W	Va.	Oct. 24, 1791	Ky.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 28, 1876
Upham, William.....W	Mass.	Aug. 1, 1792	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 14, 1853
Wade, Benj. F.....R	Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio	Jurist.....	Mar. 2, 1878
Walker, Isaac P.....D	Ohio	.....	Cal.	Unknown.....	.....
Weller, John B.....D	Ohio	.....	Cal.	Unknown.....	Aug. 7, 1875
Whitecomb, James.....D	Vt.	Dec. 1, 1791	Ind.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 4, 1832

Total Senators. 72. Lawyers, 40. Jurists, 16. Varied, 4. Occupation Unknown, 4. Physicians, 2. Merchants, 2. Soldier, 1. Machinist, 1. Agriculturist, 1. Naval Officer, 1. Foreign Born, 4: Including France, 1; Ireland, 1; Madeira, 1; Trinidad, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abercrombie, Jas.....W	Ga.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.....	1860
Aiken, William.....D	S. C.	.....	1806	S. C. Agriculturist.....	.....
Allen, Charles.....F-S	Mass.	Aug. 9, 1797	Mass.	Jurist.....	1869
Allen, Willis.....D	Tenn.	.....	1807	Ill. Varied.....	April 7, 1859
Allison, John.....W	Pa.	Aug. 5, 1812	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Andrews, Charles.....D	Me.	.....	1814	Me. Lawyer.....	April 30, 1852
Appleton, John.....D	Mass.	Feb. 11, 1815	Me.	Varied.....	Aug. 22, 1864
Appleton, William.....W	Mass.	Nov. 16, 1798	Mass.	Varied.....	Feb. 15, 1862
Ashle, William S.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Ayerett, Thos H.....D	Va.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.....	.....
Babcock, Leander.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bailey, David J.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.....	.....
Barrere, Nelson.....W	Ohio	.....	Ohio	Unknown.....	.....
Bartlett, Thomas.....D	Vt.	June 18, 1808	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 8, 1876
Baxter, Thos H.....D	Va.	Dec. 11, 1810	Va.	Jurist.....	June 23, 1856
Beale, James M. H.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.....	.....
Bell, Hiram.....W	N. Y.	Sept. 29, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 21, 1865
Bennett, Henry.....W	Pa.	June 23, 1799	Utah	Physician.....	.....
Bernhisel, John M.....	Pa.	.....	1816	Pa. Unknown.....	.....
Bibbicus, Thos. M. W.....N. Y.	N. Y.	April 25, 1811	Ill.	Varied.....	Mar. 18, 1860
Bissell, William H.....D	Va.	.....	1815	Va. Lawyer.....	.....
Bocock, Thos S.....D	D. C.	June 23, 1807	Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bowie, Richard T.....W	N. Y.	May 19, 1822	N. Y.	Unknown.....	April 27, 1874
Bowne, Obadiah.....W	N. Y.	.....	1800	Ky. Agriculturist.....	July 1, 1868
Boyd, John H.....W	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Unknown.....	Dec. 16, 1859
Boyd, Linn.....D	N. C.	.....	Ala.	Jurist.....	.....
Bragg, John.....D	Ky.	Jan. 21, 1825	Ky.	Lawyer.....	May 17, 1875
Breckenridge, Jno. C.....D	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1810	Ind.	Clergym'n.....	Mar. 29, 1857
Reardon, Samuel.....W	N. Y.	May 6, 1805	N. Y.	Merchant.....	June 1, 1869
Briggs, George.....W	Me.	Nov. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist.....	April 30, 1873
Brown, James.....D	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Lawyer.....	.....
Brown, George H.....W	N. J.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Buell, Alexander H.....D	N. Y.	July 14, 1801	N. Y.	Merchant.....	Jan. 29, 1853
Burrows, Lorenzo.....W	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	.....
Burt, Armistead.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Busby, George H.....D	Pa.	July 10, 1794	Ohio	Varied.....	.....
Cabell, E. C.....W	Va.	.....	1817	Fla. Planter.....	.....
Cable, Joseph.....D	Ohio	Ohio	Unknown.....

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

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REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Caldwell, Joseph P. W.	N. C.	1808	N. C.	Lawyer...	Jan. 3, 1853
Campbell, Lewis D.	Ohio.	Aug. 9, 1811	Ohio.	Varied.	
Campbell, Thomas D.	N. Y.		Ill.	Miner.	Dec. 7, 1868
Cartter, David K.	N. Y.		Ohio.	Jurist.	
Caskie, John S.	Va.		Va.	Varied.	Dec. 16, 1869
Chandler, Jos. R.	Mass.	1792	Pa.	Varied.	
Chapman, Chas.	Conn.	June 21, 1799	Conn.	Varied.	Aug. 7, 1869
Chastain, Elijah W. D.	S. C.		Ga.	Unknown.	
Churchwell, Wm. M. D.	Tenn.		Tenn.	Unknown.	
Clark, Lincoln.	Mass.	June 6, 1800	Iowa.	Jurist.	
Clemens, Sherrard.	Conn.	April 23, 1826	Va.	Lawyer.	
Cleveland, Cha'n'y F. D.	Conn.		1796	Conn.	
Clingman, Thos. L.	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Cobb, Will. R. W.	Tenn.	June 8, 1807	Ala.	Varied.	
Colcock, William F.	S. C.		S. C.	Lawyer.	
Conger, James L.	N. J.		Mich.	Unknown.	
Cottman, Joseph S. W.	Ind.	Aug. 16, 1803	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Cullom, William Z.	Mass.		Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Curtis, Carlton B.	N. Y.	Dec. 17, 1811	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Daniel, Jno. R. J.	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Darby, John F.	Mass.	Dec. 10, 1803	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Davis, George T.	Mass.	Jan. 12, 1810	Mass.	Varied.	
Davis, John G.	Ky.	Oct. 10, 1810	Ind.	Agricult.	
Dawson, John L.	Pa.	Feb. 7, 1813	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Dean, Gilbert.	Pa. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Dimmick, Milo M.	Pa.		1803	Ohio.	
Disney, David T.	N. C.	Dec. 11, 1797	N. C.	Planter.	
Dockery, Alfred.	N. Y.		1800	Wis.	
Doty, James D.	Mass.	Dec. 5, 1793	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Duncan, James H.	N. Y.		Ind.	Varied.	
Dunham, Cyrus L.	Vt.	Dec. 10, 1805	Vt.	Merchant.	
Durkee, Chas. D.	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Eastman, Benj. C.	N. Y.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Edmundson, H. A.	N. Y.		Ind.	Varied.	
Edgerton, Alfred P.	N. Y.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Evans, Alexander.	W. Md.		W. Md.	Varied.	
Ewing, Presley.	Ky.		Ky.	Lawyer.	
Faulkner, Chas. J.	Va.	1806	Va.	Lawyer.	
Fay, Francis B.	Mass.	June 12, 1793	Mass.	Merchant.	
Ficklin, Orlando B.	Ky.	Dec. 16, 1808	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Fitch, Graham N.	N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1810	Ind.	Physician.	
Florence, Thos. B.	Pa.	Jan. 26, 1812	Pa.	Mechanic.	
Floyd, John G.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Fowler, Orrin.	F. S.	Conn.	July 29, 1791	Miss.	Clergym'n
Freeman, John D.	N. J.		N. J.	Miss.	Unknown.
Fuller, Henry M.	Vt.	Jan. 3, 1820	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Fuller, Thos. J. D.	Vt.	Mar. 17, 1808	Me.	Lawyer.	
Gamble, James.	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Gaylord, James M.	N. C.		1811	Tenn.	
Gentry, Meredith P. W.	Giddings, Joshua R. F. S.	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.
Gilmore, Alfred.	N. H.	June 10, 1800	Me.	Varied.	
Goodnow, Rob't.	W. Mass.	Sept. 27, 1801	Mass.	Varied.	
Goodrich, John.	Ky.	Jan. 12, 1816	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Gorman, Willis A.	Ind.		Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Green, Fred. W.	Me.		Ky.	Lawyer.	
Grey, Benj. E.	W. Conn.	Aug. 31, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Grow, Galusha A.	Va.		Mo.	Unknown.	
Hall, Willard P.	Ind.	Sept. 8, 1820	Me.	Unknown.	
Hamilton, Wm. T. D.	Me.		Me.	Unknown.	
Hammond, Edward.	Me.		Me.	Unknown.	
Harper, Alex.	Tenn.	Feb. 23, 1818	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Harris, Isham G.	Ga.	Feb. 23, 1809	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Harris, Sampson W. D.	N. Y.	Oct. 29, 1811	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Hart, Emanuel B.	Mass.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Hascall, Aug. P.	Mass.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Haven, Solomon G. W.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Hawes, J. H. W.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Hebard, William.	Conn.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Hendricks, Thos. A. D.	Ohio.	Sept. 7, 1819	Ind.	Unknown.	
Henn, Bernhart.	N. Y.		Ind.	Unknown.	
Hibbard, Harry.	Vt.	July 1, 1816	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Hillier, Junius.	Ga.	April 23, 1807	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Holladay, Alex. R.	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Hosford, Jedediah.	Vt.	Jan. 17, 1811	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Houston, George S. D.	Tenn.		Tex.	Lawyer.	
Howard, Volney E. D.	Me.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Howe, John W.	N. H.		Pa.	Banker.	
Howe, Thos. M.	Vt.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Howe, Thos. Y.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Hunter, William F. W.	Va.	Dec. 10, 1808	Ohio.	Varied.	
Ingersoll, Colin M.	Conn.		1820	Conn.	
Ives, Willard.	N. Y.	July 7, 1806	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Jackson, Joseph W. D.	Ga.	Dec. 14, 1801	Ga.	Unknown.	
Jackson, Timothy.	Mass.	Jan. 29, 1799	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Johnson, Andrew.	N. C.	Dec. 29, 1808	Tenn.	Mechanic.	
Johnson, Jas.	N. C.		1811	Ga.	
Johnson, John.	Ire'd.		1808	Ohio.	
Johnson, Rob't W.	Ky.		1814	Ark.	
Jones, Daniel T.	Conn.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Jones, Geo. W.	Conn.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Jones, J. Glancy.	Pa.	Oct. 7, 1811	Pa.	Varied.	
King, George C.	R. I.		R. I.	Lawyer.	
King, Preston.	N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1806	N. Y.	Varied.	
Kuhns, Joseph H.	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Kurtz, William H.	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Landry, J. Aristide.	Lou.		Lou.	Unknown.	
Landy, Jos. W.	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown.	
Letcher, John.	Pa.	Mar. 29, 1813	Va.	Varied.	
Little, Edward P.	Mass.		1788	Mass.	
Lockett, James.	N. Y.	Feb. 13, 1806	Ind.	Jurist.	
McCorkle, Jos. W.	Ohio.		Cal.	Unknown.	
McDonald, Moses.	Me.	April 8, 1815	Me.	Lawyer.	
McLanahan, Jas. X.	Pa.		1809	Pa.	
McMullen, Fayette.	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
McNair, John.	Pa.		1800	Pa.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McQueen, John.	N. C.	1808	S. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 30, 1867
Mace, Daniel.	Ohio.	Sept. 5, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1867
Mann, Horace.	Mass.	May 4, 1796	Mass.	Varied.	Aug. 2, 1859
Marshall, Edward C.	Ky.		Cal.	Unknown.	
Marshall, Humphry W.	Ky.	Jan. 13, 1812	Ky.	Varied.	Mar. 28, 1872
Martin, Fred. S.	Vt.	April 25, 1794	N. Y.	Varied.	
Matheson, John B.	Ky.		Ky.	Unknown.	
Meacham, James.	Vt.		1810	Vt.	
Meade, Rich'd K.	N. Y.		1810	Vt.	
Miller, John G.	Ky.	Oct. 4, 1812	Mo.	Unknown.	
Millson, John S.	Va.	Oct. 1, 1808	Va.	Lawyer.	
Miner, Ahiman L.	Vt.		Vt.	Unknown.	
Molony, Rich'd S.	N. H.		Ill.	Physician.	
Moore, Henry B.	N. Y.	April 13, 1817	Pa.	Varied.	
Moore, John.	N. C.		1788	Lou.	
Morehead, Jas. T.	W. Pa.		N. C.	Unknown.	June 17, 1867
Morrison, John A.	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Murphy, Charles.	S. C.		Ga.	Unknown.	
Murray, William.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Nabers, Benj. D.	Tenn.		Miss.	Unknown.	
Newton, Eben.	Conn.	Oct. 16, 1795	Ohio.	Jurist.	
Olds, Edson B.	Conn.		Ohio.	Physician.	Jan. 24, 1869
Orr, James L.	S. C.	May 12, 1822	S. C.	Unknown.	May 6, 1873
Outlaw, David.	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown.	
Parker, Andrew.	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Parker, Sam'l W.	N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1805	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Peaslee, Chas. H.	N. H.	Feb. 6, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer.	Sept. 20, 1866
Pennington, Eben J. W.	Va.		Lou.	Varied.	May 8, 1866
Perkins, Jared.	N. H.		Mich.	Merchant.	
Pelphs, John S.	Conn.	Dec. 22, 1814	N. H.	Unknown.	Oct. 14, 1854
Polk, William H.	Tenn.	May 24, 1815	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 16, 1862
Porter, Gilchrist.	Va.		Mo.	Unknown.	
Powell, Paulus.	Va.		Va.	Unknown.	
Price, William.	Ky.	Oct. 16, 1816	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Price, Rodman B. W.	N. Y.	Nov. 5, 1816	N. J.	Varied.	
Rantoul, Robert.	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1805	Mass.	Merchant.	Aug. 7, 1852
Reed, Isaac.	Me.		1810	Me.	
Richardson, Wm. A. D.	Ky.	Jan. 16, 1811	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 27, 1875
Riddle, George R.	Del.		1817	Del.	
Robbins, John.	Pa.		Pa.	Man'fact'r	Mar. 29, 1867
Robins, Reuben.	Vt.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Robinson, John L.	Pa.		Ind.	Unknown.	Mar. 21, 1860
Ross, Thomas.	Pa.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Russell, Joseph.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Sabin, Lorenzo.	N. H.	Feb. 28, 1803	Mass.	Merchant.	April 14, 1877
Sackett, William A. W.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
St. Martin, Louis.	Lou.		Lou.	Unknown.	
Savage, John H.	Tenn.		Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Schermerhorn, A. M. W.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 22, 1855
Schoonmaker, Jno. L. W.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	May 11, 1860
Schoonmaker, Mar's W.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Scudder, Zeno.	Mass.	Aug. 18, 1807	Mass.	Lawyer.	June 26, 1857
Scurry, Richardson.	Tenn.		Tex.	Unknown.	
Seymour, David L. D.	Conn.	Dec. 2, 1800	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 11, 1867
Shibley, Henry H.	Conn.	Feb. 9, 1804	Conn.	Lawyer.	Aug. 12, 1881
Sibley, Henry H.	Me.	Feb. —, 1811	Wis.	Merchant.	
Skelton, Charles.	Pa.		N. J.	Unknown.	
Smart, Eph. K.	Mass.		1813	Me.	
Smith, Wm. R.	Ala.		Ala.	Jurist.	
Snow, William W. D.	Mass.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Stanley, Edward.	N. C.		N. C.	Unknown.	July 26, 1872
Stanton, Benjamin. W.	Ohio.	June 4, 1809	Ohio.	Varied.	
Stanton, Fred. P. D.	Ind.		Ind.	Unknown.	
Stanton, Rich'd H. D.	Va.		1812	Ky.	
Stephens, A. P.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Stephens, Alex. H.	Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883
Stevens, Thaddeus. W.	Vt.	April 4, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 11, 1868
Stone, James W.	Ky.		1813	Ky.	
Stratton, Nathan T. D.	N. J.		N. J.	Unknown.	
Strother, James S. W.	Va.	Sept. 4, 1811	Va.	Lawyer.	Sept. 21, 1860
Stuart, Chas. E.	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1810	Mich.	Unknown.	
Sutherland, Josiah. D.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Sweetser, Charles.	Vt.		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Taylor, John L.	Va.	Mar. 7, 1805	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 6, 1870
Thompson, Benj.	Mass.	Aug. 5, 1798	Mass.	Merchant.	Sept. 24, 1852
Thompson, Geo. W. D.	Ohio.		1806	Va.	
Thurston, Benj. B. D.	R. I.	June 29, 1804	R. I.	Merchant.	
Toombs, Robert.	Ga.	July 2, 1810	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Townsend, Norton S. D.	Eng'd		Ohio.	Unknown.	
Tuck, Amos.	F. S.		N. H.	Varied.	
Venable, Ab'm W. D.	Va.	Oct. 17, 1799	N. C.	Lawyer.	Feb. 24, 1876
Wallbridge, H. S.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Wallace, Daniel.	S. C.		S. C.	Unknown.	
Wallace, Thos. Y.	Me.		Me.	Unknown.	
Ward, William T. W.	Ky.		Ky.	Unknown.	
Warshburn, Israel.	Me.	June 6, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.	May 12, 1883
Watkins, Albert G. W.	Tenn.	May 5, 1818	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Weightman, R. H.	Me.		N. M.	Unknown.	
Welch, John.	Ohio.	Oct. 28, 1805	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Wells, John.	N. Y.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
White, Addison.	Tenn.	Oct. 16, 1816	Ala.	Unknown.	
White, Alexander.	N. C.	April 18, 1819	Miss.	Unknown.	Feb. 7, 1864
White, John A.	N. C.		N. J.	Unknown.	
Wildrick, Isaac.	N. J.		N. J.	Unknown.	
Williams, Chris. H. W.	Tenn.		Tenn.	Unknown.	
Woodward, Jos. A. D.	S. C.		S. C.	Unknown.	
Yates, Richard.	Ky.	Jan. 18, 1818	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 27, 1873

Total Representatives, 243. Lawyers, 91. Occupation Unknown, 81. Varied, 28. Merchants, 12. Jurists, 10. Agriculturists, 5. Physicians, 4. Clergymen, 3. Mechanics, 3. Planters, 2. Journalist, 1. Banker, 1. Miner, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Foreign Born, 3: including Ireland, 2; England, 1.

Thirty-third Congress of the United States, from 1853 to 1855.

- 1853—The Anti-Catholic lectures of Gavazzi, at Montreal and Quebec, Can., occasion great riots, which were suppressed only by military interference, June 6-9.
- 1853—At Cumana, Venezuela, S. A., an earthquake killed 600 persons, July 15.
- 1853—Paper collars, for men, first appeared in use in New York City.
- 1853—Nearly 15,000 lives were destroyed by yellow fever at New Orleans and other cities along the Southern coast.
- 1853—Walker's "filibustering" expedition departs from San Francisco, Cal., to capture Mexico, in October.
- 1853—Extradition treaties signed with Bavaria (Sept. 12), Wurtemberg (Oct. 13), and Mecklenburg (Nov. 26).
- 1854—Loss of the steamer San Francisco, at sea, with 240 United States soldiers, Jan. 5.
- 1854—The Astor Library, in New York City, was opened with 70,000 volumes, Jan. 9.
- 1854—The steamship Glasgow, on the voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia, lost at sea, with 480 lives.
- 1854—Republican party organized in Wisconsin, Mar. 20.
- 1854—Commercial treaty between the United States and Japan signed, Mar. 31.
- 1854—Return of Walker, the Mexican "filibuster" to California, May 15. He surrenders to the U. S. Government, is tried and acquitted.

Franklin Pierce, 14th President.

Wm. R. King, of Ala., Vice-President. David R. Atchison, of Mo.; Lewis Cass, of Mich., and Jesse D. Bright, of Ind., Presidents of the Senate and Acting Vice-Presidents. Wm. L. Marcy, of N. Y., Sec'y of State. Jas. Guthrie, of Ky., Sec'y of Treas. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., Sec'y of War. Jas. C. Dobbin, of N. C., Sec'y of Navy. Rob't McClelland, of Mich., Sec'y of Interior. Jas. Campbell, of Pa., Postmaster General. Caleb Cushing, of Mass., Attorney-General. Linn Boyd, of Ky., Speaker of House of Representatives.

D, indicates Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A, Abolitionist; N-A, Native-American; F-S, Free-Soiler.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
A dams, Stephen.....D	Tenn.	Sept. 1, 1785	Miss.	Jurist.....	May 11, 1857
Allen, Philip.....D	R. I.	Aug. 11, 1807	Mo.	Jurist.....	Dec. 16, 1865
Atchison, David R.....D	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1807	Mo.	Jurist.....	Jan. 26, 1886
Attherton, Chas. G.....D	N. H.	July 4, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 15, 1853
Badger, Geo. E.....W	N. C.	April 13, 1795	N. C.	Jurist.....	May 11, 1865
Bayard, James A.....D	Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer.....	June 13, 1890
Bell, John.....D	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 10, 1869
Benjamin, Judah P.....W	W. I.	.....	Lou.	Lawyer.....	May 7, 1884
Brainerd, Lawr'nce F-S	.....	.....	Vt.	Unknown.....	.....
Bright, Jesse D.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer.....	May 20, 1875
Broddhead, Richard.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	Sept. 17, 1863
Brown, Albert G.....D	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Jurist.....	.....
Butler, Andrew P.....D	N. C.	Nov. 19, 1796	S. C.	Lawyer.....	May 25, 1857
Cass, Lewis.....D	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1782	Mich.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1866
Chase, Salmon P. F-S	N. H.	Jan. 13, 1808	Ohio.	Jurist.....	May 7, 1873
Clay, Clement C.....D	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Jurist.....	Jan. 3, 1882
Clayton, John M.....W	Del.	July 24, 1796	Del.	Jurist.....	Nov. 9, 1856
Cooper, James.....W	Md.	May 8, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 1, 1863
Dawson, William C. W	Ga.	Jan. 4, 1798	Ga.	Lawyer.....	May 5, 1856
Dixon, Archibald.....W	N. C.	April 2, 1802	Ky.	Lawyer.....	April 24, 1876
Dodge, Aug. D.....D	N. C.	Jan. 2, 1812	Iowa.	Unknown.....	Nov. 20, 1883
Dodgson, Henry.....D	Ind.	Oct. 12, 1782	Wis.	Soldier.....	July 19, 1867
Douglas, Stephen A.....D	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.....	June 3, 1861
Evans, Josiah J.....D	S. C.	Nov. 27, 1786	S. C.	Jurist.....	May 6, 1858
Everett, Edward.....W	Mass.	April 11, 1794	Mass.	Clergym'n	Jan. 15, 1865
Fessenden, Wm. P.....R	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 8, 1869
Fish, Hamilton.....W	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1809	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 21, 1869
Fitzpatrick, Benj.....D	N. H.	June 30, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 28, 1866
Foot, Solomon.....R	Vt.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 5, 1859
Geyer, Henry S.....	Md.	.....	1798 Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
Gillette, Francis.....F-S	Conn.	.....	Conn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Gwin, William M.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 9, 1805	Cal.	Physician.....	.....
Hamlin, Hannibal.....D	Me.	Aug. 27, 1799	Me.	Lawyer.....	July 25, 1863
Houston, Samuel.....D	Va.	Mar. 2, 1793	Texas	Lawyer.....	.....
Hunter, Rob't M. T.....D	Va.	April 21, 1800	Va.	Lawyer.....	.....
James, Charles T.....D	R. I.	.....	1804 R. I.	Machinist.....	Oct. 17, 1862
Johnson, Rob't W.....D	Ky.	.....	1814 Ark.	Lawyer.....	.....
Jones, George W.....D	Ind.	.....	Iowa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Jones, James C.....W	Tenn.	June 8, 1809	Tenn.	Agricult'ist.....	Oct. 29, 1859
Mallory, Stephen R.....D	Trid.	.....	1810 Fla.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 9, 1873
Mason, James M.....D	Va.	Nov. 3, 1798	Va.	Lawyer.....	April 28, 1871
Morton, Jackson.....W	Va.	.....	Fla.	Merchant.....	.....
Norris, Moses.....D	N. Y.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.....	.....
Pearce, James A.....D	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 20, 1862
Pettit, John.....D	N. Y.	July 24, 1807	Ind.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1877
Phelps, Samuel S.....W	Conn.	May 13, 1793	Vt.	Jurist.....	Mar. 25, 1855
Pratt, Thomas G.....D	D. C.	.....	1805 Md.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 9, 1869
Reid, David S.....D	N. C.	April 19, 1813	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Rockwell, Julius.....W	Conn.	April 26, 1805	Mass.	Lawyer.....	.....
Rusk, Thomas J.....D	N. Y.	.....	Ark.	Jurist.....	May 20, 1865
Sebastian, Wm. K.....D	Tenn.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 10, 1872
Seward, William H.....W	Ireland	.....	1810 Ill.	Jurist.....	June 1, 1879
Shields, James.....D	N. Y.	.....	1793 Lou.	Lawyer.....	July 29, 1871
Slidell, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	1791 Conn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Smith, Truman.....R	Conn.	Nov. 27, 1791	Conn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Stuart, Chas. E.....F-S	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1810	Mich.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sumner, Charles.....F-S	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 11, 1874
Thompson, John B. W	Ky.	.....	1810 Ky.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 7, 1874
Thomson, John R.....D	Pa.	Sept. 2, 1800	N. J.	Merchant.....	Sept. 12, 1862
Toombs, Robert.....D	Ga.	July 2, 1810	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Toucey, Isaac.....D	Conn.	Nov. 5, 1796	Conn.	Lawyer.....	July 30, 1869

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Wade, Benj. F.....R	Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 2, 1878
Walker, Isaac P.....D	.....	.....	Wis.	Unknown.....	.....
Weller, John B.....D	Ohio.	.....	Cal.	Unknown.....	Aug. 7, 1875
Wells, John S.....D	N. H.	.....	1804 N. H.	Lawyer.....	1860
Williams, Jared W.....D	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 29, 1864
Wilson, Henry.....F-S	N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic.....	Nov. 22, 1875
Wright, William.....D	N. Y.	.....	1794 N. J.	Mechanic.....	Nov. 1, 1866

Total Senators, 68. Lawyers, 38. Jurists, 14. Occupation Unknown, 5. Merchants, 2. Mechanics, 2. Varied, 2. Agriculturist, 1. Physician, 1. Soldier, 1. Clergyman, 1. Machinist, 1. Foreign Born 8: Including Trinidad, 1; West Indies, 1; Ireland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abercrombie, Jas.....W	Ga.	.....	Ala.	Unknown.....	1860
Aiken, William.....D	S. C.	.....	S. C.	Agricult'ist.....	.....
Allen, James C.....D	Ky.	Jan. 28, 1823	Ill.	Lawyer.....	.....
Allen, Willis.....D	Tenn.	.....	1807 Ill.	Varied.....	April 7, 1859
Appleton, William.....W	Mass.	Nov. 16, 1786	Mass.	Varied.....	Feb. 15, 1862
Ashe, William S.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bailey, David J.....D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.....	.....
Banks, Edward.....W	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.....	.....
Banks, N. P.....D	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.....	.....
Barksdale, Wm.....D	Tenn.	Aug. 21, 1821	Miss.	Varied.....	July 2, 1863
Barry, Wm. T. S.....D	Miss.	Dec. 12, 1821	Miss.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 29, 1868
Bayley, Thos. H.....D	Va.	Dec. 11, 1810	Va.	Jurist.....	June 23, 1856
Belcher, Nathan.....D	Conn.	June 23, 1813	Conn.	Varied.....	.....
Bell, Peter H.....D	Va.	.....	Texas	Lawyer.....	.....
Bennett, Henry.....W	N. Y.	Sept. 29, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Benson, Samuel P.....W	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 12, 1876
Benton, Thomas H.....D	N. C.	Mar. 14, 1792	Mo.	Lawyer.....	April 10, 1858
Bernhisel, John M.....D	Pa.	June 23, 1799	Cal.	Physician.....	.....
Bissell, William H.....D	N. Y.	April 25, 1811	Ill.	Varied.....	Mar. 18, 1860
Bliss, George.....D	Vt.	Jan. 1, 1813	Ohio.	Jurist.....	.....
Boeck, Thos. S.....D	Va.	.....	1815 Va.	Lawyer.....	.....
Boyce, Wm. W.....D	S. C.	Oct. 24, 1819	S. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Boyd, Linn.....D	Tenn.	Nov. 28, 1800	Ky.	Agricult'ist.....	Dec. 16, 1859
Brookridge, Jno. C. D	Ky.	Jan. 21, 1825	Ky.	Lawyer.....	May 17, 1875
Bridges, Sam'l A.....D	Conn.	Jan. 27, 1802	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bristow, Francis M. W	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1804	Ky.	Lawyer.....	June 10, 1864
Brooks, Preston S.....D	S. C.	Aug. 10, 1819	S. C.	Varied.....	Jan. 27, 1857
Bugg, Robert M.....D	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.....	.....
Campbell, Lewis D. W	Ohio.	Aug. 9, 1811	Ohio.	Varied.....	.....
Carpenter, Davis.....W	N. H.	Dec. 25, 1799	N. Y.	Physician.....	.....
Carruthers, Samuel.....W	Mo.	Oct. 13, 1820	Mo.	Lawyer.....	July 20, 1860
Caskie, John S.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Jurist.....	Dec. 16, 1869
Chamberlain, E. M.....D	Pa.	Aug. 20, 1805	Ind.	Varied.....	.....
Chandler, Jos. R.....D	Pa.	.....	1792 Pa.	Unknown.....	1880
Chase, George W.....W	S. C.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.....	May 1, 1867
Chastain, Elijah W. D	N. C.	.....	Ga.	Unknown.....	.....
Christman, Jas. S.....D	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.....	.....
Churchwell, Wm. M. D	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.....	.....
Clingman, Thos.....D	N. Y.	.....	Mich.	Unknown.....	Oct. 2, 1870
Clingman, Thos. L.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Cobb, Will. R. W.....D	Tenn.	June 8, 1807	Ala.	Varied.....	Nov. 1, 1864
Colquitt, Alfred H.....D	Ga.	.....	1823 Ga.	Unknown.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cook, John P.	N. Y.	Jan. 5, 1790	Iowa.	Unknown.	April 7, 1872
Corwin, Moses B.	Ky.	Jan. 13, 1811	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 29, 1875
Cox, Leander M.	Va.	Mar. 31, 1804	Mass.	Man'fact'r	June 26, 1870
Craig, Burton.	N. O.	Mar. 31, 1804	Mass.	Man'fact'r	Jan. 18, 1866
Crocker, Samuel L.	Mass.	Mar. 31, 1804	Mass.	Man'fact'r	June 26, 1870
Cullom, William.	Tenn.	Dec. 17, 1811	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 12, 1870
Cummins, Thos. W.	Ind.	Oct. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 9, 1855
Curtis, Carlton B.	Pa.	Dec. 17, 1811	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Cutting, Francis B.	N. Y.	Dec. 17, 1811	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Davis, John G.	Ky.	Oct. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Davis, Thomas.	Ire'd.	Feb. 7, 1813	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Dawson, John L.	Pa.	Feb. 7, 1813	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Dean, Gilbert.	N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1813	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Dent, Wm. B. W.	Pa.	Feb. 7, 1813	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
DeWitt, Alexander.	Mass.	April 2, 1798	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Dick, John.	Pa.	April 2, 1798	Mass.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Dickinson, Edw'd.	Mass.	Jan. 1, 1809	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Disney, David T.	Mass.	Jan. 1, 1809	Mass.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Dowdell, Jas. F.	Pa.	Nov. 26, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Drum, Augustus.	Pa.	Nov. 26, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Dunbar, William.	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Dunham, Cyrus L.	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Eastman, Benj. C.	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Eddy, Norman.	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Edgerton, Alfred P.	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Edmonds, J. Wiley.	Mass.	Mar. 1, 1809	Mass.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Edmondson, Henry A.	Va.	Mar. 1, 1809	Mass.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Elliot, Thomas D.	Mass.	Mar. 1, 1809	Mass.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Elliot, John M.	Va.	May 16, 1820	Ky.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Ellison, Andrew.	Ire'd.	May 16, 1820	Ky.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
English, Wm. H.	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1819	Ind.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Etheridge, Emerson.	N. C.	Sept. 28, 1819	Ind.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Everhart, William.	Pa.	Sept. 28, 1819	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Ewing, Presley.	Ky.	Sept. 28, 1819	Ky.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Farley, E. Wilder.	Me.	Sept. 28, 1819	Me.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Faulkner, Chas. J.	Va.	Sept. 28, 1819	Va.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Fenton, Reuben.	N. Y.	Sept. 28, 1819	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Flagler, Thos. T.	Pa.	Sept. 28, 1819	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Florence, Thos. B.	Pa.	Sept. 28, 1819	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Franklin, John R.	Vt.	Sept. 28, 1819	Vt.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Fuller, Thos. J.	Vt.	Sept. 28, 1819	Vt.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Gallejos, Jose M.	N. M.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. M.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Gamble, James.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Giddings, Joshua R.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Goode, William.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Goodrich, John J.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Goodwin, Henry C.	Me.	Nov. 14, 1815	Me.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Green, Fred. W.	Me.	Nov. 14, 1815	Me.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Greenwood, Alf. B.	Ky.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ky.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Grey, Benj. E.	Conn.	Nov. 14, 1815	Conn.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Grow, Galusha A.	Conn.	Nov. 14, 1815	Conn.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Hamilton, Wm. T.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Harlan, Aaron.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Harlan, Andrew J.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Harris, Sampson W.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Harris, Wiley P.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Harrison, John S.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Hastings, George.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Haven, Solomon G.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Hendricks, Thos.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Henn, Bernhart.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Hibbard, Harry.	Vt.	Nov. 14, 1815	Vt.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Hiest, Isaac E.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Hill, Clement S.	Ky.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ky.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Hillyer, Junius.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Houston, George S.	Tenn.	Nov. 14, 1815	Tenn.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Howe, Thos. M.	Vt.	Nov. 14, 1815	Vt.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Hughes, Charles.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Hunt, Theodore G.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Ingersoll, Colin M.	Conn.	Nov. 14, 1815	Conn.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Johnson, Harvey H.	Vt.	Nov. 14, 1815	Vt.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Jones, Daniel T.	Conn.	Nov. 14, 1815	Conn.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Jones, Geo. W.	Va.	Nov. 14, 1815	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Jones, J. Glancy.	N. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. C.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Jones, Roland.	N. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Kerr, John.	N. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. C.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Kidwell, Zedekiah.	Va.	Nov. 14, 1815	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Keitt, L. M.	S. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	S. C.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Kittredge, Geo. W.	N. H.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. H.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Knox, James.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Kurtz, William H.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Lamb, Alfred W.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Lancaster, Columbia.	Ind.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ind.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Lane, James H.	N. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. C.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Lane, Joseph.	N. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Latham, Milton S.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Letcher, John.	Va.	Nov. 14, 1815	Va.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Lewis, Charles S.	Va.	Nov. 14, 1815	Va.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Lilly, Samuel.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Lindley, James J.	Conn.	Nov. 14, 1815	Conn.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Lindsey, Wm. D.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Lyon, Caleb.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
McCulloch, John.	Me.	Nov. 14, 1815	Me.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
McDonald, Moses.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
McDougall, Jas. A.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
McMullen, Fayette.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
McNair, John.	N. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
McQueen, John.	N. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. C.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Mace, Daniel.	Ohio.	Nov. 14, 1815	Ohio.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Macy, John B.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Matteson, O. B.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Maurice, James.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. Y.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
May, Henry.	D. C.	Nov. 14, 1815	D. C.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Mayall, Samuel.	Me.	Nov. 14, 1815	Me.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874
Maxwell, Aug. E.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	Mar. 14, 1857
Meacham, James.	Vt.	Nov. 14, 1815	Vt.	Unknown.	June 16, 1874

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Middlewarth, Ner.	N. J.	Oct. 4, 1812	Pa.	Unknown.	June 2, 1865
Miller, John G.	Ky.	Oct. 4, 1812	Mo.	Unknown.	May 11, 1856
Miller, Smith.	N. C.	Oct. 4, 1812	Ind.	Unknown.	Feb. 26, 1873
Millson, John S.	Va.	Oct. 1, 1808	Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 9, 1854
Morgan, Edwin B.	N. Y.	May 2, 1806	N. Y.	Unknown.	Sept. 15, 1862
Morrison, Geo. W.	S. C.	May 2, 1806	S. C.	Unknown.	Aug. 3, 1875
Muhlenberg, H. A.	Pa.	July 1, 1819	N. H.	Unknown.	Jan. 24, 1869
Murray, William.	N. Y.	July 1, 1819	Pa.	Unknown.	Aug. 3, 1875
Nichols, Matthias H.	N. J.	Oct. 3, 1824	Ohio.	Unknown.	Jan. 24, 1869
Noble, David A.	Mass.	Oct. 3, 1824	Mich.	Unknown.	Aug. 3, 1875
Norton, Jesse O.	Vt.	Dec. 25, 1812	Ill.	Unknown.	Jan. 24, 1869
Oliver, Andrew.	Vt.	Dec. 25, 1812	Ohio.	Unknown.	Aug. 3, 1875
Oliver, Mordecai.	Ky.	Oct. 22, 1819	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 24, 1869
Orr, James L.	N. Y.	May 12, 1822	Mo.	Unknown.	May 6, 1873
Packer, Asa.	Conn.	Dec. 20, 1806	S. C.	Unknown.	May 17, 1879
Parker, Sam'l W.	N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1805	Ind.	Unknown.	May 17, 1879
Peck, Jared V.	N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1805	N. Y.	Unknown.	Nov. 23, 1873
Peckham, Rufus W.	N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1805	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Perkins, A. C. M.	N. H.	Sept. 9, 1805	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Perkins, John.	Conn.	Dec. 22, 1814	Mo.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Phelps, John S.	Conn.	Dec. 22, 1814	Mo.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Phillips, Philip.	S. C.	Dec. 13, 1807	Ala.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Powell, Paulus.	Va.	Dec. 13, 1807	Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Pratt, James T.	Conn.	Dec. 13, 1807	Conn.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Shannon, William.	Ky.	Oct. 16, 1816	Ky.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Pringle, Benjamin.	Va.	Feb. 9, 1801	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Purveyer, Richard C.	Pa.	Feb. 9, 1801	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Reade, Charles.	Tenn.	Dec. 22, 1802	Tenn.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Reese, David R.	S. C.	Nov. 29, 1816	Ga.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Rice, Henry M.	Vt.	Nov. 29, 1816	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Richardson, Wm. A.	Ky.	Jan. 16, 1811	Ill.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Ritchie, David.	Del.	Aug. 19, 1812	Del.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Ritchie, Thos.	Pa.	Aug. 19, 1812	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Robbins, John.	Pa.	Aug. 19, 1812	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Rogers, Sion H.	N. C.	Sept. 30, 1825	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Rowe, Peter.	N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1825	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Ruffin, Thos.	N. C.	Sept. 30, 1825	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Russell, Sam'l S.	Pa.	Sept. 30, 1825	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Sabin, Alvah.	Vt.	Oct. 23, 1793	Vt.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Sage, Russell.	N. Y.	Aug. 4, 1816	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Sapp, William R.	Ohio.	Aug. 18, 1807	Ohio.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Scudder, Zeno.	Mass.	Aug. 18, 1807	Mass.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Seward, James L.	Ga.	Feb. 9, 1804	Ga.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Seymour, Origen S.	Conn.	Feb. 9, 1804	Conn.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Shaw, Henry M.	Ohio.	Feb. 24, 1802	Ohio.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Shaw, Henry M.	R. I.	Nov. 20, 1819	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Shower, Jacob.	N. C.	Nov. 20, 1819	N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Simmons, Geo. A.	N. H.	Oct. 14, 1814	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Singleton, Otho R.	Ky.	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Skelton, Charles.	Pa.	Oct. 14, 1814	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Smith, Gerrit.	N. Y.	Mar. 6, 1797	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Smith, Samuel A.	Tenn.	June 26, 1822	Tenn.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Smith, William.	Va.	Sept. 6, 1797	Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Smith, Wm. R.	Ala.	Sept. 6, 1797	Ala.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Smyth, George W.	N. C.	Mar. 2, 1804	Texas	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Snodgrass, Jno. F.	Va.	Mar. 2, 1804	Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Sollers, Aug. R.	Pa.	Mar. 2, 1804	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Stanton, Fred. P.	D. C.	Sept. 9, 1812	Tenn.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Stanton, Rich'd H.	Va.	Sept. 9, 1812	Ky.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Stephens, Alex. H.	Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Stephens, Hester I.	Mich.	Feb. 11, 1812	Mich.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Stratton, Nathan T.	N. J.	Feb. 11, 1812	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Straub, Christian M.	Pa.	Feb. 11, 1812	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Stuart, Andrew.	Pa.	Feb. 11, 1812	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Stuart, David.	N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1812	Mich.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Taylor, John J.	Mass.	Mar. 7, 1805	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Taylor, John L.	Va.	Mar. 7, 1805	Ohio.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Taylor, Nath'l G.	Tenn.	Dec. 29, 1819	Tenn.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Teller, Isaac.	N. Y.	June 29, 1804	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Thurston, Benj. B.	R. I.	June 29, 1804	R. I.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Tracy, Andrew.	Vt.	June 29, 1804	Vt.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Trou, Michael C.	Pa.	June 29, 1804	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Tweed, William M.	N. Y.	April 3, 1823	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Upham, Charles W.	N. B.	May 4, 1802	Mass.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Vail, George.	N. J.	May 4, 1802	N. J.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Van Sant, Joshua.	Me.	Nov. 22, 1803	Me.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wade, Edward.	Mass.	Nov. 22, 1803	Ohio.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Walbridge, H. S.	N. Y.	Feb. 2, 1827	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Walker, William A.	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1805	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Walley, Sam'l H.	Mass.	Aug. 31, 1805	Mass.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Walsh, Michael.	Ire'd.	Mar. 7, 1810	Mich.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Warren, Edward A.	Ala.	May 2, 1818	Ark.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Washburne, Elihu B.	Me.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Washington, Israel.	Me.	June 6, 1815	Me.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wells, Daniel.	Me.	June 6, 1815	W. Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wentworth, John.	N. H.	Mar. 5, 1815	Ill.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wentworth, Tappan.	N. H.	Sept. 24, 1802	Mass.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Westbrook, Theo. R.	N. Y.	Sept. 24, 1802	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wheeler, John.	Conn.	Sept. 24, 1802	N. Y.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wheffield, J. W.	Tenn.	May 7, 1818	Kan.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wilder, William H.	N. H.	May 7, 1818	W. Va.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wright, Daniel B.	Tenn.	May 7, 1818	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Wright, Hendrick B.	Pa.	April 24, 1808	Pa.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Yates, Richard.	Ky.	Jan. 18, 1818	Ill.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867
Zollicoffer, Felix K. W.	Tenn.	May 19, 1812	Tenn.	Unknown.	Jan. 25, 1867

Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, from 1855 to 1857.

- 1855—California underwent severe financial panic, in February.
- 1855—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin declared the Fugitive Slave Law (for the return of runaway negroes to their masters) unconstitutional, Feb. 3.
- 1855—The first Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls was crossed by the first railway train, Mar. 14.
- 1855—The proprietors of leading daily papers in New York City formed the now widely known "Associated Press," for the distribution of news dispatches throughout the Union.
- 1855—Dr. E. K. Kane, the Arctic explorer, after an absence of 2½ years in the Polar regions, returned to New York City, Oct. 11.
- 1855—Great trial of reaping machines of all nations at Paris, France. The American reapers surpassed all others.
- 1856—The steamship "Pacific" sailed from Liverpool, Eng., for New York, Jan. 23, but was never heard from afterwards. She had on board 186 persons.
- 1856—Loss, at sea, of the Chilean war-steamer "Cazador," with 318 lives, Jan. 30.
- 1856—The new "Native-American Party" (the "Know-Nothings") held a national convention, Feb. 23, and nominated William Ellmore for President, with Andrew J. Donelson, of Tenn., for Vice-President. In the following election this ticket carried 8 electoral votes.
- 1856—Walker, the California "filibuster," defeated at Costa Rica, Mar. 20.

Franklin Pierce, 14th President.

Jesse D. Bright, of Ind., Charles E. Stuart, of Mich., and James M. Mason, of Va., Acting Vice-Presidents and Presidents of the Senate. William L. Marcy, of N. Y., Sec'y of State. James Guthrie, of Ky., Sec'y of Treas. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., Sec'y of War. James C. Dobbin, of N. C., Sec'y of Navy. Robert McClelland, of Mich., Sec'y of Interior. James Campbell, of Pa., Postmaster-Gen'l. Caleb Cushing, of Mass., Att'y-General. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Mass, Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1856—Thirty persons, passengers on the Panama Railroad, were killed in a riot, April 15.
- 1856—Senator Charles Sumner, of Mass., was assaulted in the Senate Chamber at Washington by Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina. The weapon used was a cane, and the Senator received severe injuries, from which he never recovered, May 22. The provocation for the assault grew out of the discussion of the slavery question in Congress.
- 1856—Lost Island, a popular pleasure resort on the coast of Louisiana, was submerged by a terrible storm in the Gulf, and 173 persons perished, Aug. 10.
- 1856—Cuba, in the West Indies, was visited, for the first and only time, by snow, accompanied by cold weather, Dec. 24.
- 1857—The celebrated "Dred Scott Decision" made by the United States Supreme Court, that negroes were not persons, but chattels, and had no rights that white men were bound to respect, Mar. 6. Great excitement ensued throughout the North.
- 1857—"Fillbuster" Walker surrenders to the United States Government, after having been elected President of Nicaragua, May 1.
- 1857—A great financial revulsion began Aug. 24, and swept over the whole country, destroying all commercial confidence, and ruining a multitude of business men.
- 1857—The Kansas Constitutional Convention agree upon a State Constitution, Nov. 7.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican; W, Whig; A, Abolitionist; N-A, Native-American. F-S, Free-Soiler.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
A dams, Stephen.....D	Tenn.	Sept. 1, 1785	Miss.	Jurist.....	May 11, 1857
Allen, Philip.....D	R. I.	Sept. 1, 1785	R. I.	Varied.....	Dec. 16, 1865
Bayard, James A.....D	Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer.....	June 13, 1880
Bell, James.....W	N. H.	Nov. 13, 1804	N. H.	Lawyer.....	May 26, 1857
Bell, John.....W	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 10, 1869
Benjamin, Judah P. W	W. I.	.....1812	La.	Lawyer.....	May 7, 1884
Biggs, Asa.....D	N. C.	Feb. 4, 1811	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 6, 1875
Bigler, William.....D	Pa.	Dec. 1813	Pa.	Journalist.....	Aug. 9, 1880
Bright, Jesse D.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer.....	May 20, 1875
Brodhead, Richard.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	Sept. 17, 1863
Brown, Albert G.....D	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Jurist.....	.....
Butler, Andrew P.....D	S. C.	Nov. 19, 1796	S. C.	Jurist.....	May 25, 1857
Cass, Lewis.....D	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1782	Mich.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1866
Clay, Clement C.....D	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 3, 1882
Clayton, John M.....W	Del.	July 24, 1796	Del.	Jurist.....	Nov. 9, 1853
Collamer, Jacob.....R	N. Y.	.....1782	Vt.	Jurist.....	Nov. 9, 1865
Cones, Joseph P.....D	Del.	Dec. 29, 1813	Del.	Lawyer.....	.....
Crittenden, John J.....D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer.....	July 26, 1863
Dodge, Henry.....D	Ind.	Oct. 12, 1782	Wis.	Soldier.....	July 19, 1867
Douglas, Stephen A.....D	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.....	June 3, 1861
Durkee, Charles.....R	Vt.	Dec. 10, 1805	Wis.	Merchant.....	Jan. 14, 1870
Evans, Josiah J.....W	N. Y.	Nov. 27, 1798	S. C.	Jurist.....	May 6, 1858
Fessenden, Wm. F.....R	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 8, 1869
Fish, Hamilton.....R	N. Y.	Aug. 3, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Fitch, Graham N.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1810	Ind.	Physician.....	.....
Fitzpatrick, Benj.....D	Ga.	June 30, 1802	Ala.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 21, 1869
Foot, Solomon.....R	Vt.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 28, 1866
Foster, Lafayette S.....R	Conn.	Nov. 22, 1806	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 19, 1880
Geyer, Henry S.....W	Md.	.....1798	Mo.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 5, 1859
Green, James S.....D	Va.	Feb. 28, 1817	Mo.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 19, 1870
Gwin, William W.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 9, 1805	Cal.	Physician.....	.....
Hale, John P.....F-S	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1806	N. H.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 18, 1873
Hamlin, Hannibal.....R	Me.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer.....	.....
Harlan, James.....W	Ill.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer.....	July 25, 1863
Houston, Samuel.....D	Va.	Mar. 2, 1793	Texas	Kawyer.....	.....
Hunter, Rob't M. T.....D	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer.....	.....
Iverson, Alfred.....D	Ga.	Dec. 3, 1798	R. I.	Jurist.....	.....
Jones, Charles T.....D	R. I.	.....1804	R. I.	Machinist.....	Oct. 17, 1862
Johnson, Robert W.....D	Ky.	.....1814	Ark.	Lawyer.....	.....
Jones, George W.....D	Ind.	.....	Iowa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Jones, James C.....W	Tenn.	June 8, 1809	Tenn.	Agriculturist.....	Oct. 29, 1859
Mallory, Stephen R.....D	Trid.	.....1810	Fla.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 9, 1883
Mason, James M.....D	Va.	Nov. 3, 1793	Va.	Lawyer.....	April 28, 1871
Morse, Amos.....D	Va.	.....1793	Va.	Physician.....	April 17, 1877
Pearce, James A.....D	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 20, 1862
Pratt, Thomas G.....D	D. C.	.....1805	Md.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 9, 1869
Pugh, George E.....D	Ohio	Nov. 28, 1822	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	July 19, 1870
Raid, David S.....D	N. C.	April 19, 1813	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Rusk, Thomas J.....D	S. C.	.....	Texas	Jurist.....	July 29, 1856
Sebastian, Wm. K.....D	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Jurist.....	May 20, 1865
Seward, William H.....W	N. Y.	May 16, 1801	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 10, 1872
Sidell, John.....D	N. Y.	.....1793	La.	Lawyer.....	July 29, 1871
Stuart, Charles E.....D	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1810	Mich.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sumner, Charles.....A	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 11, 1874
Thompson, John B.....W	Ky.	.....1810	Ky.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 7, 1874
Thomson, John R.....D	Pa.	Sept. 5, 1800	N. J.	Merchant.....	Sept. 12, 1862
Toombs, Robert.....D	Ga.	July 2, 1810	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Toucey, Isaac.....D	Conn.	Nov. 5, 1796	Conn.	Lawyer.....	July 30, 1869

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Trumbull, Lyman.....R	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.....	.....
Wade, Benjamin F.....R	Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 2, 1878
Weller, John B.....D	Ohio.	.....	Cal.	Unknown.....	Aug. 7, 1875
Wilson, Henry.....F-S	N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic.....	Nov. 22, 1875
Wright, William.....D	N. Y.	.....1794	N. J.	Mechanic.....	Nov. 1, 1866
Yulee, David L.....D	W. I.	.....1811	Fla.	Varied.....	.....

Total Senators, 64. Lawyers, 38. Jurists, 11. Physicians, 3. Varied, 2. Occupation Unknown, 2. Merchants, 2. Mechanics, 2. Journalist, 1. Soldier, 1. Machinist, 1. Agriculturist, 1. Foreign Born 3: Including West Indies, 2. Trinidad, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aiken, William.....D	S. C.	.....1806	S. C.	Agriculturist.....	.....
Akers, Thomas P.....N-A	Mo.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.....	.....
Albright, Charles J.....R	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.....	.....
Allen, James C.....D	Ky.	Jan. 28, 1823	Ill.	Lawyer.....	.....
Allison, John.....W	Pa.	Aug. 5, 1812	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Anderson, J. Patton.....D	Tenn.	.....	W. T.	Unknown.....	.....
Hall, Edward.....R	Va.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.....	.....
Banks, Nath'l P.....N-A	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.....	.....
Barbour, Lucien.....R	Conn.	Mar. 4, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer.....	.....
Barclay, David.....D	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Barksdale, William.....D	Tenn.	Aug. 21, 1821	Miss.	Varied.....	July 2, 1863
Bayley, Thomas H.....D	Va.	Dec. 11, 1810	Va.	Jurist.....	June 23, 1856
Bell, Peter H.....D	Tenn.	Mar. 7, 1807	Miss.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bennett, Henry.....W	N. Y.	Sept. 29, 1808	N. Y.	Jurist.....	.....
Benson, Samuel P.....R	Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bernhisel, John M.....D	Pa.	June 23, 1799	Utah.	Physician.....	.....
Billinghurst, Charles R	N. Y.	July 27, 1818	Wis.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 18, 1865
Bingham, John A.....R	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bliss, Philemon.....W	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Merchant.....	.....
Bocock, Thomas S.....D	Conn.	July 28, 1814	Ohio.	Jurist.....	.....
Bowie, Thomas F.....W	Md.	April 7, 1808	Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
Boyce, William W.....D	S. C.	Oct. 24, 1819	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 30, 1869
Bradshaw, Sam'l C. W	Pa.	June 10, 1809	Pa.	Physician.....	.....
Branch, Lawrence O.....D	N. C.	July 7, 1820	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 17, 1862
Brenton, Samuel.....W	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1810	Ind.	Clergym'n.....	Mar. 29, 1857
Bishop, Preston S.....E	S. C.	Aug. 10, 1819	S. C.	Varied.....	Jan. 27, 1867
Broom, Jacob.....W	Md.	July 25, 1808	Pa.	Unknown.....	Nov. 7, 1854
Buffington, James.....N-A	Mass.	Mar. 16, 1817	Mass.	Varied.....	Mar. 7, 1875
Burlingame, A. S.....N-A	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1822	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 23, 1866
Burnett, Henry C.....D	Va.	Oct. 5, 1825	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Cadwalader, John.....D	Pa.	April 1, 1805	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Campbell, James H. W	Pa.	Feb. 8, 1820	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Campbell, John P. N-A	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.....	.....
Campbell, Lewis D.....R	Ohio.	Aug. 9, 1811	Ohio.	Varied.....	.....
Carlie, John S.....W	Va.	Dec. 16, 1817	Va.	Varied.....	Oct. 24, 1878
Caruthers, Samuel.....W	Mo.	Oct. 13, 1820	Mo.	Lawyer.....	July 20, 1860
Cashe, John S.....D	Va.	.....	Va.	Jurist.....	Dec. 16, 1869
Chaffee, Calvin C. N-A	N. Y.	Aug. 28, 1811	Mass.	Physician.....	.....
Chapman, Bird B.....D	Conn.	.....	Neb.	Unknown.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Childs, Thomas.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....	Millson, John S.....	Va.	Oct. 1, 1808	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 26, 1873
Clarke, Bayard.....	N. Y.	Mar. 17, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....	Moore, Oscar P.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Clark, Ezra.....	Vt.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	.....	Morgan, Edwin B.....	R. I.	May 2, 1806	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Clawson, Isaiah D. W.	N. J.	Mar. 30, 1822	N. J.	Physician.	.....	Morrill, Justin S.....	R. I.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	.....
Clingman, Thomas L. D.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....	Morrison, James D.....	Ill.	April 12, 1816	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Cobb, Howell.....	Ga.	Sept. 7, 1815	Ga.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1868	Mott, Richard.....	N. Y.	July 21, 1804	Ohio.	Merchant.	.....
Cobb, William G.....	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ind.	Journalist.	Nov. 13, 1885	Murray, Ambrose S.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Colfax, Schuyler.....	R. I.	.....	Mass.	Varied.	.....	Nichols, Matthias H. R.	N. J.	Oct. 3, 1824	Ohio.	Varied.	Sept. 15, 1862
Comins, Linus B.....	N. A.	.....	Mass.	Varied.	.....	Norton, Jesse O.....	Vt.	Dec. 25, 1812	Ill.	Lawyer.	Aug. 3, 1875
Covode, John.....	W.	.....	Pa.	Varied.	.....	Oliver, Andrew.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Jurist.	.....
Cox, Leander M.....	N. A.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....	Oliver, Mordecai.....	W.	Oct. 22, 1819	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Cragin, Aaron H.....	N. A.	.....	Vt.	.....	.....	Orr, James L.....	S. C.	May 12, 1822	S. C.	Varied.	May 6, 1873
Craige, Burton.....	N. C.	Mar. 13, 1811	N. C.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1875	Otero, Miguel A.....	N. M.	June 21, 1829	N. M.	Lawyer.	.....
Crawford, Martin J.....	Ga.	Mar. 17, 1820	Pa.	Jurist.	.....	Packer, Asa.....	Conn.	Dec. 20, 1806	Pa.	Varied.	May 17, 1879
Cullen, Elisha D.....	N. A.	.....	Del.	Unknown.	.....	Paine, Robert T.....	N. A.	.....	N. C.	Unknown.	.....
Cumback, William.....	Ind.	Mar. 21, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....	Parker, John M.....	W.	June 14, 1805	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Damrell, Will. S.....	N. A.	Nov. 20, 1809	Mass.	Mechanic.	May 17, 1860	Peck, George W.....	N. Y.	June 4, 1818	Mich.	Journalist.	.....
Davidson, Thomas G. D.	Miss.	Aug. 6, 1805	La.	Lawyer.	Sept. 11, 1883	Pelton, Guy R.....	Mass.	Aug. 3, 1825	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Davis, H. Winter.....	R.	Aug. 16, 1817	Md.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1865	Pennington, A. C. M. W.	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Lawyer.	Jan. 25, 1867
Davis, Jacob C.....	Mass.	April 12, 1821	Mass.	Merchant.	.....	Perry, John J.....	N. H.	Aug. 2, 1811	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Davis, Timothy.....	N. A.	.....	Conn.	Unknown.	April 15, 1869	Phelps, John U.....	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Jurist.	.....
Day, Timothy C.....	Conn.	Nov. 16, 1818	Conn.	Varied.	.....	Phelps, John S.....	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1814	Conn.	Unknown.	.....
Denver, James W.....	Va.	.....	Cal.	Lawyer.	.....	Pike, James.....	Mass.	Nov. 1818	N. H.	Clergym'n	.....
DeWitt, Alex.....	N. A.	April 2, 1798	Mass.	Varied.	.....	Porter, Gilchrist.....	W.	.....	Mo.	Unknown.	.....
Dick, John.....	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	.....	Powell, Paulus.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Dickson, Samuel.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Physician.	May 3, 1858	Pringle, Benjamin.....	N. Y.	Nov. 9, 1807	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Dodd, Edward.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....	Purviance, Sam'l A.....	Pa.	Nov. 8, 1809	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Dowdell, James.....	Ga.	Nov. 26, 1813	Ind.	Varied.	.....	Purveyor, Richard C. N. A.	Va.	Feb. 9, 1801	N. C.	Varied.	.....
Dunn, George G.....	R. I.	Sept. 29, 1812	R. I.	Agricultur.	Nov. 12, 1872	Reade, Edwin G. N. A.	N. C.	Nov. 13, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer.	July 17, 1858
Durfee, Nath'l B. N. A.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....	Ready, Charles.....	Tenn.	Dec. 22, 1802	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Edmundson, H. A.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....	Ricaud, James B. N. A.	Md.	Feb. 11, 1808	Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1866
Edwards, Francis S. N. A.	Conn.	May 23, 1818	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....	Rice, Henry M.....	Vt.	Nov. 29, 1816	Minn.	Varied.	.....
Elliott, John M.....	Va.	May 16, 1820	Ky.	Lawyer.	Mar. 26, 1879	Richardson, Wm. A. D.	Ky.	Jan. 16, 1811	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 27, 1875
Emrie, Joseph C.....	Ind.	Aug. 27, 1818	Ind.	Unknown.	.....	Ritchie, David.....	Pa.	Aug. 19, 1812	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1867
English, William H. D.	N. C.	Sept. 28, 1819	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....	Robbins, George R. W.	N. J.	Sept. 24, 1812	N. J.	Physician.	.....
Etheridge, Emer'n N. A.	La.	Sept. 28, 1828	La.	Lawyer.	Mar. 15, 1872	Roberts, Anthony E. W.	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1803	Pa.	Clerk.	.....
Eustis, George.....	Tenn.	.....	Texas	Lawyer.	.....	Robinson, David F. W.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	Oct. 8, 1863
Evans, Lemuel D. N. A.	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 1, 1883	Ruffin, Thomas.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	April 3, 1870
Faulkner, Charles J. D.	Va.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....	Rust, Albert.....	Va.	Oct. 23, 1817	Vt.	Clergym'n	.....
Flagler, Thomas T. W.	Pa.	Jan. 26, 1812	N. Y.	Mechanic.	July 3, 1875	Sabin, Alvah.....	Vt.	Oct. 23, 1817	Vt.	Merchant.	.....
Florence, Thomas B. N. A.	Ga.	Aug. 25, 1809	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....	Sandridge, John M. D.	Ga.	Jan. 7, 1817	La.	Agricultur.	.....
Foster, Nath'l G.....	Pa.	Jan. 3, 1820	Pa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 26, 1860	Sapp, William R.....	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Fuller, Henry M.....	W.	Mar. 17, 1808	Me.	Lawyer.	.....	Savage, John H.....	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Fuller, Thomas J. D. D.	Vt.	Mar. 17, 1808	Me.	Lawyer.	.....	Scott, Harvey D.....	Ohio.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	.....
Gallegos, Jose M.....	N. M.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. M.	Unknown.	.....	Seward, James L.....	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Galloway, Samuel.....	R.	Mar. 20, 1811	Ohio.	Lawyer.	April 5, 1872	Sherman, John.....	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Garnett, Muscoe R. H. D.	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....	Shuter, Eli S.....	N. A.	Mar. 15, 1823	Ala.	Varied.	.....
Giddings, Joshua R. F. S.	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1864	Simmons, George A. W.	N. H.	Sept. 17, 1791	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 27, 1857
Gilbert, William A. R.	Conn.	June 1, 1798	N. Y.	Merchant.	Aug. 20, 1866	Smith, Samuel A.....	Tenn.	June 26, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Goode, William O.....	Va.	Sept. 16, 1798	Va.	Lawyer.	.....	Smith, William.....	Va.	Sept. 6, 1797	Va.	Varied.	.....
Granger, Amos P.....	Conn.	June 1, 1789	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....	Smith, William R. N. A.	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Varied.	.....
Greenwood, Alfred B. D.	Ga.	July 11, 1811	Ark.	Jurist.	Feb. 1, 1861	Sneed, William A. N. A.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Grow, Galusha A.....	Conn.	Aug. 31, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....	Spinner, Francis.....	N. Y.	Jan. 21, 1802	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Hall, Augustus.....	N. Y.	April 29, 1814	Mass.	Clergym'n	.....	Stephens, Benjamin.....	R. I.	Aug. 4, 1809	Ohio.	Varied.	.....
Hall, Robert B.....	N. A.	Jan. 28, 1812	Mass.	Unknown.	.....	Stephens, Alex. H. D.	Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883
Hall, Aaron C.....	Ohio.	Sept. 8, 1802	Md.	Lawyer.	.....	Stewart, James A.....	Md.	Nov. 24, 1808	Md.	Jurist.	.....
Harris, J. Morris H.....	Conn.	Oct. 29, 1818	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 24, 1858	Stranahan, James S. W.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Harris, Sampson W. D.	Ga.	Feb. 23, 1809	Ala.	Lawyer.	April 1, 1857	Swope, Samuel F. N. A.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Harrison, John S.....	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	May 26, 1878	Talbot, Albert G.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Haven, Solomon G. W.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Dec. 24, 1861	Tappan, Mason W. N. A.	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Herbert, Philemon T. A.	Ala.	.....	Cal.	Unknown.	.....	Taylor, Miles.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Hickman, John.....	Pa.	Sept. 11, 1817	Pa.	Varied.	Sept. 23, 1875	Thorington, James.....	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Hodges, George T.....	Vt.	July 4, 1789	Vt.	Varied.	Sept. 3, 1860	Thurston, Benj. B. N. A.	R. I.	June 29, 1804	R. I.	Merchant.	.....
Hoffman, H. W.....	Md.	.....	Md.	Unknown.	.....	Todd, Lemuel.....	W.	July 29, 1817	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Holloway, David P.....	Ohio.	Dec. 6, 1809	Ind.	Journalist.	.....	Trafton, Mark.....	Me.	.....	Mass.	Clergym'n	.....
Horton, Thomas R.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....	Tripp, Robert P. N. A.	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Horton, Valentine B.....	Vt.	Jan. 29, 1802	Ohio.	Varied.	.....	Trumbull, Lyman.....	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.	.....
Houston, George S. R.	Tenn.	Jan. 17, 1811	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....	Tyson, Job R.....	Pa.	Feb. 12, 1804	Pa.	Varied.	June 27, 1858
Howard, William A. R.	N. Y.	.....	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....	Underwood, W. L. N. A.	Va.	Aug. 7, 1808	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Hughston, Jonas A. W.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....	Vail, George.....	N. J.	.....	N. J.	Telegraph	May 23, 1875
Jewett, Joshua H.....	Md.	Sept. 13, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....	Valk, William W. N. A.	S. C.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	Aug. 7, 1862
Jones, George W.....	Va.	Mar. 15, 1807	Tenn.	Mechanic.	.....	Wade, Edward.....	Mass.	Nov. 22, 1803	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, J. Glancy.....	Pa.	Oct. 7, 1811	Pa.	Varied.	Mar. 24, 1877	Wakeman, Abram N. A.	Conn.	May 31, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Keitt, Lawrence M. D.	S. C.	Oct. 4, 1824	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 2, 1764	Walbridge, David S. R.	Vt.	July 30, 1802	Mich.	Unknown.	June 15, 1868
Kelly, John.....	N. Y.	April 21, 1821	N. Y.	Mechanic.	.....	Walker, Percy.....	N. A.	Oct. 11, 1813	Ala.	Varied.	.....
Kelsey, William H.....	N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....	Warner, Hiram.....	Mass.	Oct. 29, 1802	Ga.	Jurist.	.....
Kennett, Luther M. N. A.	Va.	Mar. 15, 1806	Mo.	Varied.	.....	Washburne, Cad. C. R.	Me.	April 22, 1818	Wis.	Varied.	.....
Kidwell, Zedekiah.....	Va.	Jan. 4, 1814	Va.	Varied.	April 27, 1872	Washburne, Elihu B. W.	Me.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
King, Rufus H.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....	Washburne, Israel.....	Me.	June 6, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.	May 12, 1883
Knapp, Chauncey.....	Vt.	Feb. 26, 1809	Mass.	Journalist.	.....	Watkins, A. G.....	W.	.....	W.	Unknown.	.....
Knight, Jonathan.....	Pa.	Nov. 22, 1787	Pa.	Engineer.	Nov. 22, 1858	Weldon, Henry.....	Conn.	Dec. 10, 1818	Conn.	Physician.	.....
Knowlton, Ebenezer R.	N. H.	.....	Me.	Unknown.	.....	Wells, Daniel.....	Me.	.....	Wis.	Varied.	.....
Knox, James.....	N. Y.	July 4, 1807	Ill.	Varied.	.....	Wheeler, John.....	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Kunkel, John.....	Md.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....	Whitfield, John W. D.	Tenn.	.....	Kan.	Unknown.	.....
Lake, William A. N. A.	N. C.	Dec. 14, 1801	Ore.	Unknown.	April 19, 1881	Whitney, Thos. R. N. A.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Journalist.	April 12, 1858
Lane, Joseph.....	Md.	Oct. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....	Williams, John.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant.	Mar. 26, 1875
Leifer, Benjamin F.....	N. C.	Mar. 29, 1813	Va.	Varied.	Jan. 26, 1884	Wilson, Cooper K.....	N. C.	Jan. 1, 1810	N. C.	Lawyer.	June 11, 1863
Letcher, John.....	Va.	Jan. 1, 1822	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....	Wood, John M.....	N. Y.	Nov. 17, 1813	Me.	Contractr	Dec. 24, 1864
Lindley, James J.....	Ohio.	June 13, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	June 6, 1860	Woodruff, John.....	Conn.	Feb. 12, 1826	Conn.	Unknown.	May 20, 1868
Lumpkin, John H.....	Ga.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....	Woodworth, Jas. H. R.	N. Y.	Dec. 4, 1804	Ill.	Merchant.	.....
McCarthy, Andrew Z. W.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....	Wright, Daniel B.....	Tenn.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
McCauley, Fayette.....	Vt.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....	Wright, John V.....	Tenn.	June 28, 1828	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
McQueen, John.....	N. C.	.....	S. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 30, 1867	Zollicoffer, Felix K. W.	N. Y.	May 19, 1812	Tenn.	Journalist.	Jan. 19, 1862
Mace, Daniel.....	Ohio.	Sept. 5, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer.	July 26, 1867						
Marshall, Alex. K. N. A.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....					
Marshall, Humphrey N. A.	Ky.	Jan. 13, 1812	Ky.	Varied.	Mar. 28, 1872						
Marshall, Samuel S.....	Ill.	Mar. 18, 1821	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....					
Matteson, Orsa. B. W.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....					
Maxwell, August E. D.	Va.	Sept. 21, 1820	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....					
Meacham, James.....	Vt.	.....	Pa.	Clergym'n	Aug. 22, 1856						
Miller, John G.....	Ky.	Oct. 4, 1812	Mo.	Unknown.	May 11, 1856						
Miller, Killian.....	N. Y.	July 30, 1785	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....					
Miller, Smith.....	N. C.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	.....					

Total Representatives, 247. Lawyers, 103. Occupation Unknown, 53. Varied, 38. Jurists, 12. Merchants, 10. Physicians, 7. Clergymen, 7. Journalists, 6. Mechanics, 4. Agriculturists, 3. Engineer, 1. Clerk, 1. Telegrapher, 1. Contractor, 1.

Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, from 1857 to 1859.

- 1857—Geo. Peabody donated \$300,000 for a free Literary and Scientific Institute at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12.
- 1857—The Anglo-Persian War ended.
- 1857—The Sepoy mutiny in British India. Massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore, by Nana Sahib and his rebels, July 15.
- 1857—Loss of the ocean steamship "Central America" off Cape May, N. J., with 450 lives, Sept. 8.
- 1857—Great earthquake at Naples, Italy, Dec. 16.
- 1857—Number of commercial failures in the United States, 5,123, aggregating about \$291,757,000.
- 1857—Canton, China, captured by the allied French and English troops, Dec. 29.
- 1858—Corinth, Greece, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 21.
- 1858—The Canadian seat of government permanently located at Ottawa.
- 1858—Congress votes to admit the Territory of Kansas into the Union, April 30.
- 1858—Minnesota, the thirty-second State, admitted into the Union, May 11.
- 1858—The peaceful settlement of the Mormon troubles in Utah announced to Congress by the President, June 10.
- 1858—A treaty of friendship between the United States and China concluded, June 13.

James Buchanan, 15th President.

John C. Breckenridge, of Ky., Vice-President. Lewis Cass, of Mich., Sec'y of State. Howell Cobb, of Ga., Sec'y of Treas. John B. Floyd, of Va., Sec'y of War. Isaac Toucey, of Conn., Sec'y of Navy. Jacob Thompson, of Miss., Sec'y of Interior. Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn., and Joseph Holt, of Ky., Postmasters-General. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., Atty-General. James L. Orr, of S. C., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1858—British Columbia incorporated as a distinct colony, Aug. 2.
- 1858—The National Teachers' Association held its first annual session at Cincinnati, O., Aug. 11.
- 1858—The First Atlantic Ocean cable between Newfoundland, N. A., and Ireland, completed, and messages of congratulation passed over it between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan, Aug. 17. A few weeks later all communication over it permanently ceased. The next cable was laid in 1866.
- 1858—Rule of the East India Company, in India, comes to an end, Sept. 1.
- 1858—First American overland mail left St. Louis, Mo., for California, Sept. 16.
- 1858—Crystal Palace, at New York, burned, Oct. 5.
- 1859—Oregon, the thirty-third State, admitted to the Union, Feb. 14.
- 1859—Rich gold discoveries at Pike's Peak, Col., create general excitement and immigration, May 6.
- 1859—Wise, the aeronaut, began his 1,200-mile trip, in his balloon, from St. Louis, Mo., to New York, July 1.
- 1859—John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry; slaves incited to rise against their masters and fight for freedom, Oct. 17.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican; W, Whig; A, Abolitionist; N-A, Native American; F-S, Free Soiler.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, Philip.....D	R. I.	Sept. 1, 1785	R. I.	Varied....	Dec. 16, 1865
Bates, Martin W....D	Conn.	Feb. 24, 1787	Del.	Lawyer....	Jan. 1, 1869
Bayard, James A....D	Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer....	June 13, 1860
Bell, John.....W	Tenn.	Feb. 15, 1797	Tenn.	Lawyer....	Sept. 10, 1869
Benjamin, Judah P. W	Pa.	.....	1812 Lou.	Lawyer....	May 7, 1884
Bigler, William.....D	Pa.	Dec.	1813 Pa.	Journalist..	Aug. 9, 1880
Biggs, Asa.....D	N. C.	Feb. 4, 1811	N. C.	Lawyer....	Mar. 6, 1878
Bright, Jesse D.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer....	May 20, 1875
Broderick, David C...D	D. C.	Dec.	1818 Cal.	Mechanic...	Sept. 16, 1859
Brown, Albert G....D	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Lawyer....	.....
Cameron, Simon.....R	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied....	.....
Chandler, Zachariah..R	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant...	Nov. 1, 1879
Chestnut, James.....D	S. C.	.....	1815 S. C.	Unknown...	.....
Clark, Daniel.....R	N. H.	Oct. 24, 1809	N. H.	Lawyer....	.....
Clay, Clement C.....D	Ala.	.....	1819 Ala.	Lawyer....	Jan. 3, 1882
Clingman, Thomas L.D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer....	.....
Collamer, Jacob.....D	N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 9, 1865
Crittenden, John J...D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer....	July 26, 1863
Davis, Jefferson.....D	Ky.	June 3, 1808	Miss.	Varied....	.....
Dixon, James.....R	Conn.	Aug. 5, 1814	Conn.	Lawyer....	Mar. 27, 1873
Doolittle, James R...R	N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1815	Wis.	Jurist.....	.....
Douglas, Stephen A...D	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.....	June 3, 1861
Durkee, Charles.....R	Vt.	Dec. 10, 1805	Wis.	Merchant...	Jan. 14, 1870
Ewans, Josiah.....D	S. C.	Nov. 27, 1793	S. C.	Lawyer....	May 6, 1858
Fessenden, Wm. F....R	N. H.	Dec. 19, 1806	Me.	Lawyer....	Sept. 8, 1869
Fitch, Graham N....D	N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1810	Ind.	Physician..	.....
Fitzpatrick, Benj....D	Ga.	June 30, 1802	Ala.	Varied....	Nov. 21, 1869
Foot, Solomon.....D	Vt.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer....	Mar. 28, 1866
Foster, Lafayette S...R	Conn.	Nov. 22, 1806	Conn.	Lawyer....	Sept. 19, 1880
Green, James S.....D	Va.	Feb. 28, 1817	Mo.	Lawyer....	Jan. 19, 1870
Gwin, William M....D	Tenn.	Oct. 9, 1805	Cal.	Physician..	Nov. 18, 1873
Hale, John P.....F-S	N. H.	Aug. 27, 1806	N. H.	Lawyer....	.....
Hamlin, Hannibal...R	Me.	Nov. 15, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer....	Nov. 13, 1864
Hammond, James H..D	S. C.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer....	.....
Harlan, James.....W	S. C.	Mar. 12, 1788	S. C.	Varied....	Jan. 6, 1867
Hayne, Arthur P....D	N. C.	Mar. 31, 1808	Texas	Lawyer....	June 4, 1858
Henderson, J. P.....D	Va.	Mar. 2, 1793	Texas	Lawyer....	July 25, 1863
Hunter, Samuel.....D	Va.	April 21, 1790	Va.	.....	.....
Houston, Robt. M. T...D	Ga.	Dec. 3, 1809	Va.	.....	Mar. 5, 1874
Iverson, Alfred.....D	Ga.	Dec. 29, 1808	Tenn.	Mechanic...	July 31, 1875
Johnson, Andrew....D	Ky.	.....	1814 Ark.	Lawyer....	.....
Johnson, Robert W..D	Ind.	.....	Iowa.	Lawyer....	.....
Jones, George W....D	Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennedy, Anthony...R	Md.	.....	1811 Md.	Lawyer....	.....
King, Preston.....R	N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1806	N. Y.	Varied....	Nov. 13, 1865
Lane, Joseph.....D	N. C.	Dec. 14, 1801	Ore.	Unknown...	April 19, 1881
Mallory, Stephen R..D	Trid.	.....	1810 Fla.	Lawyer....	Nov. 9, 1870
Mason, James M....D	Va.	Nov. 3, 1798	Va.	.....	Oct. 10, 1872
Mason, James M....D	Va.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer....	Dec. 20, 1862
Polk, Truett.....D	Del.	May 29, 1811	Mo.	Lawyer....	April 16, 1876
Pugh, George E.....D	Ohio.	Nov. 28, 1822	Ohio.	Lawyer....	July 19, 1870
Reid, David S.....D	N. C.	April 19, 1813	N. C.	Lawyer....	.....
Rice, Henry M.....D	Vt.	Nov. 29, 1816	Minn.	Varied....	.....
Rusk, Thomas J....D	S. C.	.....	Texas	Jurist.....	July 29, 1856
Sebastian, Wm. K....D	Tenn.	May 16, 1801	N. Y.	Jurist.....	May 20, 1865
Seward, William H..W	Tenn.	May 16, 1801	N. Y.	Jurist.....	Oct. 10, 1872
Shields, James.....D	Tenn.	.....	1810 N. Y.	Jurist.....	June 1, 1870
Simmons, James F...W	R. I.	Sept. 10, 1795	R. I.	Varied....	July 10, 1864
Slidell, John.....D	N. Y.	.....	1793 Lou.	Lawyer....	July 29, 1871
Smith, Delazon.....D	N. Y.	.....	Ore.	Varied....	Nov. 17, 1860
Stuart, Charles E...D	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1810	Mich.	Lawyer....	.....
Sumner, Charles E...D	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer....	Mar. 11, 1874
Thompson, John D..W	Ky.	.....	1810 Ky.	Lawyer....	Jan. 7, 1874

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Thomson, John R....D	Pa.	Sept. 5, 1800	N. J.	Merchant...	Sept. 12, 1862
Toombs, Robert.....D	Ga.	July 2, 1810	Ga.	Lawyer....	.....
Trumbull, Lyman.....R	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.....	.....
Wade, Benjamin F...R	Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio.	Lawyer....	Mar. 2, 1878
Ward, Matthias.....D	Ga.	.....	Texas	Lawyer....	Oct. 13, 1861
Wilson, Henry.....F-S	N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic...	Nov. 22, 1875
Wright, William.....D	N. Y.	.....	1794 N. J.	Mechanic...	Nov. 1, 1866
Yulee, David L.....D	W. I.	.....	1811 Fla.	Varied....	.....

Total Senators, 71. Lawyers, 41. Varied, 10. Jurists, 8. Mechanics, 4. Merchants, 3. Occupation Unknown, 2. Physicians, 2. Journalist, 1. Foreign Born 4: Including West Indies, 2. Trinidad, 1. Ireland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Nehemiah...R	Me.	Mar. 29, 1806	Me.	Lawyer....	July 26, 1877
Adrain, Garnett B...D	N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1816	N. J.	Lawyer....	Aug. 17, 1878
Ahl, John A.....D	Pa.	Aug. 9, 1815	Pa.	Varied....	.....
Anderson, Thos. L. N-A	Ky.	Dec. 8, 1808	Mo.	Lawyer....	.....
Andrews, Samuel G..R	Conn.	Oct. 16, 1799	N. Y.	Varied....	.....
Arnold, Samuel.....D	Conn.	June 1, 1806	Conn.	Varied....	.....
Atkins, John D. C...D	Tenn.	June 4, 1825	Tenn.	Agricultur.	.....
Avery, William T....D	Tenn.	Nov. 11, 1819	Tenn.	.....	.....
Banks, Nath'l P...N-A	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied....	.....
Barksdale, William..D	Tenn.	Aug. 21, 1821	Miss.	Varied....	July 2, 1863
Barr, Thomas F.....D	N. Y.	.....	1812 N. Y.	Hotel-keeper	.....
Bennett, Henry.....R	N. Y.	Sept. 29, 1808	N. Y.	Lawyer....	.....
Bernhisel, John M...R	Pa.	June 23, 1799	Utah.	Physician..	.....
Billinghurst, Charles.R	N. Y.	July 27, 1818	Wis.	Lawyer....	Aug. 18, 1865
Bingham, John A...R	Pa.	.....	1815 Ohio.	Lawyer....	.....
Bishop, William D...D	N. J.	Sept. 14, 1827	Conn.	Varied....	.....
Blair, Francis P...F-S	Ky.	Feb. 19, 1821	Mo.	Varied....	July 8, 1875
Bliss, Philemon.....R	Conn.	July 28, 1814	Ohio	Jurist.....	.....
Bocock, Thomas S...D	Va.	.....	1815 Va.	Lawyer....	.....
Bonham, Milledge L.D	S. C.	May 6, 1815	S. C.	Lawyer....	.....
Bowie, Thomas E...W	Md.	April 7, 1808	Md.	Lawyer....	Oct. 30, 1869
Boyce, William W...D	S. C.	Oct. 24, 1817	S. C.	Lawyer....	.....
Branch, Lawrence O'D	N. C.	July 7, 1820	N. C.	Lawyer....	Sept. 17, 1862
Brayton, William D..R	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1815	R. I.	Merchant...	.....
Bryan, Guy M.....D	Mo.	June 12, 1821	Texas	Lawyer....	.....
Buffinton, James...R	Mass.	Mar. 16, 1817	Mass.	Varied....	Mar. 7, 1875
Burlingame, A. S...N-A	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1822	Mass.	Lawyer....	Feb. 23, 1873
Burnett, Henry C...D	Va.	Oct. 5, 1825	Ky.	Lawyer....	.....
Burroughs, Elias M..R	Va.	Mar. 11, 1800	Ohio.	Varied....	.....
Campbell, Lewis D..D	Ohio.	.....	1811 Ohio.	Unknown...	June 3, 1860
Caruthers, Samuel...D	Mo.	Oct. 13, 1820	Mo.	Lawyer....	July 20, 1860
Case, Charles.....R	Ohio.	Dec. 21, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer....	.....
Caskie, John S.....D	Va.	.....	.....	Jurist.....	Dec. 16, 1869
Cavanaugh, James M.	Mass.	July 4, 1823	Minn.	Varied....	.....
Chaffee, Calvin C..N-A	N. Y.	Aug. 28, 1811	Mass.	Physician..	.....
Chapman, Henry.....D	Pa.	Jan. 16, 1805	Pa.	Jurist.....	.....
Clark, Ezra.....D	Vt.	.....	Conn.	Unknown...	.....
Clark, Horace F...D	Conn.	.....	1815 N. Y.	Lawyer....	June 19, 1873
Clark, John B.....D	Ky.	April 17, 1802	Mo.	.....	.....
Clawson, Isaiah D...R	N. J.	Mar. 30, 1822	N. J.	Physician..	.....
Clay, James B.....D	D. C.	Nov. 9, 1817	Ky.	Lawyer....	Jan. 26, 1864
Clemens, Sherrard..D	Va.	April 28, 1826	Va.	Lawyer....	.....
Clingman, Thomas L.D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer....	.....
Cobb, Williamson R..D	Tenn.	June 8, 1807	Ala.	Varied....	Nov., 1864

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Cochrane, Clarke B. R.	N. H.	May 31, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer...	Mar. 5, 1867	Matteson, Orsa. B. W.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Cochrane, John.	N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1813	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....	Maynard, Horace.	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1814	Tenn.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1862
Cockrell, Joseph R. D.	Pa.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Oct. 25, 1875	Miles, William P.	S. C.	July —, 1828	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Colfax, Schuyler.	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ind.	Journalist.	Jan. 13, 1885	Miller, Joseph.	Ohio.	.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	.....
Comins, Linus B.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Varied.	.....	Millson, John S.	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1808	Va.	Lawyer.	Feb. 26, 1873
Conning, Erastus.	Conn.	Dec. 14, 1794	N. Y.	Merchant.	April 9, 1872	Moore, Sydenham.	Tenn.	.....	Ala.	Jurist.	.....
Covode, John.	Pa.	Mar. 17, 1808	Pa.	Varied.	.....	Montgomery, Wm.	Pa.	April 11, 1819	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 2, 1870
Cox, Samuel S.	Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	Ohio.	Varied.	.....	Morgan, Edwin B.	N. Y.	May 2, 1806	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Cragin, Aaron H.	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1821	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....	Morrill, Justin S.	Vt.	April 11, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	.....
Craig, James.	Pa.	May 7, 1820	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....	Morris, Edward J. W.	Pa.	July 16, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Craige, Burton.	N. C.	Mar. 13, 1811	N. C.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1873	Morris, Isaac N.	Ohio.	Jan. 22, 1812	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Crawford, Martin J. D.	Ga.	Mar. 17, 1820	Ga.	Jurist.	.....	Morse, Freeman H.	Me.	Feb. 18, 1807	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Curry, Jabez L. M.	Ga.	June 5, 1825	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....	Morse, Oliver A.	N. Y.	Mar. 26, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 29, 1870
Curtis, Samuel R.	N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1807	Iowa.	Lawyer.	Dec. 25, 1866	Mott, Richard.	N. Y.	July 21, 1804	Ohio.	Merchant.	.....
Damrell, Will S.	N. H.	Nov. 20, 1809	Mass.	Mechanic.	May 17, 1860	Murray, Ambrose S. R.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Dankers, Charles J.	Mass.	Aug. 6, 1805	Loa.	Lawyer.	Sept. 11, 1873	Niblack, William E. D.	N. J.	May 19, 1822	Ind.	Jurist.	.....
Davis, H. Winter.	Md.	Aug. 16, 1817	Md.	Lawyer.	Dec. 20, 1865	Nichols, Matthias H. R.	N. J.	Oct. 3, 1824	Ind.	Varied.	Sept. 15, 1862	
Davis, John G.	Ky.	Oct. 10, 1810	Ind.	Agricult.	Jan. 18, 1866	Nichols, Matthias H. R.	N. J.	Oct. 3, 1824	Ind.	Varied.	Sept. 15, 1862	
Davis, Reuben.	Tenn.	Jan. 18, 1813	Miss.	Varied.	Dec. 15, 1873	Olin, Abram B.	Vt.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Davis, Timothy.	N. J.	Mar. —, 1794	Iowa.	Unknown.	.....	Orr, James L.	S. C.	May 12, 1822	S. C.	Varied.	May 6, 1873
Davis, Timothy.	Mass.	April 12, 1821	Mass.	Merchant.	.....	Otero, Miguel A.	N. Y.	June 21, 1829	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Dawes, Henry L.	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Conn.	Varied.	.....	Palmer, George W. R.	N. Y.	Jan. 13, 1818	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Dean, Sidney.	Conn.	Nov. 16, 1818	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....	Parker, John M.	N. Y.	June 14, 1805	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Dewart, William L.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....	Parrott, Marcus J.	N. C.	Oct. 27, 1828	Kan.	Lawyer.	.....
Dick, John.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Merchant.	.....	Pendleton, George H. D.	Ohio.	July 23, 1825	Ohio.	Varied.	.....
Dimmick, William H. W.	Pa.	Dec. 20, 1815	Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 2, 1861	Pettit, John U.	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Jurist.	.....
Dodd, Edward.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Merchant.	Peyton, Samuel O.	Ky.	1804	Ky.	Physician.	Jan. 4, 1870
Dowdell, James F.	Ga.	Nov. 26, 1818	Ala.	Varied.	.....	Phelps, John S.	Conn.	Dec. 22, 1814	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Duffee, Nathl B.	R. I.	Sept. 29, 1812	R. I.	Agricult.	Nov. 12, 1872	Phelps, William W. D.	Mich.	June 1, 1826	Minn.	Varied.	.....
Eddie, John R.	N. Y.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....	Phillips, Henry M.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Edmundson, H. A.	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....	Pike, James.	Mass.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Elliott, John M.	Va.	May 16, 1820	Ky.	Lawyer.	Mar. 26, 1879	Potter, John H.	N. E.	.....	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
English, William H. D.	Ind.	Aug. 27, 1822	Ind.	Varied.	.....	Pottle, Emory B.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Eustis, George.	Lou.	Sept. 28, 1828	Lou.	Lawyer.	Mar. 15, 1872	Powell, Paulus.	Va.	.....	Va.	Unknown.	.....
Farnsworth, John F. R.	Can.	Mar. 27, 1820	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....	Purviance, Sam'l A. W.	Pa.	Nov. 8, 1809	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Faulkner, Charles J.	Va.	.....	1806	Va.	Lawyer.	Quitman, John A.	N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1799	Miss.	Varied.	July 17, 1858
Fenton, Aaron.	N. Y.	July 1, 1806	N. Y.	Varied.	.....	Ready, Charles.	Tenn.	Dec. 22, 1802	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Ferguson, Fennor.	N. Y.	April 25, 1812	Neb.	Jurist.	.....	Reagan, Henry H.	Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Texas	Varied.	.....
Florence, Thomas B. D.	Pa.	Jan. 26, 1812	Pa.	Mechanic.	July 3, 1875	Reilly, Wilson.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Foley, James B.	Ky.	.....	Ind.	Unknown.	.....	Ricaud, James B.	Md.	Feb. 11, 1808	Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1866
Foster, Stephen C.	Me.	Dec. 24, 1799	Me.	Varied.	.....	Ritchie, David.	Pa.	Aug. 19, 1812	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 24, 1867
Garnett, Muscoe R. H. D.	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer.	.....	Robbins, George R. R.	N. J.	Sept. 24, 1812	N. J.	Physician.	.....
Garrett, Lucius J.	Ga.	Jan. 7, 1821	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....	Roberts, Anthony E. W.	Pa.	Oct. —, 1803	Pa.	Unknown.	.....
Giddings, Joshua R. F.	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1795	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 27, 1864	Royce, Homer E.	Vt.	1819	Vt.	Lawyer.
Gillis, James L.	N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1792	N. Y.	Mechanic.	.....	Ruffin, Thomas.	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1863
Gilman, Charles J.	N. H.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	.....	Russell, William F. D.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Gilmer, John A.	N. C.	Nov. 4, 1805	N. C.	Lawyer.	May 14, 1868	Sandidge, John M.	Ga.	Jan. 7, 1817	La.	Agricult.	.....
Gocho, Daniel W.	Me.	Jan. 8, 1820	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....	Savage, John H.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Goode, William O.	a.	Sept. 16, 1798	Va.	Lawyer.	July 3, 1859	Scales, Alfred M.	N. C.	Nov. 26, 1827	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Goodwin, Henry C.	Y.	June 25, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 12, 1860	Scott, Charles L.	Va.	Jan. 23, 1827	Cal.	Lawyer.	.....
Granger, Amos P.	Conn.	June —, 1789	N. Y.	Merchant.	Aug. 20, 1866	Searing, John A.	N. Y.	May 14, 1805	N. Y.	Agricult.	May 6, 1876	
Gregg, James M.	Va.	June 26, 1806	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....	Shaw, James L.	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Greenwood, Alfred B. D.	Ga.	July 11, 1811	Ark.	Jurist.	Shaw, Henry M.	N. Y.	1811	Ill.	Lawyer.
Groesbeck, Wm. S.	N. Y.	.....	1826	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sherman, John.	R. I.	Nov. 20, 1819	N. C.	Physician.	Feb. 23, 1864
Grover, Lafayette.	Me.	.....	1823	Ore.	Lawyer.	Sherman, Judson W. R.	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Grow, Galusha A.	Conn.	Aug. 31, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....	Shorter, Eli S.	Ga.	Mar. 15, 1823	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Hall, Lawrence W.	Ohio.	.....	1819	Ohio.	Jurist.	Singleton, Otho R.	N. Y.	Oct. —, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Hall, Robert B.	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1812	Mass.	Clergym'n	.....	Singleton, Otho R.	Ky.	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....
Harlan, Aaron.	Ohio.	Sept. 8, 1802	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....	Smith, Robert.	N. H.	June 12, 1802	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 21, 1867
Harris, J. Morris.	Md.	.....	1821	Md.	Lawyer.	Smith, Samuel A.	Tenn.	June 26, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Harris, Thomas L. N. A.	Conn.	Oct. 29, 1816	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 24, 1858	Smith, William.	Va.	Sept. 6, 1797	Va.	Varied.	.....
Haskin, John B.	N. Y.	Aug. 7, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....	Spinner, Francis E. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 21, 1802	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Hatch, Israel T.	N. Y.	.....	1808	N. Y.	Merchant.	Stallworth, James A. D.	Ala.	April 7, 1822	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Hawkins, George S.	N. Y.	.....	.....	Fla.	Unknown.	Stanton, Benjamin. R.	Ohio.	June 4, 1809	Ohio.	Varied.	.....
Hickman, John.	Pa.	Sept. 11, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 23, 1875	Stephens, Alex. H.	Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883	
Hill, Joshua.	S. C.	Jan. 10, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Stevens, Isaac L.	Mass.	1818	W. T.	Varied.	Sept. 6, 1862
Hoard, Charles B.	Vt.	June 28, 1805	N. Y.	Varied.	.....	Stevenson, John W. D.	Va.	May 4, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Hodges, Charles D. R.	Va.	.....	Ill.	Unknown.	.....	Stewart, James A.	Md.	Nov. 24, 1808	Md.	Jurist.	.....
Hopkins, George W. D.	Va.	Feb. 22, 1804	Va.	Jurist.	Mar. 2, 1861	Stewart, William.	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1811	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Horton, Valentine B. R.	Vt.	Jan. 29, 1802	Ohio.	Varied.	.....	Talbot, Albert G.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Houston, George S.	Tenn.	Jan. 17, 1811	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....	Tappan, Mason W. R.	N. H.	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Howard, William A. R.	Vt.	.....	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....	Taylor, George.	Va.	Oct. 19, 1820	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Hughes, James.	Md.	Nov. 24, 1823	Ind.	Jurist.	.....	Taylor, Miles.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Huyler, John.	N. Y.	June 16, 1806	N. J.	Jurist.	Jan. —, 1870	Thayer, Eli.	Mass.	June 11, 1819	Mass.	Educator.	.....
Jackson, James.	Ga.	.....	1819	Ga.	Jurist.	Thompson, John.	N. Y.	July 4, 1809	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Jenkins, Albert G.	Va.	Nov. 10, 1830	Va.	Agricult.	May 7, 1864	Tompkins, Cydnor B. R.	Ohio.	Nov. 8, 1810	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Jewett, Joshua H.	Md.	Sept. 13, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....	Tripp, Robert P.	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, George W.	Va.	Mar. 15, 1806	Tenn.	Mechanic.	.....	Underwood, W. L. N. A.	Va.	Aug. 7, 1808	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, J. Glancy.	Pa.	Oct. 7, 1811	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 24, 1877	Vance, Zebulon B. N. C.	N. C.	May 13, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, Owen.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....	Vallandigham, C. L. D.	Ohio.	July 29, 1820	Ohio.	Varied.	June 17, 1871
Kein, William.	Pa.	June 13, 1813	Pa.	Unknown.	May 18, 1862	Wade, Edward.	Mass.	Nov. 22, 1803	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Aug. 7, 1862	
Keitt, Lawrence M.	S. C.	Oct. 4, 1813	S. C.	Lawyer.	June 2, 1864	Walbridge, David S. R.	Vt.	July 30, 1802	Mich.	Varied.	June 15, 1868	
Kellogg, William.	Ohio.	July 8, 1814	Ill.	Jurist.	Dec. 20, 1872	Waldron, Henry.	N. Y.	Oct. 11, 1819	Mich.	Unknown.	.....
Kelly, John.	N. Y.	April 21, 1821	N. Y.	Mechanic.	.....	Walton, Ezekiel B.	Vt.	Feb. 17, 1812	Vt.	Varied.	.....
Kelsey, William H. W.	N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....	Ward, Elijah.	N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1818	N. Y.	Jurist.	.....
Kilgore, David.	Ky.	April 3, 1804	Ind.	Jurist.	.....	Warren, Edward A. D.	Ala.	May 2, 1818	Ark.	Lawyer.	July 2, 1875
Kingsbury, Wm. W. D.	Pa.	June 4, 1828	Minn.	Unknown.	.....	Washington, Cad. C. B.	Me.	April 22, 1818	Wis.	Varied.	.....
Knapp, Chauncey.	N. A.	Feb. 26, 1809	Mass.	Journalist.	.....	Washington, Elihu B. R.	Me.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Varied.	.....
Kunkel, Jacob M.	Vt.	July 23, 1822	Md.	Lawyer.	.....	Washburn, Israel.	Me.	June 6, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.	May 12, 1863
Kunkel, John C. W.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....	Watkins, A. G.	Tenn.	May 5, 1818	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Lamar, Lucius Q. C. D.	Ga.	Sept. 17, 1825	Miss.	Varied.	.....	White, Addison.	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Unknown.	.....
Landy, James.	Pa.	Oct. 13, 1813	Pa.	Varied.	.....	Whiteley, William G. D.	Del.	.....	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Lane, Joseph.	N. C.	Dec. 14, 1801	Ore.	Unknown.	April 19, 1881	Wilson, James.	Ind.	April 9, 1822	Ind.	Lawyer.	Aug. 8, 1867	
Lawrence, William.	Ohio.	Sept. 2, 1814	Ohio.	Varied.	.....	Winstow, Warren.	N. C.	Jan. 1, 1810	N. C.	Unknown.	Dec. 24, 1864
Leach, DeWitt C.	N. Y.	Nov. 23, 1822	Mich.	Unknown.	.....	Woodson, Sam'l H. N. A.	Ky.	Oct. 24, 1815	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Leidy, Paul.	Pa.	Nov. 21, 1813	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....	Wortendyke, Jacob R. D.	N. J.	Nov. 27, 1818	N. J.	Varied.	Nov. 7, 1868
Letcher, John.	Va.	Mar. 29, 1813	Va.	Varied.	Jan. 26, 1864	Wright, Augustus B. D.	Ga.	June 16, 1813	Ga.	Jurist.	.....
Loveloy, Owen.	Me.	Jan. 6, 1811	Ill.	Clergym'n	Mar. 25, 1864	Wright, John V.	Tenn.	June 28, 1828	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
McKibben, Joseph C. D.	Pa.	.....	Cal.	Unknown.	.....	Zollicoffer, Felix K. W.	Tenn.	May 19, 1812	Tenn.	Journalist.	Jan. 19, 1862
MacLay, William B.	N. Y.	.....	1815	N. Y.	Varied.						

Total Representatives, 251. Lawyers, 120. Varied, 49. Occupation Unknown, 28. Jurists, 20. Merchants, 9. Physicians, 6. Agriculturists, 6. Mechanics, 5. Clergymen, 3. Journalists, 3. Educator, 1. Hotel Keeper, 1. Foreign Born, 1. Including Canada, 1.

Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, from 1859 to 1861.

- 1859—A conflagration at Key West, Fla., destroyed 110 houses and property estimated at \$2,750,000, May 16.
- 1859—Civil War in Venezuela, S. A. Monagas, the Dictator, overthrown, in July.
- 1859—Revolution in Costa Rica—President Mora deposed, Aug. 14.
- 1859—Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, advocates the formation of a Southern Confederacy, July 4.
- 1859—The Papal War in Italy—the Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.
- 1859—Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm, July 19.
- 1859—Spain declares war against Morocco (Northern Africa), Oct. 22.
- 1859—Execution of John Brown ("Osawatimie") at Charlestown, Va., for instigating an insurrection among the negroes at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 2.
- 1860—Eighth census of the United States; population, 31,443,332.
- 1860—Arrival of the first official Japanese Embassy in the United States, Mar. 27.
- 1860—Abraham Lincoln nominated for President, at Chicago, May 17.
- 1860—First arrival of the famous British steamship "Great Eastern" at New York, June 28.
- 1860—Departure from Boston of Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition, July 7.

James Buchanan, 15th President.

John C. Breckenridge, of Ky., Vice-President. Lewis Cass, of Mich., and Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., Sec'y of State. Philip F. Thomas, of Md., and John A. Dix, of N. Y., Sec'y of Treas. John B. Floyd, of Va., and Jos. Holt, of Ky., Sec'y of War. Isaac Toucey, of Conn., Sec'y of Navy. Jacob Thompson, of Miss., Sec'y of Interior. Joseph Holt, of Ky., and Horatio King, of Me., Postmasters-General. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., and Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, Attorneys-General. William Pennington, of N. J., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1860—Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, May 15 and July 21.
- 1860—Garibaldi enters Naples and becomes Dictator of Italy, Sept. 8.
- 1860—Papal troops defeated by the Sardinians in Italy, Sept. 18.
- 1860—Arrival of the Prince of Wales in the United States, Sept. 21.
- 1860—Pekin, the Chinese capital, surrendered to the allied English and French troops, Oct. 12.
- 1860—Naples and Sicily annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia, Oct. 21.
- 1860—South Carolina secedes from the Union, Dec. 20.
- 1860—John J. Crittenden, of Ky., in behalf of the Southern States, submits compromise resolutions to Congress, Dec. 18.
- 1861—Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 8.
- 1861—Imperial order issued for the total emancipation of Russia's 23,000,000 serfs within two years, Mar. 3.
- 1861—The new Kingdom of Italy established, Mar. 14.—Three days afterward, Victor Emmanuel II., of Sardinia, was declared King of Italy.
- 1861—The Civil War between the Northern and Southern States of North America begun by the siege and destruction of Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C., April 12 and 13.

D, indicates Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; A, Abolitionist; N-A, Native-American; F-S, Free-Soiler.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anthony, Henry B.	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist	Sept. 2, 1884
Baker, Edward D.	Eng'd	Feb. 24, 1811	Ore.	Lawyer	Oct. 21, 1861
Bayard, James A.	Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer	June 13, 1880
Benjamin, Judah P. W.	I.	1812	Pa.	Lawyer	May 7, 1884
Bogler, William	Pa.	1813	Pa.	Journalist	Aug. 9, 1880
Bingham, Kinsley S. . . .	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1808	Mich.	Varied.	Oct. 5, 1861
Bragg, Thomas	N. C.	Nov. 9, 1810	N. C.	Lawyer	Jan. 21, 1872
Bright, Jesse D.	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer	May 20, 1875
Broderick, David C. . . .	D. C.	Dec.	Cal.	Mechanic	Sept. 16, 1859
Brown, Albert G.	S. C.	May 31, 1813	Miss.	Lawyer	.....
Cameron, Simon	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1798	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Chandler, Zachariah R.	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant	Nov. 1, 1879
Chestnut, James	S. C.	Dec. 10, 1815	S. C.	Unknown.	.....
Clark, Daniel	N. H.	Oct. 24, 1809	N. H.	Lawyer	.....
Clay, Clement C.	Ala.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer	Jan. 3, 1882
Clingman, Thos. L.	N. Y.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer	.....
Collamer, Jacob	N. Y.	1792	Vt.	Jurist	Nov. 9, 1865
Crittenden, John J. . . .	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer	July 26, 1863
Davis, Jefferson	Ky.	June 3, 1808	Miss.	Varied.	.....
Dixon, James	Conn.	Aug. 5, 1814	Conn.	Lawyer	Mar. 27, 1873
Doolittle, Jas. R.	N. Y.	Jan. 3, 1815	Wis.	Jurist	.....
Douglas, Stephen A. . . .	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Jurist	June 3, 1861
Durkee, Charles	Vt.	Dec. 10, 1805	Wis.	Merchant	Jan. 14, 1870
Fessenden, Wm. P. R. . . .	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Physician	Sept. 8, 1869
Fitch, Graham	N. Y.	.....	Ind.	Physician	.....
Fitzpatrick, Benj.	Pa.	June 30, 1802	Ala.	Varied.	.....
Foot, Solomon	Vt.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer	Mar. 28, 1866
Foster, Lafayette S. R. . .	Conn.	Nov. 22, 1806	Conn.	Lawyer	Sept. 19, 1880
Green, Jas. S.	Va.	Feb. 28, 1817	Mo.	Lawyer	June 19, 1870
Grimes, Jas. W.	N. H.	Oct. 20, 1816	Iowa	Lawyer	Feb. 7, 1872
Gwin, William M.	Tenn.	Oct. 9, 1805	Cal.	Physician	.....
Hale, John P.	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1800	N. H.	Lawyer	Nov. 18, 1873
Hamlin, Hannibal	Me.	Aug. 27, 1800	Me.	Lawyer	Nov. 13, 1864
Hammond, Jas. H.	S. C.	Nov. 15, 1807	S. C.	Lawyer	.....
Harlan, James	Ill.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa	Lawyer	.....
Haun, Henry P.	Ky.	Jan. 18, 1815	Cal.	Lawyer	May 6, 1860
Hemphill, John	S. C.	.....	Texas	Jurist	Jan. 4, 1862
Hunter, Rob't M. T. . . .	Va.	April 21, 1809	Va.	Lawyer	.....
Iverson, Alfred	Cal.	Dec. 3, 1798	Cal.	Jurist	Mar. 5, 1874
Johnson, N.	Dec. 29, 1808	Tenn.	Mechanic	.....	July 31, 1875
Johnson, Rob't W.	Ga.	.....	Ark.	Lawyer	.....
Kennedy, Anthony	Md.	.....	Md.	Lawyer	.....
King, Preston	N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1806	N. Y.	Varied.	Nov. 13, 1865
Lane, Joseph	N. C.	Dec. 14, 1801	Ore.	Unknown.	April 19, 1881
Latham, Milton S.	Ohio	May 23, 1827	Cal.	Lawyer	.....
McAllory, Stephen R. . . .	Trif'd	.....	Fla.	Lawyer	Nov. 9, 1873
Mason, James M.	Va.	Dec. 7, 1798	Va.	Lawyer	April 28, 1871
Merrill, Lot M.	Me.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer	Jan. 10, 1883
Mitchell, A. O. P.	Tenn.	Aug. 31, 1808	Tenn.	Varied.	.....
Pearce, James A.	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer	Dec. 20, 1862
Polk, Truett	Del.	May 29, 1811	Mo.	Lawyer	April 16, 1876
Powell, Lazarus W.	Ky.	Oct. 6, 1812	Ky.	Varied.	.....
Pugh, George E.	Ohio	Nov. 28, 1822	Ohio	Lawyer	July 19, 1870
Rice, Henry M.	Vt.	Nov. 29, 1816	Minn.	Varied.	July 5, 1867
Saulsbury, Wilbur	Del.	June 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer	.....
Sebastian, Wm. K.	Tenn.	.....	Ark.	Jurist	May 10, 1873
Seward, William H.	N. Y.	May 16, 1801	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 10, 1872
Simmons, Jas. F.	R. I.	Sept. 10, 1793	E. I.	Varied.	July 10, 1864
Slidell, John	N. Y.	.....	La.	Lawyer	July 29, 1871
Sumner, Charles	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer	Mar. 11, 1874
Ten Eyck, Jno. C.	N. J.	Mar. 12, 1814	N. J.	Lawyer	.....
Thomson, John R.	Pa.	Sept. 5, 1800	N. J.	Merchant	Sept. 12, 1862

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Toombs, Robert	D. Ga.	July 2, 1810	Ga.	Lawyer	.....
Trumbull, Lyman	R. Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Jurist	.....
Wade, Benj. F.	R. Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio	Lawyer	Mar. 2, 1878
Ward, Matthias	D. Ga.	.....	Texas	Lawyer	Oct. 19, 1861
Wigfall, Louis T.	Va.	.....	Texas	Lawyer	Feb. 14, 1874
Wilkinson, Morton S. R.	N. Y.	.....	Minn.	Lawyer	.....
Wilson, Henry	N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic	Nov. 22, 1875
Yulee, David L.	D. W. I.	.....	Fla.	Varied.	.....

Total Senators, 70. Lawyers, 41. Varied, 10. Jurists, 7. Merchants, 3. Mechanics, 3. Journalists, 2. Physicians, 2. Occupation Unknown, 2. Foreign Born, 4: Including West Indies, 2; England, 1; Trinidad, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, Chas. F.	R. Mass.	Aug. 18, 1807	Mass.	Lawyer	.....
Adams, Green	Ky.	Aug. 20, 1812	N. A.	Jurist	.....
Adrain, Garrett B.	N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1816	N. J.	Lawyer	Aug. 17, 1878
Aldrich, Cyrus	R. I.	June 7, 1798	Minn.	Varied.	Oct. 5, 1871
Allen, William	Ohio	Aug. 13, 1827	Ohio	Lawyer	.....
Alley, John B.	R. Mass.	Jan. 7, 1817	Mass.	Merchant	.....
Anderson, Thos. L.	Ky.	Dec. 8, 1808	Mo.	Lawyer	.....
Anderson, Wm. C. N. A.	Ky.	Dec. 6, 1826	Ky.	Lawyer	Dec. 23, 1861
Ashley, James M.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1824	Ohio	Varied.	.....
Ashtmore, John D.	S. C.	Aug. 7, 1819	S. C.	Agricult.	Dec. 6, 1871
Avery, William T.	Tenn.	Nov. 11, 1819	Tenn.	Lawyer	.....
Babbitt, Elijah	R. I.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer	.....
Barksdale, William	Tenn.	Aug. 21, 1821	Miss.	Varied.	July 2, 1863
Barr, Thomas J.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Hotel-keeper	.....
Barrett, James R.	Ky.	.....	Mo.	Unknown	.....
Beale, Charles L.	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
Bingham, John A.	Ky.	Mar. 5, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
Blair, Francis P.	F-S	.....	Ohio	Lawyer	.....
Blair, Samuel S.	R. Pa.	.....	Pa.	Unknown	July 8, 1875
Blake, Harrison G.	Vt.	Mar. 17, 1818	Ohio	Lawyer	.....
Bocock, Thos. S.	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer	.....
Bonham, Milledge L. . . .	S. C.	May 6, 1815	S. C.	Lawyer	.....
Bouligny, John E. N. A.	Va.	May 16, 1815	Va.	Varied.	.....
Bouligny, John E. N. A.	Va.	Feb. 5, 1824	La.	Lawyer	Feb. 20, 1864
Boyce, Wm. W.	S. C.	Oct. 24, 1819	S. C.	Lawyer	.....
Brabson, Reese B.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Unknown	.....
Branch, Lawrence O. D.	N. C.	July 7, 1820	S. C.	Lawyer	Sept. 17, 1862
Brayton, Wm. D.	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1815	R. I.	Merchant	.....
Briggs, George	N. Y.	May 6, 1805	N. Y.	Merchant	June 1, 1869
Bristow, Francis M. W.	Ky.	Aug. 11, 1804	Ky.	Varied.	June 10, 1864
Brown, John Y.	Ky.	June 28, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer	.....
Burlington, James	Mass.	Feb. 10, 1826	Mass.	Varied.	Mar. 7, 1875
Burch, John C.	Mo.	.....	Cal.	Varied.	.....
Burlingame, Anson S. R.	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1822	Mass.	Lawyer	.....
Burnham, Alfred A. . . .	Conn.	Mar. 8, 1819	Conn.	Lawyer	Feb. 23, 1873
Burnett, Henry C.	Va.	Oct. 5, 1825	Ky.	Lawyer	.....
Burroughs, Silas M. . . .	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	June 3, 1860
Butterfield, Martin	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Campbell, Jas. H.	Pa.	Feb. 8, 1820	Pa.	Lawyer	.....
Carey, John	R. Va.	April 5, 1799	Ohio	Varied.	.....
Carter, Luther C.	Me.	Feb. 25, 1805	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Case, Charles	Ohio	Dec. 21, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer	.....
Clark, Horace F.	Conn.	.....	N. Y.	Lawyer	June 19, 1873
Clark, John B.	Ky.	April 17, 1802	Mo.	Lawyer	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Clemens, Sherrard.....	Va.	April 28, 1826	Va.	Lawyer.....	
Clopton, David.....	Ala.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.....	
Cobb, Will. R. W.....	Tenn.	June 8, 1807	Ala.	Varied.....	Nov., 1864
Coburn, Stephen.....	Me.	Unknown.	Me.	Unknown.....	
Cochrane, Clarke B. R.	N. H.	May 31, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 5, 1867
Cochrane, John.....	N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1813	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Colfax, Schuyler.....	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ind.	Journalist.....	Jan. 13, 1885
Conkling, Roscoe.....	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1823	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Cooper, George B. H.....	N. Y.	June 6, 1808	N. Y.	Merchant.....	
Corwin, Thomas.....	Ky.	July 29, 1794	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 18, 1865
Covode, John.....	Pa.	Mar. 17, 1808	Pa.	Varied.....	
Cox, Samuel S.....	Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	Ohio.	Varied.....	
Craig, Burton.....	N. C.	Mar. 13, 1811	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 29, 1875
Craig, James.....	Pa.	May 7, 1820	Mo.	Lawyer.....	
Crawford, Martin J.....	Ga.	Mar. 17, 1820	Ga.	Varied.....	
Curry, Jabez L.....	N. Y.	June 5, 1825	Ala.	Unknown.....	
Curtis, Samuel R.....	N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1807	Iowa.	Varied.....	Dec. 25, 1866
Dally, Samuel G.....	Ind.	1817	Neb.	Unknown.....	Sept. 14, 1865
Davidson, Thos. G.....	Miss.	Aug. 6, 1805	Lou.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 11, 1883
Davis, John G.....	Ky.	Oct. 10, 1810	Ind.	Agricult.	Jan. 18, 1866
Davis, H. Winter.....	Ind.	Aug. 16, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 20, 1865
Davis, Reuben.....	Tenn.	Jan. 18, 1813	Miss.	Varied.....	Dec. 15, 1873
Dawes, Henry L.....	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1822	Mass.	Varied.....	
De Jarnette, David.....	N. Y.	1822	Vt.	Varied.....	
Delano, Charles.....	Mass.	1820	Mass.	Lawyer.....	
Dimmick, Wm. H.....	Pa.	Dec. 20, 1815	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 2, 1861
Duell, R. Holland.....	N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Dunn, William M.....	Ind.	Dec. 12, 1814	Ind.	Lawyer.....	
Eastbrook, Experl. D.	N. H.	April 30, 1813	Neb.	Lawyer.....	
Edgerton, Sidney.....	N. Y.	1818	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	
Edmondson, Henry.....	N. H.	1818	N. H.	Lawyer.....	
Edwards, Thos. M.....	Mass.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mass.	Lawyer.....	June 12, 1870
Eliot, Thomas D.....	Conn.	Feb. 18, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Ely, Alfred.....	Ind.	Aug. 27, 1822	Ind.	Varied.....	
Etheridge, Wm. H.....	N. C.	Sept. 28, 1819	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	
Farnsworth, John F.....	Can.	Mar. 27, 1820	Ill.	Lawyer.....	
Fenton, Reuben L.....	Can.	Aug. 15, 1823	Conn.	Lawyer.....	
Ferry, Orris S.....	Conn.	Jan. 26, 1812	Pa.	Mechanic.....	July 3, 1875
Florence, Thos. B.....	Pa.	Dec. 24, 1799	Me.	Varied.....	
Foster, Stephen C.....	Me.	Jan. 23, 1818	Ill.	Varied.....	Oct. 3, 1876
Fouke, Philip B.....	Ill.	July 17, 1826	N. Y.	Merchant.....	
Frank, Augustus.....	N. Y.	1826	Me.	Unknown.....	
French, Ezra B.....	N. H.	1821	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Garnett, Marcus.....	Ga.	Jan. 1, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
Gartrell, Lucius J.....	N. C.	Nov. 4, 1805	N. C.	Lawyer.....	May 14, 1868
Gilmer, John A.....	Me.	Jan. 8, 1820	Mass.	Lawyer.....	
Gooch, Daniel W.....	N. Y.	1820	N. Y.	Unknown.....	
Graham, James H.....	Conn.	Aug. 31, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
Grow, Galusha A.....	Conn.	Dec. 9, 1815	Ohio.	Clergym'n.....	Aug. 19, 1863
Gurley, John A.....	Conn.	Jan. 12, 1816	Pa.	Varied.....	April 7, 1865
Hale, James T.....	N. Y.	July 12, 1816	Pa.	Varied.....	
Hall, Chapin.....	Ala.	Jan. 28, 1815	Texas.	Lawyer.....	April 11, 1875
Hamilton, And. J.....	Ga.	Jan. 12, 1825	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Hardeman, Thos. N.....	Va.	May 8, 1825	Va.	Lawyer.....	
Harris, J. Morrison.....	N. Y.	Aug. 7, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Harris, John T.....	N. Y.	1827	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	June 1, 1862
Haskin, John B.....	N. Y.	1827	Fla.	Unknown.....	
Hatton, Robert.....	Ohio.	Sept. 6, 1817	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	
Hawkins, Geo. S.....	Pa.	Sept. 11, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 23, 1875
Helmick, William.....	S. C.	Jan. 10, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Hickman, John.....	Tenn.	1818	Ark.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 28, 1868
Hill, Joshua.....	Vt.	June 28, 1805	N. Y.	Varied.....	
Hindman, Thos. C.....	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1821	Ind.	Varied.....	
Hoard, Chas. B.....	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1821	Ind.	Varied.....	
Holman, Wm. S.....	Me.	Dec. 3, 1813	Utah.	Varied.....	
Hooper, William.....	Tenn.	Jan. 17, 1811	Ala.	Lawyer.....	
Houston, George S.....	Va.	1811	Ohio.	Unknown.....	
Howard, William.....	Vt.	1806	Mich.	Lawyer.....	
Howard, William A.....	N. Y.	1806	Md.	Civil Eng'r.....	
Hughes, George W.....	Conn.	Oct. 9, 1811	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 4, 1865
Humphrey, James.....	Ohio.	July 23, 1812	Ohio.	Unknown.....	
Hutchins, John.....	Ga.	1819	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Jackson, James.....	Va.	Nov. 10, 1830	Va.	Agricult.	May 7, 1864
Jenkins, Albert G.....	Ga.	Nov. 13, 1824	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Jones, John J.....	Pa.	Nov. 12, 1822	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
Junkins, Benj. F.....	S. C.	Oct. 4, 1824	S. C.	Lawyer.....	June 2, 1864
Kellogg, Francis W.....	Mass.	May 30, 1810	Mich.	Manfact'r.....	
Kellogg, William.....	Ohio.	July 8, 1814	Ill.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 20, 1872
Kenyon, William S.....	N. Y.	1814	N. Y.	Unknown.....	
Kilgore, David.....	Ky.	April 3, 1804	Ind.	Lawyer.....	
Killinger, John W.....	Sept. 18, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer.....		
Kunkel, Jacob M.....	Md.	July 23, 1822	Md.	Lawyer.....	April 9, 1870
Lamar, Lucius Q. C.....	Ga.	Sept. 17, 1825	Miss.	Varied.....	
Landrums, John M.....	S. C.	July 8, 1815	Lou.	Lawyer.....	
Larrabee, Charles D.....	N. Y.	Nov. 9, 1821	Vt.	Varied.....	
Leach, DeWitt C.....	N. C.	Nov. 23, 1822	Mich.	Unknown.....	
Leach, James M.....	N. C.	1811	N. C.	Lawyer.....	
Leake, Shelton F.....	Va.	Nov. 30, 1812	Va.	Lawyer.....	
Lee, Lindley M.....	N. Y.	May 29, 1805	N. Y.	Physician.....	
Logan, John A.....	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer.....	
Longnecker, H. C.....	Pa.	April 17, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 18, 1871
Loomis, Dwight.....	Conn.	July 27, 1821	Conn.	Lawyer.....	
Love, Peter E.....	Ga.	Jan. 6, 1818	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Loveloy, Owen.....	Me.	Jan. 6, 1811	Ill.	Clergym'n.....	Mar. 25, 1864
McClelland, Jno. A.....	Ky.	May 30, 1812	Ill.	Varied.....	
McKean, James B.....	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
McKenty, Jacob K.....	Pa.	1827	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 3, 1866
McKnight, Robert.....	Pa.	1820	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
MacLay, William B.....	N. Y.	1815	N. Y.	Varied.....	1882
McPherson, Edw'd.....	N. C.	July 31, 1821	N. C.	Varied.....	
McQueen, John.....	N. C.	1808	S. C.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 30, 1867
McRae, John J.....	Miss.	1815	Miss.	Lawyer.....	May 30, 1868
Mallory, Robert.....	Va.	Nov. 15, 1815	Ky.	Agricult.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Marston, Gilman.....	N. H.	Aug. 20, 1811	N. H.	Lawyer.....	
Martin, Charles D.....	Ohio.	Unknown.	Ohio.	Unknown.....	
Martin, Horace.....	Va.	1814	Va.	Unknown.....	
Maynard, Horace.....	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1814	Tenn.	Unknown.....	May 3, 1882
Miles, W. Porcher.....	S. C.	July 1, 1828	S. C.	Lawyer.....	
Millson, John S.....	Va.	Oct. 1, 1808	Va.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 26, 1873
Millward, William.....	Pa.	1806	Pa.	Unknown.....	
Montgomery, Wm.....	Pa.	April 11, 1819	Pa.	Lawyer.....	May 2, 1870
Moore, Laban T.....	N. A.	Jan. 13, 1829	Ky.	Lawyer.....	
Moore, Sydenham.....	Tenn.	Sept. 7, 1806	Pa.	Varied.....	
Moorhead, Jas. K.....	Pa.	1814	Vt.	Varied.....	
Morrill, Justin S.....	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.....	
Morris, Edward J.....	Pa.	July 16, 1815	Pa.	Unknown.....	
Morris, Isaac N.....	Ohio.	Jan. 22, 1812	Ill.	Lawyer.....	
Morse, Freeman H.....	Me.	Feb. 18, 1807	Me.	Unknown.....	
Nelson, Thos. A. R.....	Tenn.	May 19, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 8, 1873
Niblack, William E.....	Ind.	1820	Ind.	Jurist.....	
Nixon, John T.....	N. J.	1820	N. J.	Lawyer.....	
Noell, John W.....	Va.	Feb. 15, 1816	Mo.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 14, 1863
Olin, Abram B.....	Vt.	1812	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Otero, Miguel A.....	N. M.	June 21, 1829	N. M.	Lawyer.....	
Palmer, George W.....	R. N.	Jan. 13, 1818	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Parrott, Marcus J.....	S. C.	Oct. 27, 1828	Kan.	Lawyer.....	
Perkins, John H.....	Ohio.	July 25, 1825	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	
Pennington, Wm. W.....	N. J.	May 11, 1797	N. J.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 16, 1862
Perry, John J.....	N. H.	Aug. 2, 1811	Me.	Lawyer.....	
Pettit, John U.....	N. Y.	1820	Ind.	Jurist.....	
Peyton, Samuel O.....	Ky.	1804	Ky.	Physician.....	Jan. 4, 1870
Phelps, John S.....	Conn.	Dec. 22, 1814	Mo.	Lawyer.....	
Porter, Albert G.....	Ind.	April 20, 1824	Ind.	Lawyer.....	
Porter, John F.....	Me.	May 11, 1817	Wis.	Lawyer.....	
Pryor, Roger A.....	Va.	July 19, 1828	Va.	Varied.....	
Pugh, James L.....	Ga.	1820	Ala.	Lawyer.....	
Quarles, James M. N.....	Va.	Feb. 8, 1823	Tenn.	Varied.....	
Reagan, John H.....	Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Texas.	Varied.....	
Reynolds, Edwin R.....	N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1816	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 24, 1863
Rice, Alex. H.....	N. Y.	June 21, 1819	N. Y.	Unknown.....	
Rice, Alex. H.....	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1818	Mass.	Manfact'r.....	
Riggs, Jetur R.....	N. J.	June 20, 1809	N. J.	Physician.....	Nov. 5, 1869
Robinson, Chris.....	R. I.	1822	R. I.	Lawyer.....	
Robinson, Jas. C.....	Ill.	1822	Ill.	Lawyer.....	
Royce, Homer E.....	Vt.	1819	Vt.	Lawyer.....	
Ruffin, Thomas.....	V. C.	1821	N. C.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 8, 1863
Rut, Albert.....	Pa.	1821	Pa.	Unknown.....	April 3, 1870
Schwartz, John.....	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1793	Pa.	Varied.....	June 20, 1860
Scott, Charles L.....	Va.	Jan. 23, 1827	Cal.	Lawyer.....	
Scranton, Geo. W.....	Conn.	May 11, 1811	Pa.	Varied.....	Mar. 24, 1861
Sedgwick, Chas. B.....	N. Y.	Mar. 1, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Sherman, John.....	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	
Simmons, Danby E.....	N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Simms, William H.....	N. Y.	June 21, 1822	Ala.	Lawyer.....	
Singleton, Otho R.....	Ky.	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Lawyer.....	
Smith, Wm. N. H.....	N. A.	N. C.	Sept. 24, 1812	N. C.	Lawyer.....
Smith, William.....	Va.	Sept. 6, 1797	Va.	Varied.....	
Somes, Daniel E.....	N. H.	1820	Me.	Manfact'r.....	
Spaulding, Elb'dge G.....	N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1809	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Spencer, Francis E.....	N. Y.	Jan. 21, 1802	N. Y.	Varied.....	
Stallworth, Jas. A.....	Ala.	April 7, 1822	Ala.	Lawyer.....	
Stanton, Benj.....	Ohio.	June 4, 1809	Ohio.	Varied.....	
Stevens, Isaac I.....	Mass.	1818	W. T.	Varied.....	Sept. 6, 1862
Stevens, Thaddes.....	Vt.	April 4, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 11, 1868
Stevenson, Jno. W.....	Va.	May 4, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer.....	
Stewart, James A.....	Md.	Nov. 24, 1808	Md.	Jurist.....	
Stewart, William.....	Pa.	Sept. 16, 1811	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
Stokes, William B.....	N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1814	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Stout, Lansing.....	N. Y.	Mar. 27, 1828	Ore.	Lawyer.....	June 20, 1870
Stratton, Jno. L. N.....	N. J.	1817	N. J.	Lawyer.....	
Tappan, Mason W.....	N. H.	1817	N. H.	Lawyer.....	
Taylor, Miles.....	N. Y.	1817	Lou.	Lawyer.....	
Thayer, Eli.....	Mass.	June 11, 1819	Mass.	Educator.....	
Theaker, Thos. C.....	Pa.	Feb. 1, 1812	Ohio.	Machinist.....	
Thomas, James H.....	N. C.	Sept. 22, 1808	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	
Tompkins, Cydnor B.....	Ohio.	Nov. 8, 1810	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	
Train, Charles R.....	Mass.	Oct. 18, 1817	Mass.	Lawyer.....	
Trimble, Carey A.....	Ohio.	Sept. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Varied.....	
Underwood, J. W. H.....	Ga.	Nov. 20, 1816	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Vallandigham, C. L. D.	Ohio.	July 29, 1820	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1871
Vance, Zebulon B. N.....	N. C.	May 13, 1820	N. C.	Lawyer.....	
Vanderwer, William.....	Md.	1810	N. C.	Unknown.....	
Van Wyck, Chas. H.....	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Verree, John P.....	Pa.	1819	Pa.	Manfact'r.....	
Wade, Edward.....	Mass.	Nov. 22, 1803	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 7, 1862
Waldron, Henry.....	N. Y.	Oct. 11, 1819	Mich.	Unknown.....	
Walton, Ezekiel P.....	Vt.	Feb. 17, 1812	Vt.	Varied.....	
Washburne, Cad. C.....	Me.	April 22, 1818	Wis.	Varied.....	1882
Washburne, Elihu B.....	Me.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Varied.....	
Washburn, Israel.....	Me.	June 6, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.....	May 12, 1883
Webster, Edwin H.....	Md.	Mar. 31, 1829	Md.	Unknown.....	
Wells, Alfred.....	Del.	May 27, 1814	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	1867
Whiteley, Wm. G.....	Del.	1817	Del.	Lawyer.....	
Wilson, James.....	Ind.	April 9, 1822	Ind.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 8, 1867
Windom, William.....	Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.....	
Winlow, Warren.....	N. C.	Jan. 1, 1810	N. C.	Lawyer.....	June 11, 1863
Wood, John.....	Pa.	1816	Pa.	Manfact'r.....	
Woodruff, John.....	Conn.	Feb. 12, 1826	Conn.	Unknown.....	May 20, 1868
Woodson, Sam'l H. N.....	Ky.	Oct. 24, 1815	Mo.	Lawyer.....	
Wright, John V.....	Tenn.	June 28, 1828	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	

Total Representatives, 249. Lawyers, 142. Varied, 42. Occupation Unknown, 25. Jurists, 12. Agriculturists, 6. Merchants, 5. Manufacturers, 5. Physicians, 3. Clergymen, 2. Journalist, 1. Mechanic, 1. Hotel Keeper, 1. Civil Engineer, 1. Educator, 1. Machinist, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including Canada, 1.

Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, from 1861 to 1863.

- 1861—Secession of the State of Mississippi from the Union, Jan. 9.
- 1861—Secession of the State of Florida from the Union, Jan. 10.
- 1861—Secession of the State of Alabama from the Union, Jan. 11.
- 1861—Members of Congress from Mississippi withdraw from the House, Jan. 12.
- 1861—Secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, Jan. 19.
- 1861—Secession of the State of Louisiana from the Union, Jan. 26. The United States Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the seceders, Jan. 31.
- 1861—Members of Congress from Alabama and Florida withdraw from the House, and Jefferson Davis from the Senate, Jan. 21.
- 1861—Secession of the State of Texas from the Union, Feb. 1.
- 1861—Messrs. Benjamin and Slidell withdraw from the United States Senate, Feb. 4.

Abraham Lincoln, 16th President.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., Vice-President. William H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec'y of State. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec'y of Treas. Simon Cameron, of Pa., Sec'y of War. Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec'y of Navy. Caleb B. Smith, of Ind., and John P. Usher, of Ind., Sec'ys of Interior. Montgomery Blair, of Md., Postmaster-Gen'l. Edward Bates, of Mo., Atty-General. Galusha A. Grow, of Pa., Speaker of House of Representatives.

- 1862—Jesse D. Bright expelled from the United States Senate, Feb. 5.
- 1862—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy for a term of six years, and meeting of the First Confederate Congress, Feb. 22.
- 1862—Andrew Johnson appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, Mar. 4.
- 1862—English newspaper correspondents expelled from United States army, Apr. 5.
- 1862—Polygamy prohibited by act of Congress, July 1.
- 1862—Slaves of seceders freed by act of Congress, July 17.
- 1863—President Lincoln issues his famous Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
- 1863—Arizona Territory formed by act of Congress, Feb. 24.
- 1863—The law creating the present National Banking system approved, Feb. 25.
- 1863—Idaho Territory formed by act of Congress, Feb. 25.

D, Indicates Democrat; R, Republican; W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anthony Henry B.	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist	Sept. 2, 1884
Arnold, Samuel G.	R. I.	April 12, 1821	R. I.	Lawyer	Oct. 21, 1881
Baker, Edward D.	Eng'd	Feb. 24, 1811	Ore.	Lawyer	June 13, 1860
Bayard, James A.	Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1861
Bingham, Kinsley S.	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1808	Mich.	Varied	May 17, 1875
Breckenridge, J. C.	Ky.	Jan. 21, 1825	Ky.	Lawyer	May 20, 1875
Bright, Jesse D.	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1812	Ind.	Lawyer	Aug. 10, 1881
Browning, Orville H.	Ky.	Feb. 10, 1806	Ill.	Lawyer	Oct. 24, 1878
Cameron, Simon	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied	Nov. 1, 1879
Carlile, John S.	Va.	Dec. 16, 1817	Va.	Varied	May 7, 1873
Chandler, Zachariah	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant	Sept. 8, 1869
Chase, Salmon P.	N. H.	Jan. 13, 1808	Ohio	Lawyer	Sept. 2, 1872
Clark, Daniel	N. H.	Oct. 24, 1809	N. H.	Lawyer	Feb. 7, 1872
Collamer, Jacob	Ala.	Sept. 19, 1815	Pa.	Varied	Nov. 18, 1873
Cowan, Edgar	R. I.	Sept. 19, 1815	Pa.	Varied	Nov. 18, 1873
Davis, Garrett	W.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer	Sept. 22, 1872
Dixon, James	Conn.	Aug. 5, 1814	Conn.	Lawyer	Mar. 27, 1873
Doolittle, James R.	N. Y.	Jan. 3, 1815	Wis.	Lawyer	June 3, 1861
Douglas, Stephen A.	Vt.	April 23, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer	Sept. 8, 1869
Fessenden, Wm. P.	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer	May 2, 1870
Field, Richard S.	Vt.	Nov. 19, 1802	N. J.	Lawyer	Mar. 28, 1866
Foot, Solomon	N. Y.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer	Sept. 19, 1880
Foster, Lafayette S.	Conn.	Nov. 22, 1806	Conn.	Lawyer	Feb. 7, 1872
Grimes, James W.	N. H.	Oct. 20, 1816	Iowa	Lawyer	Nov. 18, 1873
Hale, John P.	N. H.	Mar. 31, 1806	N. H.	Lawyer	Nov. 18, 1873
Harding, Benjamin F.	Pa.	Jan. 4, 1823	Ore.	Lawyer	Jan. 10, 1883
Harlan, James	Ill.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa	Lawyer	Dec. 20, 1862
Harris, Ira	N. Y.	May 11, 1820	N. Y.	Lawyer	April 16, 1876
Henderson, John B.	N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1826	Mo.	Lawyer	July 5, 1867
Hicks, Thomas H.	Md.	Sept. 2, 1798	Md.	Merchant	Dec. 27, 1875
Howard, Jacob M.	Vt.	July 10, 1805	Mich.	Lawyer	July 26, 1863
Howe, Timothy O.	Me.	Feb. 24, 1816	Wis.	Lawyer	Dec. 25, 1866
Johnson, Andrew	N. C.	Dec. 29, 1808	Tenn.	Mechanic	Jan. 13, 1885
Johnson, Waldo P.	N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1806	N. Y.	Varied	Jan. 13, 1885
King, Preston	N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1806	N. Y.	Varied	Jan. 13, 1885
Lane, Henry S.	R. I.	Feb. 24, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Lane, James H.	Ind.	June 22, 1814	Kan.	Unknown	Jan. 7, 1874
Latham, Milton S.	Ohio	May 23, 1827	Cal.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
McDougal, Jas. A.	N. Y.	Nov. 19, 1817	Cal.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Morrill, Lot M.	Me.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Nesmith, James A.	Me.	July 23, 1828	Ore.	Unknown	Jan. 7, 1874
Pearce, James A.	D. C.	Dec. 14, 1805	Md.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Polk, Truett	Del.	May 29, 1811	Mo.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Pomeroy, Samuel C.	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1816	Kan.	Unknown	Jan. 7, 1874
Powell, Lazarus W.	Ky.	Oct. 6, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Rice, Henry M.	Vt.	Nov. 29, 1816	Minn.	Varied	Jan. 7, 1874
Richardson, Wm. A.	Ky.	Jan. 16, 1811	Ill.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Sealsbury, Willard	Del.	July 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Sherman, John	Ohio	May 10, 1823	Ohio	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Simmons, James F.	R. I.	Sept. 10, 1795	R. I.	Varied	Jan. 7, 1874
Stuart, Benjamin	Lo.	June 26, 1820	Ore.	Varied	Jan. 7, 1874
Sumner, Charles	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Ten Eyck, John C.	N. J.	Mar. 12, 1814	N. J.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Thompson, John B.	Ky.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Trumbull, Lyman	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Turpie, David	Ohio	July 2, 1820	Ind.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Wade, Benjamin F.	Mass.	Oct. 27, 1820	Ohio	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Wall, James W.	N. J.	Jan. 22, 1820	N. J.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Wilkinson, Morton S.	N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1819	Minn.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Willey, Waiteman T.	Va.	Oct. 18, 1811	Va.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Wilton, David	Pa.	Jan. 20, 1814	Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 7, 1874
Wilson, Henry	N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic	Jan. 7, 1874
Wright, Joseph A.	Pa.	April 17, 1810	Ind.	Unknown	Jan. 7, 1874

Total Senators, 65. Lawyers, 42. Varied, 8. Jurists, 5. Occupation Unknown, 5. Mechanics, 2. Merchants, 2. Journalist, 1. Foreign Born 1: Including England, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aldrich, Cyrus	R. I.	June 7, 1808	Minn.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Allen, William	Ohio	Aug. 13, 1827	Ohio	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Allen, William J.	Tenn.	June 9, 1828	Ill.	Jurist	Oct. 5, 1871
Alley, John B.	Mass.	Jan. 7, 1817	Mass.	Merchant	Oct. 5, 1871
Ancona, Sydenham E.	Pa.	Nov. 20, 1824	Pa.	R. R. Off'r	Oct. 5, 1871
Appleton, William W.	Mass.	Nov. 16, 1786	Mass.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Arnold, Isaac N.	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1815	Ill.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Ashley, James M.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1824	Ohio	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Babbitt, Elijah	R. I.	1796	Pa.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Bailey, Goldsmith F.	N. H.	July 17, 1823	Mass.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Bailly, Joseph	Pa.	Mar. 18, 1810	Pa.	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1871
Baker, Stephen	N. Y.	Aug. 12, 1819	N. Y.	Merchant	Oct. 5, 1871
Baxter, Portus	Vt.	June 28, 1815	Mich.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Beanan, Bernard A.	Me.	Sept. 2, 1826	Col.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Bennett, Hiram P.	Pa.	June 23, 1799	Utah	Physician	Oct. 5, 1871
Bernhisel, John M.	Pa.	1819	Pa.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Biddle, Charles J.	Pa.	1819	Pa.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Bingham, John A.	Pa.	1815	Ohio	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Blair, Francis P.	Ky.	Feb. 19, 1821	Mo.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Blair, Jacob B.	Pa.	April 11, 1821	Va.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Blair, Samuel S.	Pa.	1815	Pa.	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1871
Blake, Harrison G.	Vt.	Mar. 17, 1818	Ohio	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Bridges, George W.	Tenn.	Jan. 9, 1825	Tenn.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Brown, George H.	R. I.	Jan. 6, 1811	R. I.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Brown, William G.	Va.	Sept. 25, 1801	Va.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Buffinton, James	Mass.	Mar. 16, 1817	Mass.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Burnett, Henry C.	Va.	Oct. 5, 1825	Ky.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Buxton, Alfred A.	Conn.	Mar. 8, 1819	Conn.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Calvert, Charles B.	Md.	Aug. 24, 1808	Md.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Campbell, James H.	Pa.	Feb. 8, 1820	Pa.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Carroll, John S.	Va.	Dec. 16, 1817	Va.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Casey, Samuel L.	Ky.	1819	Ky.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Chamberlain, Jacob	Mass.	1819	N. Y.	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1871
Clay, Ambrose W.	N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist	Oct. 5, 1871
Clemens, Andrew J.	Tenn.	1832	Tenn.	Physician	Oct. 5, 1871
Cobb, George T.	N. J.	1819	N. J.	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1871
Colfax, Schuyler	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ind.	Journalist	Oct. 5, 1871
Conkling, Fred'k A.	N. Y.	Aug. 22, 1816	N. Y.	Merchant	Oct. 5, 1871
Conkling, Roscoe	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Conway, Martin F.	S. C.	1830	Kan.	Junst.	Oct. 5, 1871
Cooper, Thomas B.	Pa.	Dec. 29, 1823	Pa.	Physician	Oct. 5, 1871
Corning, Erasmus T.	Conn.	Dec. 14, 1794	N. Y.	Merchant	Oct. 5, 1871
Covode, John	Pa.	Mar. 17, 1808	Pa.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Cox, Samuel S.	Ohio	Sept. 30, 1824	Ohio	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Cradlebaugh, John	Ohio	1819	Nev.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Cravens, James A.	Va.	Nov. 4, 1818	Ind.	Agricult'.	Oct. 5, 1871
Crisfield, John W.	Md.	Nov. 6, 1808	Md.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Crittenden, John J.	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1786	Ky.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Cullen, Samuel R.	N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1807	Iowa	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Cutler, William P.	Ohio	July 12, 1813	Ohio	R. R. Off'r	Oct. 5, 1871
Daily, Samuel G.	Ind.	1819	Nev.	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1871
Davis, William M.	Pa.	1819	Pa.	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1871
Dawes, Henry L.	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Delano, Charles	Mass.	1820	Mass.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Delaplaine, Isaac C.	N. Y.	1819	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Elven, Alexander S.	N. Y.	Feb. 15, 1809	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Ellis, Richard	N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
English, James E.	Ky.	Dec. 12, 1813	Ky.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Fenton, Reuben F.	Ind.	Dec. 12, 1814	Ind.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Fessenden, Thos. A. D. R.	N. Y.	1818	Ohio	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Fessenden, S. C.	N. H.	1818	N. H.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Fisher, George P.	Del.	Oct. 13, 1817	Del.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1871
Flanders, Benj. F.	N. H.	Jan. 26, 1816	Lou.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Fouke, Philip B.	Ill.	Jan. 23, 1818	Ill.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871
Franchat, Richard	N. Y.	1816	N. Y.	Varied	Oct. 5, 1871

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Frank, Augustus.....R	N. Y.	July 17, 1826	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Gooch, Daniel W.....R	Me.	Jan. 8, 1820	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Goodwin, John N.....R	Me.	Oct. 18, 1824	Me.	Lawyer.	
Granger, Bradley F.....R	N. Y.		Mich.	Unknown.	
Grider, Henry.....W	Ky.	July 16, 1796	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1866
Grow, Galusha A.....R	Conn.	Aug. 31, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Gurley, John A.....R	Conn.	Feb. 9, 1813	Ohio.	Clergym'n	Aug. 19, 1863
Hahn, Michael.....R	Bav.	Nov. 7, 1830	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Haught, Edward.....D	N. Y.	Mar. 26, 1817	N. Y.	Varied.	
Hale, James T.....R	Pa.	Oct. —, 1810	Pa.	Jurist.	April 7, 1865
Hall, William A.....D	Me.		Mo.	Jurist.	
Hanchett, Luther.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 25, 1825	Wis.	Varied.	Nov. 26, 1862
Harding, Aaron.....R	Ky.		Ky.	Lawyer.	
Harrison, Richard A.....D	Eng.		1827 Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Hickman, John.....R	Pa.	Sept. 11, 1810	Pa.	Lawyer.	Mar. 23, 1875
Holman, William S.....D	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Jurist.	
Hooper, Samuel.....R	Mass.	Feb. 8, 1808	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 14, 1877
Horton, Valentine B.....R	Vt.	Jan. 29, 1802	Ohio.	Varied.	
Hutchins, John.....R	Ohio.	July 25, 1812	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Jackson, James S.....R	Ky.		1822 Ky.	Lawyer.	Oct. 8, 1862
Johnson, Philip.....D	N. J.	Jan. 17, 1818	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1867
Julian, George W.....R	N. J.	May. 5, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Kelley, William D.....R	Pa.	Apr. 12, 1814	Ind.	Jurist.	
Kellogg, Francis W.....R	Mass.	May 30, 1810	Mich.	Manufac't.	
Kellogg, William.....R	Ohio.	July 8, 1814	Ill.	Jurist.	
Kerrigan, James E.....D	Ire'd.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Killing, John W.....R		Sept. 18, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Knapp, Anthony L.....D	N. Y.	June 14, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Klansing, William E.....R	N. Y.		1822 N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Law, John.....R	Conn.	Apr. 12, 1804	Pa.	Varied.	Sept. 2, 1877
Lazar, Jesse.....D	Ind.	Oct. 22, 1813	Ind.	Varied.	
Leary, Cornelius L. L.....D	Me.		1813 Md.	Lawyer.	
Lehman, William E.....D	Pa.	Aug. 21, 1822	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Logan, John A.....D	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Loomis, Dwight.....R	Conn.	July 27, 1821	Conn.	Lawyer.	Mar. 25, 1864
Lovejoy, Owen.....R	Me.	Jan. 6, 1811	Ill.	Clergym'n	
Low, Frederick F.....R	Me.		1828 Cal.	Varied.	
McClelland, John.....D	Ky.	May 30, 1812	Ill.	Varied.	
McIndoe, Walter D.....R	Scott.	Mar. 30, 1819	Wis.	Merchant.	
McKean, James B.....R	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
McKnight, Edward.....R	Pa.		1820 Pa.	Lawyer.	
McPherson, Edward.....R	Pa.	July 31, 1830	Pa.	Varied.	
Mallory, Robert.....D	Va.	Nov. 15, 1815	Ky.	Agricul't.	
Marston, Gilman.....R	Pa.	H. Aug. 20, 1811	N. H.	Lawyer.	
May, Henry.....R	D. C.	Apr. 10, 1820	Ohio.	Varied.	
Maynard, Horace.....W	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1814	Tenn.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1882
Menzies, John W.....R	Ky.	April 12, 1819	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Mitchell, William.....R	N. Y.		Ind.	Lawyer.	Sept. 11, 1865
Morrill, Anson P.....R	Me.	June 10, 1803	Mo.	Varied.	
Morrill, Justin S.....R	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	
Moorhead, James K.....R	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1806	Pa.	Varied.	
Morris, James R.....D	Pa.	Jan. 10, 1820	Ohio.	Unknown.	
Nixon, John T.....R	N. J.		1820 N. J.	Lawyer.	
Noble, Warren P.....D	Va.	June 14, 1821	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Noell, John W.....D	Pa.	Feb. 15, 1816	Mo.	Lawyer.	Mar. 14, 1863
Norton, Elijah H.....D	Ky.	Nov. 24, 1821	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Nugen, Robert H.....D	Pa.		1809 Ohio.	Unknown.	
Odell, Moses F.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1818	N. Y.	Merchant.	June 13, 1866
Olin, Abram E.....R	Pa.		1812 N. Y.	Unknown.	
Patton, John.....R	Pa.		Pa.	Unknown.	
Pendleton, George H.....D	Ohio.	July 25, 1825	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Perry, Nehemiah.....D	Conn.	Mar. 30, 1816	N. J.	Merchant.	
Phelps, John S.....D	Conn.	Dec. 22, 1814	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Phelps, Timothy G.....R	N. Y.		Cal.	Unknown.	
Pike, Frederick A.....R	Me.	Dec. 9, 1817	Me.	Varied.	
Pomeroy, Theo. M.....R	Ind.	Dec. 31, 1818	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Porter, Albert.....R	Me.	Apr. 20, 1824	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Potter, John F.....R	Me.	May 11, 1817	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Price, Thomas L.....D			Mo.	Unknown.	July 15, 1870
Reid, John W.....D	Va.	June 14, 1821	Mo.	Lawyer.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Rice, Alexander H.....R	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1818	Mass.	Manufac't.	
Rice, John H.....R	Me.	Feb. 5, 1816	Me.	Varied.	
Richardson, Wm. A.....D	Ky.	Jan. 16, 1811	Ill.	Lawyer.	Dec. 27, 1875
Riddle, Albert G.....R	Mass.	May 18, 1816	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Robinson, James C.....D	Ill.		1822 Ill.	Lawyer.	
Rollins, Edward H.....R	N. H.	Oct. 3, 1824	N. H.	Merchant.	
Rollins, James S.....R	Ky.	April 19, 1812	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Sargent, Aaron A.....R	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1827	Cal.	Varied.	
Sedgwick, Charles B.....R	N. Y.	Mar. —, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Segar, Joseph E.....R	Va.	June 1, 1804	Va.	Unknown.	
Shanks, John P. C.....R	Va.	June 17, 1826	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Sheffield, William P.....R	R. I.	Aug. 30, 1820	R. I.	Lawyer.	
Shellabarger, Sam'l.....R	Ohio.	Dec. 10, 1817	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Sherman, Socrates N.....R	Vt.		N. Y.	Unknown.	
Sheil, George K.....D	Ire'd.		Ore.	Unknown.	
Sloan, A. Scott.....R	N. Y.		1829 Wis.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Edward H.....R	N. Y.		1809 N. Y.	Agricul't.	
Spaulding, Elbridge.....R	N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1809	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1866
Steele, John B.....D	N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1814	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Steele, William G.....D	N. J.	Dec. 17, 1820	N. J.	Varied.	
Stevens, Thaddeus.....R	Vt.	April 4, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 11, 1868
Stiles, John D.....D	Pa.	Jan. 15, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Stout, Charles H.....R	N. J.		1817 N. J.	Lawyer.	
Thomas, Benj. F.....R	Mass.	Feb. 12, 1813	Mass.	Varied.	
Thomas, Francis.....R	Md.	Feb. 3, 1799	Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1876
Todd, John B. S.....R	Ky.	April 4, 1814	D. T.	Varied.	Jan. 5, 1872
Train, Charles R.....R	Mass.	Oct. 18, 1817	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Trimble, Carey A.....R	Ohio.	Sept. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Varied.	
Trowbridge, Rol'd E.....R	N. Y.	June 18, 1821	Mich.	Agricul't.	
Upton, Charles H.....R	Me.	Aug. 23, 1823	Va.	Unknown.	June 17, 1877
Vallandigham, C. L.....D	Ohio.	May 29, 1820	Ohio.	Varied.	June 17, 1871
Vandever, William.....R	Md.		Iowa.	Unknown.	
Van Horn, Burt.....R	N. Y.	Oct. 28, 1823	N. Y.	Varied.	
Van Valkenburgh, R.....R	N. Y.	Sept. 4, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Van Wyck, Chas. H.....R	N. Y.	Nov. —, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Verree, John P.....R	Pa.		1819 Pa.	Manufac't.	
Vibbard, Chauncey.....D	N. Y.	Nov. 11, 1811	N. Y.	R. E. Off'r.	
Voorhes, Daniel W.....D	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Wadsworth, Wm. H.....D	Ky.	July 4, 1821	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Walker, Amasa.....R	Conn.	May 4, 1799	Mass.	Merchant.	
Wall, William.....R	Pa.	Mar. 20, 1801	N. Y.	Mechanic.	April 20, 1872
Wallace, John W.....R	Pa.	Dec. 20, 1818	Pa.	Physician.	
Wallace, William H.....R	Ohio.	July 17, 1811	W. T.	Unknown.	
Walton, Charles W.....R	Me.	Dec. 9, 1819	Me.	Varied.	
Ward, Ezekiel B.....R	Vt.	Feb. 17, 1812	Vt.	Journalist.	
Ward, Elijah.....D	N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1818	N. Y.	Jurist.	
Washburne, Elihu B.....R	Me.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Varied.	
Watts, John S.....R	Ky.	Jan. 19, 1816	N. M.	Lawyer.	
Webster, Edwin H.....R	Md.	Mar. 31, 1829	Md.	Unknown.	
Whaley, Kilian V.....R	N. Y.	May 6, 1821	Va.	Manufac't.	
Whitaker, William A.....R	N. Y.	June 30, 1819	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
White, Albert S.....R	N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1803	Ind.	Lawyer.	Sept. 4, 1864
White, Chiton A.....D	Ohio.	Feb. —, 1826	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Wickliffe, Charles A.....W	Ky.	June 8, 1788	Ky.	Lawyer.	Oct. 31, 1869
Wilson, James F.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 19, 1828	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Windom, William.....R	Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Wood, Benjamin.....D	Ky.	Oct. 13, 1820	N. Y.	Journalist.	
Woodruff, George C.....D	Conn.	Dec. 1, 1805	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Worcester, Samuel T.....R	N. H.	Aug. 30, 1804	Ohio.	Jurist.	
Wright, Hendrick B.....D	Pa.	April 24, 1804	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Yeaman, George H.....R	Ky.	Nov. 1, 1829	Ky.	Lawyer.	

Total Representatives, 202. Lawyers, 98. Varied, 39. Occupation Unknown, 20. Merchants, 12. Jurists, 10. Agriculturists, 5. Physicians, 4. Journalists, 4. Manufacturers, 4. Railroad Officers, 3. Clergymen, 2. Mechanic, 1. Foreign Born, 5: Including Ireland, 2; Scotland, 1; England, 1; Bavaria, 1.

Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States, from 1863 to 1865.

1863—Thirty-nine Sioux Indians were hanged by order of the Government, at Mankato, Minn., for the barbarous murder of 700 whites in Minnesota and Dakota in the fall of 1862, Feb. 28.

1863—Congress founded the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, Mar. 4.

1863—The ocean steamer "Anglo-Saxon" lost at sea, and 237 persons perished, April 27.

1863—Clement L. Vallandigham arrested for making treasonable addresses (May 4), and sentenced to confinement during the war; but, instead, he was banished from Northern territory, and fled to Canada.

1863—French troops seize the City of Mexico, June 10. Empire established.

1863—West Virginia admitted to the Union, the thirty-fifth State, June 20.

1864—First Lodge of Knights of Pythias organized at Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.

1864—First "accidental-insurance" policy issued at Hartford, Conn., in March.

1864—Final conquest of the Circassians by the Russians.

Abraham Lincoln, 16th President.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., Vice-President. William H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec'y of State. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and William P. Fessenden, of Me., Sec'ys of Treas. Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, Sec'y of War. Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec'y of Navy. John P. Usher, of Ind, Sec'y of Interior. Montgomery Blair, of Md., and Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, Postmasters-Gen'l. Edward Bates, of Mo., and James Speed, of Ky., Att'ys-General. Schuyler Colfax, of Ind., Speaker of House of Representatives.

1864—Congress repealed the Fugitive Slave law of 1850; passed an Income-Tax law; a Revenue law taxing domestic manufactures, and the National Bank law; adjourned July 2.

1864—Sailing of Captain Hall's second Arctic Expedition, with Captain Buddington, July 30. He returned in 1869.

1864—A beet-root sugar-factory was established at Chatsworth, Ill., with flattering success.

1864—George M. Pullman's improved sleeping and parlor cars first made.

1864—Famous grasshopper raids in several States caused considerable destruction of crops and created much excitement.

1865—The 13th Amendment to the Constitution passed Congress, Jan. 31, and was afterward ratified by the several States and went into force before 1866.

1865—The "Freedman's Bureau" was established by Congress, Mar. 3.

1865—Capture of Jefferson Davis, near Irwinville, Ga., May 10.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican; W, Whig.

SENATORS.						REPRESENTATIVES.					
Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.		Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Anthony Henry B.	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist	Sept. 2, 1884	Dally, Samuel G.	R. Ind.	1819	Neb.	Unknown.	Sept. 14, 1865
Bayard, James A.	D. Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer.	June 13, 1860	Davis, H. Winter.	R. Vt.	Aug. 16, 1817	Md.	Varied.	Dec. 20, 1865
Bowden, Lemuel J.	Va.	Jan. 16, 1815	Va.	Lawyer.	Jan. 2, 1884	Davis, Thomas T.	R. Mass.	Aug. 22, 1810	N. Y.	Varied.	May 2, 1872
Brown, B. Gratz.	R. Ky.	May 28, 1826	Mo.	Varied.	Dec. 13, 1885	Dawson, Henry L.	R. Pa.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.	
Buckalew, Chas. R.	D. Pa.	Dec. 28, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.		Dawson, John L.	R. Conn.	Feb. 7, 1813	Pa.	Lawyer.	Sept. 18, 1870
Carlie, John S.	Va.	Dec. 16, 1817	Va.	Varied.	Oct. 24, 1878	Deming, Henry C.	R. Pa.	Jan. 23, 1813	Conn.	Lawyer.	Oct. 9, 1872
Chandler, Zachariah R.	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant.	Nov. 1, 1879	Denison, Charles.	R. Pa.	May 1, 1812	R. I.	Lawyer.	June 27, 1867
Clark, Daniel.	R. N. H.	Oct. 24, 1810	N. H.	Lawyer.		Dixon, Nathan F.	R. Pa.	Nov. 3, 1831	Minn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 17, 1877
Collamer, Jacob.	D. Ala.	Aug. 26, 1819	Ala.	Lawyer.	Jun. 3, 1872	Donnelly, Ignatius.	R. N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1813	Mich.	Varied.	
Conness, John.	R. Pa.	Sept. 20, 1821	Cal.	Varied.		Driggs, John F.	R. Ind.	Nov. 23, 1814	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Cowan, Edgar.	R. Ky.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1872	Dumont, Ebenezer.	R. Ohio.	Dec. 9, 1812	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Davis, Garrett.	W. Conn.	Aug. 5, 1814	Conn.	Lawyer.	Mar. 27, 1873	Eckley, Ephraim R.	R. Ky.	Feb. 1, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Dixon, James.	N. Y.	Jan. 3, 1815	Wis.	Jurist.		Edgerton, Joseph K. D.	R. Vt.	Feb. 23, 1818	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Doolittle, James R.	R. Me.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer.	Sept. 8, 1869	Eldridge, Charles A. D.	R. Mass.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mass.	Lawyer.	June 12, 1870
Farwell, Nathan A.	R. N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer.	Sept. 8, 1869	Elliot, Thomas D.	R. Conn.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mass.	Varied.	
Fessenden, Wm. P.	R. Vt.	Nov. 19, 1802	Vt.	Lawyer.	Mar. 28, 1866	English, James E.	R. Can.	Mar. 27, 1820	N. Y.	Varied.	
Foot, Solomon.	R. Conn.	Nov. 22, 1806	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 19, 1880	Farnsworth, John F. R.	R. N. Y.	July 1, 1819	N. Y.	Varied.	
Foster, Lafayette S.	R. N. H.	Oct. 20, 1816	Iowa.	Lawyer.	Feb. 7, 1872	Fenton, Reuben E.	R. Ohio.	Sept. 1, 1822	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Grimes, James W.	R. N. H.	Mar. 31, 1809	N. H.	Lawyer.	Nov. 18, 1873	Finck, William E.	R. N. Y.	July 17, 1826	N. Y.	Varied.	
Hale, John P.	R. Pa.	Jan. 4, 1829	Or.	Lawyer.		Frank, Augustus.	R. N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1816	N. Y.	Varied.	
Harding, Benjamin F. R.	R. Ill.	May 21, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer.		Gannon, John.	R. Ohio.	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio.	Varied.	
Harlan, James.	R. Vt.	May 31, 1802	N. Y.	Jurist.	Dec. 2, 1876	James, Charles.	R. Me.	Jan. 8, 1820	Mass.	Lawyer.	Sept. 19, 1881
Harris, Ira.	R. Va.	Nov. 16, 1826	Mo.	Lawyer.		Goach, Daniel W.	R. Ky.	July 16, 1706	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 14, 1866
Henderson, John B. D.	R. Ohio.	Sept. 7, 1819	Ind.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1885	Grider, Henry.	R. Vt.	Dec. 22, 1821	Iowa.	Agri. cult.	
Hendricks, Thos. A. D.	R. Md.	Sept. 2, 1798	Md.	Merchant.	Feb. 13, 1865	Grinnell, Josiah B.	R. N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1810	N. Y.	Varied.	Oct. 31, 1872
Hicks, Thomas H.	R. Vt.	July 10, 1805	Mich.	Lawyer.		Griswold, John A.	R. Pa.	Oct. 1, 1810	Pa.	Varied.	April 7, 1865
Howard, Jacob M.	R. Me.	Feb. 21, 1818	Wis.	Jurist.	May 25, 1888	Hale, James T.	R. Pa.	Oct. 1, 1810	Pa.	Varied.	
Howe, Timothy C. R.	R. Md.	May 21, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.	Feb. 10, 1876	Hall, William S.	R. Ky.	Sept. 12, 1825	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Johnson, Beverly.	R. Ky.	June 24, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer.	June 18, 1881	Harrington, H. W. D.	R. N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1825	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Jane, Henry S.	R. Ind.	June 22, 1814	Kan.	Unknown.	July 11, 1866	Harris, Benjamin G. D.	R. Md.	Dec. 13, 1806	Md.	Agri. cult.	
Lane, James H.	R. N. Y.	Nov. 19, 1817	Cal.	Lawyer.	Sept. 3, 1867	Harris, Charles M. D.	R. Ky.	April 10, 1821	Ill.	Lawyer.	
McDougall, Jas. A. D.	R. Mass.	Feb. 3, 1811	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 14, 1883	Herrick, Anson.	R. Me.	Jan. 21, 1812	N. Y.	Journalist	Feb. 5, 1868
Morgan, Edwin D.	R. Mo.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.		Higby, William.	R. N. Y.	Aug. 18, 1813	Cal.	Lawyer.	
Morrill, Lot M.	R. N. Y.	July 23, 1820	Or.	Unknown.	Dec. 25, 1876	Holmes, William S. D.	R. N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1808	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 14, 1875
Nesmith, James W. D.	R. N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.		Hooper, Samuel.	R. N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 5, 1878
Nye, James V.	R. Mass.	Jan. 3, 1816	Kan.	Unknown.	July 5, 1867	Hubbard, Asahel W. R.	R. Conn.	Jan. 19, 1815	Lwa.	Jurist.	
Pomeroy, Samuel C. R.	R. Ky.	Oct. 6, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer.		Hubbard, John H.	R. Conn.	May 3, 1805	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Powell, Lazarus W. D.	R. Pa.	Sept. 8, 1815	Minn.	Clerk.	Dec. 27, 1875	Hulburd, Calvin T.	R. N. Y.	June 5, 1809	N. Y.	Varied.	
Ramsey, Alexander R.	R. Ky.	Jan. 16, 1811	Ill.	Lawyer.	Mar. 29, 1867	Hutchins, Wells A.	R. Ohio.	Oct. 8, 1818	Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 31, 1879
Richardson, Wm. A. D.	R. Del.	June 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer.		Janet, 1821	R. N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1826	D.	Physician.	
Riddle, George R.	R. Del.	June 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer.		Jayne, William.	R. Ill.	Nov. 2, 1818	R. I.	Lawyer.	Nov. 4, 1875
Salsbury, Willard.	R. Del.	June 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer.		Jenckes, Thomas A.	R. R. I.	Jan. 17, 1818	Pa.	Lawyer.	Jan. 29, 1867
Sherman, John.	R. N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1820	R. I.	Manufac'r		Johnson, Philip.	R. D. N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1818	Pa.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1866
Sprague, William.	R. N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	Nev.	Varied.		Johnson, William.	R. Ind.	May 5, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Stewart, William M. R.	R. Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 11, 1874	Julian, George W.	R. Hol.	Feb. 6, 1804	N. Y.	Chemist.	Feb. 12, 1873
Sumner, Charles.	R. N. J.	Mar. 12, 1814	N. J.	Lawyer.		Kalbfleisch, Martin. D.	R. Pa.	Apr. 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied.	
Ten Eyck, John C. R.	R. Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer.		Kelley, William D.	R. Mass.	May 30, 1810	Mich.	Manufac'r	
Trumbull, Lyman.	R. N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1806	Va.	Lawyer.		Kellogg, Francis W. R.	R. N. Y.	June 18, 1809	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Aug. 24, 1865
Van Winkle, P. G.	R. Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1876	Kernan, Francis.	R. N. Y.	Apr. 2, 1816	N. Y.	Jurist.	
Wade, Benjamin F.	R. N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1819	Minn.	Lawyer.		Kinney, John F.	R. N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1816	Utah.	Lawyer.	
Wilkinson, Morton S. R.	R. Va.	Oct. 18, 1811	Va.	Lawyer.	Nov. 22, 1875	King, Austin A.	R. Tenn.	Sept. 20, 1801	Mo.	Jurist.	April 22, 1870
Wilson, Waiteman T.	R. N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic.		Knap, Anthony L.	R. N. Y.	June 14, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Wilson, Henry.	R. N. Y.	1794	N. J.	Mechanic.	Nov. 1, 1866	Knox, Samuel.	R. Conn.	Jan. 1, 1796	Mo.	Unknown.	Oct. 7, 1873
Wright, William D.	R. N. Y.	1794	N. J.	Mechanic.	Nov. 1, 1866	Lay, John.	R. Pa.	Dec. 12, 1804	Pa.	Varied.	Sept. 2, 1877

Total Senators, 55. Lawyers, 33. Varied, 7. Occupation Unknown, 4. Merchants, 3. Jurists, 3. Mechanics, 2. Journalist, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Clerk, 1. Foreign Born 1: Including Ireland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.					REPRESENTATIVES.						
	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.		Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allen, James C.	D. Ky.	Jan. 28, 1823	Ill.	Lawyer.		Loan, Benjamin F.	R. Ky.	Oct. 4, 1819	Mo.	Manufac'r	
Allen, William J.	D. Tenn.	June 9, 1828	Ill.	Jurist.		Long, Alexander.	R. Pa.	Dec. 24, 1816	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Alley, John B.	R. Mass.	Jan. 7, 1817	Mass.	Merchant.		Longyear, John W.	R. N. Y.	Dec. 22, 1820	Mich.	Lawyer.	Mar. 12, 1875
Allison, William B.	R. Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer.		Lovejoy, Owen.	R. Me.	Jan. 6, 1811	Ill.	Clergym'n	Mar. 25, 1864
Ames, Oakes.	R. Mass.	Jan. 10, 1804	Mass.	Manufac'r	May 8, 1873	McAllister, Archib'd. D.	R. Pa.	Aug. 22, 1814	Pa.	Manufac'r	
Ancona, Sydenham E. D.	R. Pa.	Nov. 20, 1824	Pa.	R. R. Off'r		McClure, John R.	R. Mo.	Aug. 22, 1832	Ore.	Lawyer.	
Anderson, Lucien.	R. Ky.	June 1, 1824	Ky.	Lawyer.		McClurg, Joseph W. R.	R. Mo.	Feb. 22, 1818	Mo.	Merchant.	
Arnold, Isaac N.	R. N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1815	Ill.	Lawyer.	April 24, 1884	McDowell, James F. D.	R. Pa.	Dec. 3, 1825	Ind.	Varied.	
Ashley, James M.	R. Pa.	Nov. 14, 1824	Ohio.	Varied.		McIndoe, Walter D. R.	R. Scot.	Mar. 30, 1819	Wis.	Merchant.	
Baldwin, Augustus C. D.	R. N. Y.	Mar. 18, 1810	Pa.	Unknown.		McKinney, John F.	R. Ohio.	April 12, 1827	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Baldwin, John D.	R. Conn.	Sept. 28, 1810	Mass.	Journalist		McLean, Samuel.	D. Va.	Nov. 15, 1815	Ky.	Agri. cult.	
Baxter, Portus.	R. Vt.	June 28, 1814	Vt.	Merchant.	Mar. 4, 1868	Malloy, Robert.	R. Va.	Nov. 15, 1815	N. H.	Varied.	
Beaman, Fernando C. R.	R. Vt.	June 28, 1814	Mich.	Lawyer.		Marvin, James M. R.	R. N. Y.	Feb. 27, 1809	N. Y.	Hotel-keeper	
Bennett, Hiram P.	R. Me.	Sept. 2, 1826	Col.	Lawyer.		Middleton, George.	R. Pa.	Oct. 14, 1811	N. Y.	Mechanic.	
Blaine, James G.	R. Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist		Miller, Samuel F.	R. N. Y.	May 27, 1827	N. Y.	Varied.	
Blair, Francis P.	R. Ky.	Feb. 19, 1821	Mo.	Varied.	July 5, 1875	Miller, William H. D.	R. Pa.	Jan. 29, 1828	Pa.	Unknown.	Sept. 12, 1870
Blair, Jacob B.	R. Va.	Apr. 11, 1821	Va.	Lawyer.		Moorhead, James K. R.	R. Pa.	Sept. 7, 1806	Pa.	Varied.	
Bliss, George.	D. Vt.	Jan. 1, 1813	Ohio.	Lawyer.		Morrill, Justin S.	R. Vt.	Apr. 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	
Blow, Henry T.	R. Va.	July 15, 1817	Mo.	Varied.	Sept. 11, 1875	Morris, Daniel.	R. N. Y.	Jan. 4, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 4, 1875
Boutwell, George S. R.	R. Mass.	Jan. 28, 1818	Mass.	Varied.		Morris, James R. D.	R. Pa.	Jan. 10, 1820	Ohio.	Unknown.	
Boyd, Sempronius H. R.	R. Tenn.	May 28, 1828	Mo.	Lawyer.		Morrison, William R. D.	R. Ill.	Sept. 14, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Brandegee, Aug.	R. Conn.	Nov. 10, 1820	N. Y.	Journalist	April 30, 1873	Mott, Gordon N.	R. Ohio.	Oct. 21, 1812	Nev.	Jurist.	
Brooks James.	D. Me.	Nov. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist		Myers, Amos.	R. Pa.	Apr. 23, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Broomall, John M.	R. Pa.	Jan. 19, 1816	Pa.	Lawyer.		Nelson, Homer A. D.	R. Pa.	Nov. 13, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Brown, James S.	R. Me.	Feb. 1, 1824	Wis.	Lawyer.		Noble, Warren P.	R. N. Y.	Aug. 31, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Brown, William G.	R. Va.	Sept. 25, 1801	Va.	Lawyer.		Noble, Warren P.	R. Pa.	June 14, 1821	Ohio.	Y. Lawyer.	
Chanler, John W. D.	R. N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1810	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1817	Norton, Jesse O.	R. Vt.	Dec. 25, 1812	Ill.	Lawyer.	Aug. 3, 1875
Clark, Ambrose W. R.	R. N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist		Odell, Moses F.	R. N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1818	N. Y.	Merchant.	June 13, 1866
Clark, Freeman.	R. N. Y.	Nov. 22, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist		O'Neill, Charles.	R. Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Clay, Brutus J.	R. Ky.	July 1, 1808	Ky.	Agri. cult.		O'Neill, John.	R. Pa.	Dec. 17, 1821	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Cobb, Amasa.	R. Ill.	Sept. 27, 1823	Mo.	Varied.		Orin, George S. S.	R. Pa.	Apr. 22, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer.	1882
Coffroth, Alex. H.	R. Pa.	May 18, 1828	Pa.	Lawyer.		Patterson, James W. R.	R. Ohio.	July 25, 1825		Unknown.	
Cole, Cornelius.	R. N. Y.	Sept. 17, 1822	Cal.	Lawyer.		Pendleton, George H. D.	R. Ohio.	July 25, 1825	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Cole, George E.	R. N. Y.	Dec. 23, 1826	W. T.	Unknown.		Pera, Francisco.	R. N. M.	Jan. 9, 1831	N. M.	Unknown.	
Cox, George W.	R. Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	Ind.	Journalist	Jan. 13, 1885	Petham, Sidney.	R. Me.	Mar. 27, 1819	Me.	Varied.	
Cox, Samuel S.	D. Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	Ind.	Varied.		Perry, Nehemiah.	D. Conn.	Mar. 30, 1816	N. J.	Merchant.	
Cravens, James A.	D. Va.	Nov. 4, 1818	Ind.	Agri. cult.		Pike, Frederick A. R.	R. Me.	Dec. 9, 1817	Me.	Varied.	
Cresswell, John A. J.	D. Md.	Nov. 18, 1828	Md.	Unknown.		Pomeroy, Theo.	R. Ky.	Apr. 20, 1825	Ind.	Lawyer.	
						Poston, Charles D.	R. Ky.	Apr. 20, 1825	Ind.	Varied.	
						Price, Hiram.	R. Pa.	Jan. 10, 1814	Iowa.	Banker.	
						Pruyn, John V. L.	R. N. Y.	1811	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Nov. 21, 1875

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Radford, William.....	N. Y.	June 24, 1814	N. Y.	Merchant.	Jan. 18, 1870
Randall, Sam'l J.....	Pa.	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa.	Merchant.	.....
Randall, Wm. H.....	Ky.	.....	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Rice, Alexander H.....	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1818	Mass.	Manufac'r	.....
Rice, John H.....	Me.	Feb. 5, 1816	Me.	Varied.	.....
Robinson, James C.....	Ill.	July 1, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Rogers, Andrew J.....	N. J.	Oct. 3, 1824	N. J.	Merchant.	.....
Rollins, Edward H.....	N. H.	Oct. 3, 1824	N. H.	Merchant.	.....
Rollins, James S.....	Ky.	April 19, 1812	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Ross, Lewis W.....	N. Y.	Dec. 8, 1812	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Schenck, Rob't C.....	Ohio.	Oct. 4, 1809	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Scotfield, Glenni W.....	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1817	Pa.	Jurist.	.....
Scott, John G.....	Pa.	Dec. 26, 1819	Mo.	Miner.	.....
Shannon, Thos. E.....	Pa.	.....	1827	Cal.	Merchant.
Sloan, Ithamar C.....	N. Y.	.....	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Smith, Green Clay.....	Ky.	July 2, 1880	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Smithers, Nath'l B.....	Del.	Oct. 8, 1818	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Spalding, Rufus P.....	Mass.	May 3, 1798	Ohio.	Jurist.	.....
Sfarr, John F.....	Pa.	.....	1818	N. J.	Merchant.
Stebbins, Henry G.....	N. Y.	.....	1812	N. Y.	Banker.
Steele, John B.....	N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1814	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Sept. 24, 1866
Steele, William G.....	N. J.	Dec. 17, 1820	N. J.	Varied.	.....
Stevens, Thaddeus.....	Vt.	April 4, 1792	Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 11, 1868
Stiles, John D.....	Pa.	Jan. 15, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Strouse, Meyer.....	Ger'y	Dec. 16, 1825	Pa.	Varied.	Feb. 11, 1878
Stuart, John T.....	Ky.	Nov. 10, 1807	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 28, 1885
Sweet, Lorenzo D. M.....	Me.	May 26, 1818	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Thayer, Russell M.....	Va.	Jan. 27, 1819	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Thomas, E. B.....	Md.	Feb. 3, 1799	Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1876
Todd, John B. S.....	Ky.	April 4, 1814	D. T.	Varied.	Jan. 5, 1872
Townsend, Dwight.....	N. Y.	.....	1828	N. Y.	Merchant.
Tracy, Henry W.....	Pa.	Sept. 24, 1807	Pa.	Varied.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Upton, Charles H.....	Conn.	Mar. 19, 1821	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Van Valkenburgh, R. R.....	N. Y.	Sept. 4, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Voorhees, Dan'l W.....	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Wadsworth, Wm. H. D.....	Ky.	July 4, 1821	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Wallace, William H.....	Ohio.	July 17, 1811	W. T.	Unknown.	.....
Ward, Elijah.....	D.	Sept. 15, 1818	N. Y.	Jurist.	.....
Washburne, Elisha B.....	Mass.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Varied.	.....
Washburn, Wm. E.....	Mass.	Jan. 31, 1820	Mass.	Varied.	.....
Webster, Edwin H.....	Md.	Mar. 31, 1829	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Whaley, Killian V.....	N. Y.	May 6, 1821	Va.	Manufac'r	.....
Wheeler, Ezra.....	N. Y.	.....	1820	Wis.	Lawyer.
White, Chilton A.....	Ohio.	Feb. 1, 1826	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
White, Joseph W.....	Ohio.	Oct. 2, 1822	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Wilder, Carter A.....	Mass.	Mar. 13, 1828	Kan.	Merchant.	Dec. 23, 1875
Williams, Thomas.....	Pa.	Aug. 28, 1806	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Wilson, James F.....	Ohio.	Oct. 19, 1823	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Windom, William.....	Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.	.....
Winfield, Chas. H.....	N. Y.	April 22, 1822	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Wood, Benjamin.....	Ky.	Oct. 13, 1820	N. Y.	Journalist.	.....
Wood, Fernando.....	Pa.	June 14, 1812	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 13, 1881
Woodbridge, Fred. E. R.....	Vt.	Aug. 29, 1818	Vt.	Varied.	.....
Worthington, H. G.....	Md.	Feb. 9, 1828	Nev.	Lawyer.	.....
Yeaman, George H.....	Ky.	Nov. 1, 1829	Ky.	.....	.....

Total Representatives, **198**. Lawyers, **96**. Varied, **35**. Merchants, **16**. Occupation Unknown, **12**. Jurists, **12**. Journalists, **7**. Agriculturists, **5**. Manufacturers, **5**. Bankers, **2**. Mechanic, **1**. Clergyman, **1**. Miner, **1**. Chemist, **1**. Physician, **1**. Hotel-keeper, **1**. Miller, **1**. Railroad Officer, **1**. Foreign Born, **5**: Including Canada, **1**; Ireland, **1**; Holland, **1**; Scotland, **1**; Germany, **1**.

Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, from 1865 to 1867.

1865—Execution of David E. Harold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis P. Powell and Mary E. Suratt, accomplices with Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln, July 7.

1865—The following State conventions assembled to repeal their ordinances of secession from the Union: Mississippi, Aug. 22; Alabama, Sept. 10; South Carolina, Sept. 13; North Carolina, Oct. 2; Florida and Georgia, Oct. 25.

1865—Execution, by the Government, of H. Wirtz, the brutal keeper of Andersonville Prison during the War, Nov. 10.

1865—The Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, abolishing involuntary servitude in the United States, adopted, Dec. 18.

1866—Passage, by Congress, of the Civil Rights bill over President Johnson's veto, April 9.

1866—Great Fenian raid on Canada inaugurated, June 1.

1866—Great fire at Portland, Me. caused by a fire-cracker; one-third of the city and property valued at \$15,000,000 destroyed, July 4.

Abraham Lincoln, 16th President.

Andrew Johnson, 17th President.

Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., Vice-President. Lafayette S. Foster, of Conn., and Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, Presidents of the Senate and Acting Vice-Presidents. William H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec'y of State. Hugh McCulloch, of Ind., Sec'y of Treas. Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, Sec'y of War. Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec'y of Navy. John P. Usher, of Ind.; James Harlan, of Iowa, and Orville H. Browning, of Ill., Sec'ys of Interior. William Dennison, of Ohio, and Alex. W. Randall, of Wis., Postmasters-General. James Speed, of Ky., and Henry Stanbery, of Ky., Attorneys-General. Schuyler Colfax, of Ind., Speaker of House of Representatives.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican.

1866—Successful laying of the second Atlantic cable to Great Britain, July 27.

1866—Loss of the steamship "Evening Star," from New York, on Tybee Island, Ga., with 253 lives, Oct. 2.

1866—North German Confederation formed, Oct. 21.

1867—Impeachment of President Johnson proposed in the lower House of Congress, Jan. 7.

1867—Nebraska admitted into the Union as the thirty-seventh State, March 1.

1867—Congress passed the Tenure-of-Office bill over the President's veto, Mar. 2.

1867—Congress passed the bill reconstructing the Federal Union, over the President's veto, Mar. 2.

1867—Mexico evacuated by the French, March 16.

1867—Jefferson Davis released on bail, May 20.

1867—Alaska ceded to the United States by Russia—treaty ratified, June 20.

1867—Treaty with Nicaragua made, June 21.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Anthony, Henry B.....	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist	Sept. 2, 1884
Brown, B. Chas.....	Ky.	May 28, 1828	Me.	Varied.	Dec. 15, 1885
Buckalew, Chas. R.....	Pa.	Dec. 28, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Cattell, Alex. G.....	N. J.	Feb. 12, 1816	N. J.	Varied.	.....
Chandler, Zachariah.....	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant.	Nov. 1, 1879
Clark, Daniel.....	N. H.	Oct. 24, 1809	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Conness, John.....	Ire'd	Sept. 20, 1821	Cal.	Varied.	.....
Cowan, Edgar.....	Pa.	Sept. 19, 1815	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Cragin, Aaron H.....	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1821	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Cresswell, John A. J.....	Me.	Nov. 18, 1828	Me.	Unknown.	.....
Davis, Garrett.....	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1872
Dixon, James.....	Conn.	Aug. 5, 1814	Conn.	Lawyer.	Mar. 27, 1873
Doolittle, Jas. R.....	N. Y.	Jan. 3, 1815	Wis.	Jurist.	.....
Edmunds, Geo. F.....	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Fessenden, Wm. P.....	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer.	Sept. 8, 1869
Fogg, George G.....	N. H.	May 26, 1813	N. H.	Varied.	Oct. 12, 1880
Fox, Solomon.....	N. H.	.....	1812	Cal.	Mar. 28, 1866
Foster, Lafayette S.....	Conn.	Nov. 22, 1806	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 19, 1880
Fowler, Joseph S.....	Ohio.	Aug. 31, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Frelinghuysen, F. T. R.....	N. J.	Aug. 4, 1817	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Grimes, Jas. W.....	N. H.	Oct. 20, 1816	Iowa.	Lawyer.	Feb. 7, 1872
Guthrie, James.....	Ky.	Dec. 5, 1792	Ky.	Varied.	Mar. 13, 1869
Harlan, James.....	Ill.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Harris, Ira.....	N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1826	Mo.	Lawyer.	Dec. 2, 1875
Henderson, Thos. A.....	Ohio.	Sept. 7, 1819	Ind.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1885
Hendricks, Thos. A.....	Vt.	July 10, 1805	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Hove, Timothy O.....	Me.	Feb. 24, 1816	Me.	Jurist.	Mar. 25, 1883
Johnson, Reverdy.....	Md.	May 21, 1796	Md.	Lawyer.	Feb. 10, 1876
Kirkwood, Sam'l J. R.....	Me.	Dec. 20, 1813	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Lane, Henry S.....	Ky.	June 24, 1811	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Lane, Jas. H.....	Ind.	.....	1814	Cal.	July 11, 1867
McDougall, Jas. A.....	N. Y.	Nov. 19, 1817	Cal.	Lawyer.	Sept. 3, 1886
Morgan, Edward D.....	Mass.	Feb. 3, 1811	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 14, 1883
Morrill, Lot M.....	Me.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.	Jan. 10, 1883

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Nesmith, James W.....	Me.	July 23, 1820	Ore.	Unknown.	.....
Norton, Daniel S.....	Ohio.	April 12, 1829	Minn.	Lawyer.	July 14, 1870
Nye, James W.....	N. Y.	June 10, 1815	Nev.	Lawyer.	Dec. 25, 1876
Patterson, David T.....	Tenn.	Feb. 28, 1819	Tenn.	Varied.	.....
Poland, Luke P.....	Vt.	Nov. 1, 1815	Vt.	Jurist.	.....
Pomeroy, Sam'l C.....	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1816	Kan.	Unknown.	.....
Ramsey, Alex.....	Pa.	Sept. 8, 1815	Minn.	Clerk.	.....
Riddle, George R.....	Del.	.....	1817	Del.	Mar. 29, 1867
Ross, Edmund C.....	Ohio.	Dec. 7, 1826	Kan.	Journalist	.....
Saulsbury, Willard D.....	Del.	June 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Sherman, John.....	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Sprague, William.....	R. I.	Sept. 12, 1830	R. I.	Manufac'r	.....
Stewart, Wm. M.....	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	Nev.	Varied.	.....
Stockton, John P.....	N. J.	Aug. 2, 1826	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Sunmer, Charles.....	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 11, 1874
Trumbull, Lyman.....	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Van Winkle, F. G.....	N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1808	W. Va.	Varied.	.....
Wade, Benj. F.....	Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1878
Willey, Waitman T. R.....	Va.	Oct. 18, 1811	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Williams, Geo. H.....	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ore.	Jurist.	.....
Wilson, Henry.....	N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic.	Nov. 22, 1875
Wright, William.....	N. Y.	.....	1794	N. J.	Mechanic.
Yates, Richard.....	Ky.	Jan. 18, 1818	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 27, 1873

Total Senators, **58**. Lawyers, **31**. Varied, **10**. Jurists, **5**. Occupation Unknown, **4**. Journalists, **2**. Mechanics, **2**. Merchants, **2**. Clerk, **1**. Manufacturer, **1**. Foreign Born, **1**: Including Ireland, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alley, John B.....	Mass.	Jan. 7, 1817	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Allison, Wm. B.....	Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Ames, Oakes.....	Mass.	Jan. 10, 1804	Mass.	Manufac'r	May 8, 1873

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Ancona, Sydenham E. D.	Pa.	Nov. 20, 1824	Pa.	R. R. Off'r	
Anderson, Geo. W.	Tenn.	May 23, 1832	Mo.	Lawyer	
Arnell, Samuel M.	Tenn.	May 3, 1823	Tenn.	Unknown	
Ashley, Delos R.	Ark.	Feb. 19, 1828	Nev.	Varied	
Ashley, James M.	Pa.	Nov. 14, 1824	Ohio	Varied	
Baldwin, John D.	Ky.	Nov. 4, 1822	Ill.	Lawyer	
Banks, Nathl. P.	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1810	Mass.	Journalist	
Barker, Abraham A.	Me.	Mar. 30, 1816	Pa.	Varied	
Baxter, Portus	Vt.	June 24, 1814	Mich.	Varied	
Beaman, Fernando C.	Vt.	June 24, 1814	Mich.	Lawyer	
Benjamin, John F.	N. Y.	Jan. 23, 1817	Mo.	Lawyer	Mar. 8, 1877
Bergen, Tennis G.	N. Y.	Oct. 6, 1806	N. Y.	Varied	
Bidwell, John	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1819	Cal.	Varied	
Bingham, John A.	Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist	
Blaine, James G.	R. Va.	July 15, 1817	Mo.	Varied	Sept. 11, 1875
Blow, Henry T.	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1818	Mass.	Varied	
Boutwell, Geo. S.	Pa.	Jan. 22, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer	
Boyer, Benj. M.	Me.	May 18, 1828	Conn.	Lawyer	
Bradford, Allen A.	Conn.	Nov. 15, 1828	Conn.	Lawyer	
Brandegee, August	Me.	Nov. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist	April 30, 1878
Brooks, James	Me.	Jan. 19, 1816	Pa.	Lawyer	
Bromall, Jno. M.	Me.	Aug. 26, 1823	Ill.	Varied	
Broomwell, H. P. H.	Me.	Jan. 19, 1816	Pa.	Lawyer	
Buckland, Ralph P.	Mass.	Jan. 20, 1812	Ohio	Lawyer	
Bundy, Hezekiah S.	Ohio	Aug. 15, 1817	Ohio	Varied	
Burleigh, Walter A.	D. T.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Campbell, Wm. B.	Tenn.	Unknown	Tenn.	Journalist	Aug. 19, 1867
Chanler, John W.	N. Y.	1826	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 19, 1877
Chaves, J. Francisco	N. M.	June 27, 1833	N. M.	Varied	
Clarke, Reader W.	Ohio	May 18, 1812	Ohio	Varied	May 23, 1872
Clarke, Sidney	Mass.	Oct. 16, 1831	Kan.	Journalist	
Cobb, Amasa	Ill.	Sept. 27, 1823	Mo.	Varied	
Coffroth, Alex. H.	Pa.	May 18, 1828	Pa.	Lawyer	
Colfax, Schuyler	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ind.	Journalist	Jan. 13, 1885
Conkling, Roscoe	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Cook, Burton C.	N. Y.	May 11, 1819	Ill.	Lawyer	
Cooper, Edmund	Tenn.	Sept. 11, 1821	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Cullom, Shelby M.	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1829	Ill.	Lawyer	
Culver, Charles V.	N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1820	Pa.	Lawyer	
Darling, Walter A.	N. J.	Dec. 17, 1817	N. Y.	Merchant	
Davis, Thos. T.	Vt.	Aug. 22, 1810	N. Y.	Varied	May 2, 1872
Dawes, Henry L.	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied	
Dawson, John L.	Pa.	Feb. 7, 1813	Pa.	Lawyer	Sept. 18, 1870
DeFreese, Joseph H.	Tenn.	May 13, 1812	Ind.	Merchant	Dec. 21, 1885
Delano, Columbus	Vt.	Unknown	Ohio	Lawyer	
Denning, Henry C.	Conn.	Jan. 23, 1818	Pa.	Lawyer	June 27, 1867
Denison, Charles	Pa.	Jan. 23, 1818	Pa.	Lawyer	
Denny, Arthur A.	Ind.	May 7, 1822	W. T.	Unknown	
Dixon, Nathan F.	R. I.	May 1, 1812	R. I.	Lawyer	Feb. 3, 1881
Dodge, William E.	Conn.	Sept. 4, 1805	N. Y.	Merchant	Feb. 9, 1883
Donnelly, Ignatius	Pa.	Nov. 3, 1831	Minn.	Lawyer	
Driggs, John F.	N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1813	Mich.	Varied	Dec. 17, 1877
Dumont, Ebenezer	Me.	Nov. 23, 1814	Ind.	Lawyer	
Eckley, Ephraim R.	Ohio	Dec. 9, 1812	Ohio	Lawyer	
Eggleston, Benj.	N. Y.	Jan. 3, 1816	Ohio	Merchant	
Eldridge, Chas. A.	Vt.	Feb. 27, 1821	Wis.	Lawyer	
Elliott, Thos. D.	Mass.	Mar. 20, 1820	Mass.	Lawyer	June 12, 1870
Farnsworth, John F.	Can.	Mar. 27, 1820	Ill.	Lawyer	
Faulkner, John H.	M. I.	Dec. 20, 1818	Ind.	Varied	
Ferry, Thos. W.	Ohio	Sept. 1, 1827	Ohio	Lawyer	
Fink, William E.	Ohio	Sept. 1, 1822	Ohio	Lawyer	
Garfield, James A.	Ohio	Nov. 19, 1813	Ohio	Varied	Sept. 19, 1881
Glossbrenner, A. J.	Me.	Aug. 31, 1810	Pa.	Journalist	
Goodwin, John N.	Me.	Oct. 18, 1821	Me.	Varied	
Goodyear, Charles	N. Y.	Apr. 23, 1826	N. Y.	Varied	
Grider, Henry	Ky.	July 16, 1796	Ky.	Lawyer	Sept. 14, 1866
Grimmell, Joseph B.	Ind.	Dec. 22, 1821	Ind.	Lawyer	
Griswold, John A.	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1822	N. Y.	Varied	Oct. 24, 1872
Hale, Robert S.	Ky.	Sept. 24, 1822	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Harding, Aaron	Vt.	Unknown	Ky.	Lawyer	
Harding, Abner C.	Conn.	Feb. 10, 1807	Ill.	Varied	
Harris, Benj. G.	Me.	Dec. 13, 1806	Me.	Varied	
Hart, Roswell	N. Y.	Unknown	N. Y.	Merchant	
Hawkins, Isaac R.	Tenn.	May 16, 1824	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Hayes, Rutherford B.	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio	Lawyer	
Henderson, Jno. H. D.	Ky.	July 23, 1810	Ore.	Varied	
Higby, William	N. Y.	Aug. 18, 1813	Cal.	Lawyer	
Hill, Ralph	Ohio	Oct. 12, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer	
Hise, Elijah	D. Ky.	July 4, 1802	Ky.	Unknown	May 8, 1867
Hitchcock, Phil. W.	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1831	Neb.	Lawyer	
Hogan, John	Ind.	Jan. 2, 1805	Mo.	Merchant	June 18, 1870
Holbrook, Ed.	Ohio	Jan. 2, 1830	Idaho	Lawyer	
Holmes, Sidney T.	N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Hooper, Samuel	Mass.	Aug. 8, 1808	Mass.	Merchant	Feb. 14, 1875
Hooper, William H.	Me.	Dec. 13, 1813	Utah	Varied	
Hottelkiss, Giles W.	N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1878
Hubbard, Asahel W.	Conn.	Jan. 19, 1818	Iowa	Varied	
Hubbard, Chester D.	Conn.	Nov. 25, 1814	W. Va.	Varied	
Hubbard, Deane W.	N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer	Sept. 2, 1873
Hubbard, John H.	Conn.	Jan. 17, 1821	Conn.	Lawyer	
Hubbell, Edwin N.	N. Y.	Aug. 13, 1815	N. Y.	Varied	
Hubbell, Jas. R.	Ohio	Unknown	Ohio	Lawyer	
Hubbard, Calvin T.	N. Y.	June 5, 1800	N. Y.	Varied	
Humphrey, James	Conn.	Oct. 9, 1811	N. Y.	Lawyer	June 16, 1866
Humphrey, Jas. M.	N. Y.	Sept. 21, 1819	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Hunter, John	N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1827	N. Y.	Banker	
Ingersoll, Ebon C.	N. Y.	Dec. 12, 1831	Ill.	Lawyer	Nov. 31, 1879
Jencks, Thos. A.	R. I.	Nov. 2, 1818	R. I.	Lawyer	Nov. 4, 1875
Johnson, Philip	N. J.	Jan. 17, 1818	Pa.	Lawyer	Jan. 29, 1867
Jones, Morgan	N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1832	N. Y.	Mechanic	
Julian, George W.	Ind.	May 5, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer	
Kasson, John A.	Vt.	Jan. 11, 1822	Iowa	Lawyer	
Kelley, Wm. D.	Pa.	Apr. 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied	
Kelso, John R.	Ohio	Mar. 21, 1831	Mo.	Educator	
Kerr, Michael C.	Pa.	Mar. 15, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer	Aug. 19, 1876
Ketcham, John H.	N. Y.	Dec. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Koontz, William H.	Pa.	July 15, 1839	Pa.	Lawyer	
Kuykendall, A. Z.	Ill.	Mar. 3, 1815	Ill.	Lawyer	
Lafin, Addison H.	Mass.	Oct. 24, 1823	N. Y.	Varied	
Latham, Geo. R.	Pa.	Mar. 3, 1832	W. Va.	Varied	
Lawrence, Geo. V.	Ohio	June 26, 1819	Ohio	Journalist	
Le Blond, Francis C.	Ohio	Sept. 7, 1826	Tenn.	Varied	June — 1870
Leftwich, John W.	Pa.	Oct. 4, 1819	Mo.	Lawyer	
Loan, Benj. F.	N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1820	Mich.	Varied	Mar. 12, 1875
Longyear, John W.	Me.	Feb. 18, 1825	Mo.	Merchant	
Lynch, John	Mo.	Feb. 22, 1818	Mo.	Varied	
McClurg, Joseph W.	Mo.	Sept. 20, 1818	Mo.	Lawyer	
McClough, Hiram	Mo.	Mar. 30, 1819	Wis.	Merchant	
McIndoe, Walter D.	Ky.	Nov. 5, 1833	Ky.	Lawyer	
McKee, Samuel	D. T.	Unknown	M. T.	Unknown	
McLean, Samuel	Me.	1816	Ind.	Unknown	
McRae, Donald C.	Me.	Sept. 8, 1821	Ind.	Journalist	
Marshall, Samuel S.	N. H.	Aug. 29, 1811	N. H.	Lawyer	
Mason, John	N. Y.	Feb. 27, 1820	N. Y.	Hotel-keeper	May 3, 1882
Marvin, James M.	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1814	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Maynard, Horace	Pa.	Aug. 12, 1818	Pa.	Journalist	
Mercur, Ulysses	Pa.	Sept. 5, 1829	Pa.	Lawyer	
Miller, George F.	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1829	Pa.	Varied	
Moorhead, Jas. K.	Pa.	Jan. 4, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Morrill, Justin S.	N. Y.	Jan. 4, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Morris, John A.	Mass.	Jan. 21, 1822	Ill.	Lawyer	
Moulton, Saml. W.	Pa.	Nov. 13, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer	
Myers, Leonard	Ohio	Unknown	N. J.	Physician	
Newell, William A.	Ind.	May 19, 1822	Ind.	Journalist	
Nibbelk, William E.	Ind.	Nov. 17, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer	
Nicholson, John A.	Ind.	Mar. 3, 1850	Mo.	Lawyer	
Noel, Thomas E.	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer	
North, Godlove S.	Pa.	April 22, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer	1882
Orin, Halbert E.	Ohio	Feb. 4, 1826	Wis.	Lawyer	
Patterson, Jas. W.	N. H.	July 2, 1823	N. H.	Unknown	
Perham, Sidney	Me.	Mar. 27, 1819	Me.	Varied	
Phelps, Chas. E.	Vt.	May 1, 1833	Me.	Lawyer	
Pike, Frederick A.	Me.	Jan. 1, 1817	Me.	Lawyer	
Pomeroy, Theo. M.	Pa.	Mar. 17, 1811	Ohio	Lawyer	
Price, Hiram	N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Radford, William	Pa.	Jan. 10, 1814	Iowa	Banker	
Randall, Saml. J.	N. Y.	June 24, 1814	N. Y.	Merchant	June 18, 1870
Randall, Wm. H.	Pa.	Oct. 10, 1826	Pa.	Merchant	
Raymond, Henry J.	Ky.	Jan. 23, 1818	Ky.	Lawyer	June 18, 1869
Rice, John H.	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1818	Mass.	Man. fact.	
Ritter, Burwell C.	Me.	Feb. 5, 1816	Me.	Varied	
Rogers, Andrew J.	Ky.	Jan. 6, 1810	Ky.	Agricult.	
Rollins, Edward H.	N. J.	July 1, 1828	N. J.	Lawyer	
Ross, Lewis W.	N. H.	Oct. 3, 1824	N. H.	Merchant	
Rousseau, Lovell H.	N. Y.	Dec. 8, 1812	Ill.	Lawyer	
Rouse, Philetus	Ky.	Aug. 4, 1818	Ky.	Lawyer	
Schenck, Robt. C.	Pa.	Jan. 1, 1818	W. Va.	Lawyer	
Seidell, Glenn W.	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1820	Ohio	Lawyer	
Shanklin, Geo. S.	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1817	Pa.	Journalist	
Shellabarger, Saml. R.	Ky.	Unknown	Ky.	Unknown	
Sitgreaves, Chas. D.	Ohio	Dec. 10, 1817	Ohio	Lawyer	
Sloan, Hiram C.	Pa.	April 22, 1808	N. J.	Lawyer	Mar. 17, 1878
Smart, Geo. Clay	N. Y.	June 3, 1830	Ky.	Wils.	
Stallard, Rufus P.	N. Y.	May 3, 1798	Ore.	Journalist	
Starr, John F.	Pa.	Jan. 3, 1818	N. J.	Merchant	
Stevens, Thaddeus	Vt.	April 4, 1792	Pa.	Varied	Aug. 11, 1868
Stillwell, Thos. L.	Ohio	Aug. 29, 1830	Ind.	Varied	Jan. 14, 1874
Stokes, William R.	N. C.	Sept. 9, 1814	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Strouse, Meyer	Conn.	Dec. 16, 1825	Pa.	Varied	Feb. 11, 1878
Sturges, Stephen	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1821	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Taylor, Nathl. G.	Tenn.	Dec. 29, 1819	Tenn.	Varied	
Taylor, Nelson	Conn.	June 8, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Thayer, Russell M.	Va.	Jan. 27, 1819	Pa.	Lawyer	
Thomas, Francis	Me.	Feb. 3, 1799	Me.	Lawyer	Jan. 22, 1876
Thomas, John L.	Me.	May 20, 1835	Me.	Lawyer	
Thornhill, Anthony	Ky.	Nov. 9, 1814	Ill.	Lawyer	
Trimble, Lawrence S.	Ky.	Aug. 20, 1825	Ky.	Varied	
Trowbridge, R. E.	N. Y.	June 18, 1821	Mich.	Agricult.	
Truett, Charles	Conn.	Mar. 19, 1821	Mich.	Lawyer	
Van Aernam, H.	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1819	N. Y.	Physician	
Van Horn, But. T.	N. Y.	Oct. 28, 1823	N. Y.	Varied	
Van Horn, Robt. T.	Pa.	May 19, 1824	Mo.	Unknown	
Voorhees, Danl. W.	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer	
Ward, Andrew H.	Ky.	Unknown	Ky.	Unknown	
Ward, Hamilton	N. Y.	July 3, 1826	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Ward, Samuel L.	Conn.	Mar. 23, 1816	Conn.	Lawyer	
Washburne, Eliza B.	Me.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Varied	
Washburn, Henry D.	Vt.	Mar. 28, 1832	Ind.	Varied	
Washburn, Wm. B.	Mass.	Jan. 31, 1820	Mass.	Varied	
Welker, Martin	Ohio	April 25, 1819	Ohio	Journalist	
Wentworth, John	N. H.	Mar. 5, 1815	Ill.	Journalist	
Whaley, Kilian V.	N. Y.	May 6, 1821	W. Va.	Lumberman	
Whitman, Thomas	Pa.	Aug. 28, 1806	Pa.	Lawyer	
Wilson, James F.	Ohio	Oct. 19, 1828	Iowa	Lawyer	
Wilson, Stephen E.	Pa.	Sept. 4, 1821	Pa.	Varied	
Windom, Chas. H.	Ohio	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer	
Winfield, Chas. H.	N. Y.	April 22, 1822	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Woodbridge, Fred. E.	Vt.	Aug. 29, 1818	Vt.	Varied	
Wright, Edwin R.	N. J.	Jan. 2, 1812	N. J.	Varied	Jan. 19, 1876

Total Representatives, 207. Lawyers, 95. Varied, 46. Merchants, 16.

Jurists, 11. Occupation Unknown, 10. Journalists, 8. Agriculturists, 7.

Manufacturers, 3. Lumbermen, 3. Bankers, 2. Physicians, 2. Railroad

Officer, 1. Mechanic, 1. Educator, 1. Hotel-Keeper, 1. Foreign Born, 4:

Including Ireland, 1; Canada, 1; Scotland, 1; Germany, 1.

Fortieth Congress of the United States, from 1867 to 1869.

- 1867—The Dominion of Canada formed, July 1.
- 1867—Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Sandwich Islands, July 11.
- 1867—Woman-Suffrage rejected by the New York State Constitutional Convention, July 24.
- 1867—The President issues an amnesty proclamation, Sept. 8.
- 1867—Whisky riot in Philadelphia, Oct. 3.
- 1867—Denmark sells the Islands of San Juan, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz to the United States, Nov. 14.
- 1868—The Government Military Asylum at Augusta, Me., burned, Jan. 5.
- 1868—The Government Eight-hour Labor Bill passed in Congress, Jan. 6.
- 1868—The Secretary of State announced to Congress that twenty-one States had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Jan. 10.
- 1868—The thermometer registered 51 degrees below zero in Wisconsin, Feb. 5.
- 1868—Congress abolishes Government tax on manufactures, Mar. 12.
- 1868—Impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson begun, Mar. 23.
- 1868—Negro suffrage in Michigan rejected, April 6.
- 1868—The Impeachment Court finds President Johnson not guilty of the "crimes and misdemeanors" charged against him, May 26.
- 1868—Arkansas readmitted to the Union by Congress, June 24.

Andrew Johnson, 17th President.

VICE-PRESIDENT (ACTING)—BENJAMIN F. WADE, OF OHIO.

- Sec'y of State..... William H. Seward, of N. Y.
- Sec'y of Treas..... Hugh McCulloch, of Ind.
- Sec'ys of War..... Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio.
John M. Schofield, of N. Y.
- Sec'y of Navy..... Gideon Welles, of Conn.
- Sec'ys of Interior... James Harlan, of Iowa.
Orville H. Browning, of Ill.
- Postmasters-Gen'l... William Dennison, of Ohio.
Alex. W. Randall, of Wis.
- Attorneys-Gen'l.... James Speed, of Ky.
Henry Stanbery, of Ky.
William M. Everts, of N. Y.
- Speaker of House of Representatives... Schuyler Colfax, of Ind.

- 1868—Failure of the Atlantic Cable of 1866 to transmit intelligence, Aug. 3.
- 1868—Terrible earthquake in South America; loss of life in Ecuador and Peru estimated at 30,000 persons, Aug. 13.
- 1868—Iowa and Minnesota adopt Negro suffrage, Nov. 3.
- 1868—Universal amnesty proclamation issued by President Johnson, Dec. 25.
- 1869—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, was passed by Congress, Feb. 26, in March, 1870, it having been ratified by three-fourths of all the States, it was declared in force.
- 1869—Mr. Schenck's bill, in Congress, providing for the payment of all national indebtedness in coin, was passed in March.
- 1869—Congress authorized the formation of a Board of Indian Commissioners, nine in number, to serve, without salary, in providing for the better care and protection of the Indians, April 10. This "peace policy" proved eminently successful when put into practice.
- 1869—The Senate rejects the treaty with England respecting the "Alabama" claims, April 13.
- 1869—No reduction of laborers' wages by the Government, on account of the passage of the Eight-hour law, proclaimed by the President, May 19.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Joseph C. R.	N. H.	July 15, 1825	N. C.	Varied.	..... 1881
Anthony, Henry B. R.	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist	Sept. 2, 1884
Bayard, James A. D.	Del.	Nov. 15, 1799	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Buckalew, Chas. R. D.	Pa.	Dec. 28, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Cameron, Simon. R.	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Cattell, Alex. G. R.	N. J.	Feb. 12, 1816	N. J.	Varied.	.....
Chandler, Zachariah R.	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant.	Nov. 1, 1879
Cole, Cornelius. R.	N. Y.	Sept. 17, 1822	Cal.	Lawyer.	.....
Conkling, Roscoe. R.	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Conness, John. R.	Ire'd.	Sept. 20, 1821	Cal.	Varied.	.....
Corbett, Henry W. R.	Mass.	Feb. 18, 1827	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Cragin, Aaron H. R.	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1821	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Davis, Garrett. R.	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer.	Sept. 22, 1872
Dixon, James. R.	Conn.	Aug. 5, 1817	Conn.	Lawyer.	Mar. 27, 1875
Doolittle, Jas. W. R.	N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1815	Wis.	Jurist.	.....
Drake, Chas. D. R.	Ohio	April 11, 1811	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Edmunds, Geo. F. R.	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Ferry, Orris S. R.	Conn.	Aug. 15, 1823	Conn.	Lawyer.	Nov. 21, 1875
Fessenden, Wm. P. R.	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Fowler, Joseph S. R.	Ohio	Aug. 31, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Frelinghuysen, F. T. R.	N. J.	Aug. 4, 1817	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Grimes, Jas. W. R.	Ky.	Oct. 20, 1816	Ky.	Lawyer.	Feb. 7, 1872
Guthrie, James D. R.	Ky.	Dec. 5, 1792	Ky.	Varied.	Mar. 13, 1869
Harlan, James. R.	Ill.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Harris, John S. R.	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1825	Lou.	Varied.	.....
Henderson, Jno. B. D.	Va.	Nov. 16, 1826	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Hendricks, Thos. A. D.	Ohio	Sept. 7, 1819	Ind.	Lawyer.	Nov. 25, 1885
Howard, Jacob M. R.	Vt.	July 10, 1805	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Howe, Timothy O. R.	Me.	Feb. 24, 1816	Wis.	Lawyer.	Mar. 25, 1883
Johnson, Reverdy. R.	Mo.	May 21, 1796	Mo.	Lawyer.	Feb. 10, 1876
Kellogg, William P. R.	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1830	Lou.	Jurist.	.....
McCreery, Thos. C. R.	Ky.	.....	1817 Ky.	Agricul't.	.....
McDonald, Alex. R.	Pa.	April 10, 1832	Ark.	Varied.	.....
Morgan, Edward D. R.	Mass.	Feb. 3, 1811	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 14, 1883
Morrill, Justin S. R.	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	.....
Morrill, Lot M. R.	Me.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.	Jan. 10, 1883
Morton, Oliver P. R.	Ind.	Aug. 4, 1823	Ind.	Varied.	Nov. 1, 1877
Norton, Daniel S. D.	Ohio	April 12, 1829	Minn.	Lawyer.	July 14, 1870
Nye, James W. R.	N. Y.	June 10, 1815	Nev.	Lawyer.	Dec. 25, 1876
Osborn, Thos. W. R.	N. J.	Mar. 9, 1836	Fla.	Lawyer.	.....
Patterson, David T. D.	Tenn.	Feb. 28, 1819	Tenn.	Varied.	.....
Patterson, Jas. W. R.	N. H.	July 2, 1823	N. H.	Unknown.	.....
Pomeroy, Sam'l C. R.	Mass.	Jan. 8, 1816	Kan.	Unknown.	.....
Pool, John. R.	N. C.	June 16, 1828	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Ramsey, Alex. R.	Pa.	Sept. 8, 1815	Minn.	Unknown.	.....
Rice, Benjamin F. R.	N. Y.	May 28, 1828	Ark.	Lawyer.	.....
Riddle, George R. D.	Del.	.....	1817 Del.	Varied.	Mar. 29, 1867
Robertson, Thos. J. R.	S. C.	Aug. 3, 1823	S. C.	Agricul't.	.....
Ross, Edmund G. R.	Ohio	Dec. 7, 1826	Kan.	Journalist	.....
Saulsbury, Willard. D.	Del.	June 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Sawyer, Fred'k A. R.	Mass.	Dec. 12, 1828	S. C.	Educator.	.....
Shelman, John. R.	Mass.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Spencer, Geo. E. R.	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1836	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Sprague, William. R.	R. I.	Sept. 12, 1830	R. I.	Manufac'r	.....
Stewart, Wm. M. R.	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	Nev.	Varied.	.....
Sumner, Charles. R.	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.	Mar. 11, 1874
Thayer, John M. R.	Mass.	Jan. 24, 1820	Neb.	Lawyer.	.....
Tipton, Thos. W. R.	Ohio	Aug. 5, 1817	Neb.	Varied.	.....
Trumbull, Lyman. R.	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Van Winkle, P. G. R.	N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1808	W. Va	Varied.	.....
Vickers, George. D.	Md.	Nov. 19, 1801	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Wade, Benj. F. R.	Mass.	Oct. 27, 1800	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Mar. 2, 1878
Warner, Willard. R.	Ohio	Sept. 4, 1826	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
Welch, Adonijah S. R.	Conn.	.....	1821 Fla.	Educator.	.....
Wayte, W. Pinckney. D.	Md.	Aug. 9, 1824	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Willey, Waitman T. R.	Va.	Oct. 18, 1811	W. Va	Lawyer.	.....
Williams, Geo. H. R.	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ore.	Jurist.	.....
Wilson, Henry. R.	Mass.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic.	Nov. 22, 1875
Yates, Richard. R.	Ky.	Jan. 18, 1818	Ill.	Lawyer.	Nov. 27, 1873

Total Senators, 69. Lawyers, 37. Varied, 14. Occupation Unknown, 4. Jurists, 3. Merchants, 3. Journalists, 2. Agriculturists, 2. Educators, 2. Manufacturer, 1. Mechanic, 1. Foreign Born, 1: Including Ireland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, Geo. M. D.	Ky.	Dec. 20, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Allison, Wm. B. R.	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Ames, Oakes. R.	Mass.	Jan. 10, 1804	Mass.	Manufac'r	May 8, 1873
Anderson, Geo. W. R.	Tenn.	May 22, 1832	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Archer, Stevenson. D.	Md.	Feb. 28, 1827	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Arnell, Samuel M. R.	Tenn.	May 3, 1833	Tenn.	Unknown.	.....
Ashley, Delos R. R.	Ark.	Feb. 19, 1828	Nev.	Lawyer.	.....
Ashley, James M. R.	Pa.	Nov. 24, 1824	Ohio.	Varied.	.....
Axtell, Sam'l B. R.	Ohio	Oct. 14, 1819	Cal.	Lawyer.	.....
Bailey, Alex. H. R.	N. Y.	Aug. 14, 1817	N. Y.	Lawyer.	April 20, 1874
Baker, Jehu. R.	Ky.	Nov. 4, 1822	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Baldwin, John D. R.	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1810	Mass.	Journalist	.....
Banks, Nath'l P. R.	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.	.....
Barnes, Demas. D.	N. Y.	April 4, 1827	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Barnum, Wm. H. D.	Conn.	Sept. 18, 1818	Conn.	Manufac'r	.....
Bashford, Coles. R.	N. Y.	Jan. 24, 1816	Ariz.	Lawyer.	April 25, 1878
Beaman, Fernando C. R.	Vt.	June 28, 1814	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Beatty, John. R.	Ohio	Dec. 16, 1828	Ohio.	Banker.	.....
Beck, James B. D.	Scot.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Benjamin, John F. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 23, 1817	Mo.	Lawyer.	Mar. 8, 1877
Benton, Jacob. R.	Vt.	Aug. 14, 1819	N. H.	Varied.	.....
Bingham, John A. R.	Pa.	.....	1815 Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Boyer, Benj. M. R.	Pa.	Jan. 22, 1820	Lou.	Journalist	.....
Blaine, James G. R.	Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist	.....
Blair, Austin. R.	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1818	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Boles, Thomas. R.	Ark.	July 16, 1837	Ark.	Jurist.	.....
Boutwell, Geo. S. R.	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1818	Mass.	Varied.	.....
Bowen, Chris. C. R.	R. I.	Jan. 5, 1832	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Boydell, Nath'l. R.	Mass.	Aug. 16, 1796	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Brooks, Benj. M. R.	Pa.	Jan. 22, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Brooks, James G. D.	Mo.	Nov. 10, 1830	N. Y.	Journalist	April 30, 1873
Broomall, Jno. M. R.	Pa.	Jan. 19, 1816	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Bromwell, H. P. H. R.	Md.	Aug. 26, 1823	Ill.	Varied.	.....
Buckland, Ralph P. R.	Mass.	Jan. 20, 1812	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Buckley, Chas. W. R.	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1835	Ala.	Unknown.	.....
Burleigh, Walter A. R.	.....	.....	D. T.	Unknown.	.....
Burr, Albert G. D.	Ill.	.....	1829 Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Butler, Benj. R. R.	N. H.	Nov. 5, 1818	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Butler, Roderick R. R.	Va.	April 8, 1827	Tenn.	Varied.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.

Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cake, Henry L.....R	Pa., Oct. 6, 1827 Pa.	Varied.		
Callis, John B.....R	N. Y., Feb. 18, 1814 Ala.	Unknown.		
Cary, Sam'l F.....R	Ohio, July 4, 1823 M. T.	Varied.		
Cavanaugh, Jas. M.....R	Mass., July 4, 1823 M. T.	Varied.		
Chanler, John W.....D	N. Y., Jan. 2, 1828 N. Y.	Lawyer.	Oct. 19, 1877	
Chilcott, Geo. M.....R	Pa., Jan. 2, 1828 Col.	Varied.		
Churchill, John C.....R	N. Y., Jan. 17, 1821 N. Y.	Varied.		
Clarke, Reader W.....R	Ohio, May 18, 1812 Ohio.	Lawyer.	May 23, 1872	
Clarke, Sidney.....R	Mass., Oct. 16, 1831 Kan.	Journalist.		
Cliver, Chas. P.....R	Prus., Feb. 23, 1830 N. M.	Lawyer.		
Clift, Joseph W.....R	Mass., Sept. 1, 1836 Ga.	Varied.		
Cobb, Amasa.....R	Ill., Sept. 27, 1823 Mo.	Varied.		
Coburn, John.....R	Ind., Oct. 27, 1825 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Coffax, Schuyler.....R	N. Y., Mar. 23, 1823 Ind.	Journalist.	Jan. 13, 1885	
Cook, Burton C.....R	N. Y., May 11, 1819 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Corley, Simon.....R	S. C., Feb. 10, 1823 S. C.	Varied.		
Cornell, Thomas.....R	N. Y., Jan. 27, 1814 N. Y.	Banker.		
Covode, John.....R	Pa., Mar. 17, 1808 Pa.	Varied.		
Cullom, Shelby M.....R	Ky., Nov. 22, 1829 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Dawes, Henry L.....R	Mass., Oct. 30, 1816 Mass.	Varied.		
Delano, Columbus.....R	Vt., Jan. 23, 1818 Pa.	Lawyer.	June 27, 1867	
Denison, Chas. E.....D	Ark., Jan. 23, 1818 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Dewese, John T.....R	Pa., April 6, 1823 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Dickey, Oliver J.....R	R. I., May 1, 1812 R. I.	Lawyer.	Feb. 3, 1881	
Dixon, Nathan F.....R	N. C., Aug. 12, 1830 N. C.	Agricult.		
Dockery, Oliver H.....R	Mass., April 12, 1831 Iowa.	Civil Eng'r.		
Dodge, Grenville M.....R	Pa., Nov. 3, 1831 Minn.	Lawyer.		
Donnelly, Ignatius.....R	N. Y., Mar. 8, 1813 Mich.	Varied.		
Driggs, John F.....R	Ohio, Dec. 1, 1812 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Eckley, Ephraim R.....R	Ohio, Dec. 1, 1812 Ohio.	Unknown.		
Edwards, Wm. P.....R	Ga., Jan. 3, 1816 Ohio.	Merchant.		
Eggleston, Benj.....R	N. H., July 18, 1820 N. H.	Varied.		
Ela, Jacob H.....R	N. Y., Feb. 27, 1821 Wis.	Lawyer.		
Eldridge, Chas. A.....D	Mass., Mar. 20, 1808 Mass.	Lawyer.	June 12, 1870	
Eliot, Thomas D.....R	Ark., April 22, 1823 Ark.	Varied.	July 28, 1875	
Elliott, James F.....R	Can., Mar. 27, 1820 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Farnsworth, John F.....R	N. Y., Nov. 26, 1814 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Ferriss, Orange.....R	N. Y., June 1, 1827 Mich.	Merchant.		
Ferry, Thos. W.....R	Mich., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1804 N. Y.	Unknown.		
Fields, Wm. C.....R	N. Y., Aug. 11, 1814 Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 25, 1868	
Finney, Darwin A.....R	N. H., Aug. 2, 1825 W. T.	Varied.		
Flanders, Alvan.....R	N. Y., June 30, 1835 N. Y.	Mechanic.		
Fox, John.....R	N. H., May 28, 1819 N. C.	Journalist.		
French, John H.....R	Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831 Ohio.	Varied.	Sept. 13, 1881	
Garfield, James A.....R	Pa., Sept. 14, 1821 Pa.	Varied.		
Getz, J. Lawrence.....D	Pa., Aug. 31, 1810 Pa.	Journalist.		
Glossbrenner, A. J.....D	Pa., Aug. 31, 1810 Pa.	Unknown.		
Golladay, Jacob S.....D	S. C., Aug. 9, 1820 S. C.	Merchant.		
Goss, James H.....R	Mass., Mar. 9, 1822 Ga.	Unknown.		
Gove, Samuel F.....R	Mass., Mar. 9, 1822 Ga.	Unknown.		
Gravelly, Joseph J.....R	N. Y., Feb. 18, 1819 Ky.	Lawyer.	Oct. 31, 1872	
Griswold, John A.....R	N. Y., Jan. 4, 1838 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Grover, Asa P.....D	N. J., Dec. 7, 1827 N. J.	Manufac'r.		
Haight, Charles.....D	N. Y., Nov. 1, 1840 Fla.	Lawyer.		
Halsey, George A.....R	Pa., Jan. 11, 1821 Ohio.	Varied.	Dec. 21, 1867	
Hamilton, Chas. M.....R	Ohio, Feb. 10, 1807 Ill.	Varied.		
Hamilton, Cornelius.....R	Conn., Feb. 10, 1807 Ill.	Physician.		
Harding, Abner C.....R	Scott., Dec. 1, 1826 Ala.	Lawyer.		
Haughy, Thomas.....R	Tenn., May 16, 1818 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Hawkins, Isaac R.....R	Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Hayes, Rutherford B.....R	Ohio, Mar. 10, 1823 N. C.	Lawyer.	June 25, 1870	
Heaton, David.....R	N. Y., Aug. 18, 1813 Cal.	Lawyer.		
Hill, John.....R	N. Y., June 10, 1821 N. Y.	Merchant.		
Higby, John.....R	N. Y., Dec. 5, 1831 Ark.	Lawyer.	Oct. 22, 1868	
Hinds, James.....R	N. Y., Dec. 5, 1831 Ark.	Lawyer.	June 18, 1870	
Holbrook, E. D.....D	Ohio, Dec. 5, 1831 Idaho.	Lawyer.		
Holman, William S.....D	Ind., Sept. 6, 1822 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Hooper, Samuel.....R	Mass., Feb. 8, 1808 Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 14, 1875	
Hooper, William H.....R	N. Y., Dec. 13, 1813 Utah.	Varied.		
Hopkins, Benj. F.....R	Ind., April 22, 1829 Wis.	Varied.	Jan. 1, 1870	
Hotchkiss, Julius.....R	Conn., July 11, 1810 Conn.	Manufac'r.	Dec. 23, 1878	
Hubbard, Asahel W.....R	Conn., Jan. 19, 1813 Iowa.	Journalist.		
Hubbard, Chas. D.....R	Conn., Nov. 25, 1814 W. Va.	Varied.		
Hubbard, Rich'd D.....D	Conn., Sept. 7, 1818 Conn.	Lawyer.	Feb. 28, 1884	
Hulburd, Calvin T.....R	N. Y., June 5, 1809 N. Y.	Varied.		
Humphrey, Jas. M.....D	N. Y., Sept. 21, 1819 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Hunter, Morton C.....R	Ind., Feb. 5, 1825 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Ingersoll, Ebon C.....R	N. Y., Dec. 12, 1831 Ill.	Lawyer.	May 31, 1879	
Jenckes, Thos. A.....R	N. Y., May 16, 1829 Cal.	Lawyer.	Nov. 4, 1875	
Johnson, Jas. A.....D	S. C., July 21, 1822 N. C.	Varied.		
Jones, Alex. H.....R	N. C., Jan. 22, 1819 Ky.	Lawyer.		
Jones, Thos. L.....D	N. C., Jan. 22, 1819 Ky.	Lawyer.		
Judd, Norman B.....R	N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Judd, George W.....R	Ind., May 5, 1817 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Kelley, Wm. D.....R	Pa., April 12, 1814 Pa.	Varied.		
Kellogg, Francis W.....R	Mass., July 30, 1810 Ala.	Lumberm'n.		
Kelley, Wm. H.....R	N. Y., Oct. 2, 1812 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Kerr, Michael C.....D	Pa., Mar. 15, 1827 Ind.	Lawyer.	Aug. 19, 1876	
Ketchum, John H.....R	N. Y., Dec. 21, 1832 N. Y.	Agricult.		
Kitchen, Bethuel M.....R	W. Va., Mar. 31, 1812 W. Va.	Agricult.		
Knott, J. Proctor.....R	Ky., Aug. 29, 1830 Ky.	Lawyer.		
Koontz, William H.....R	Pa., July 15, 1830 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Kradin, Addison H.....R	Mass., Oct. 24, 1823 N. Y.	Manufac'r.		
Lash, Israel G.....R	N. C., Aug. 18, 1818 Pa.	Agricult.		
Lawrence, Geo. V.....R	Pa., June 26, 1819 Ohio.	Journalist.		
Lawrence, Wm.....R	N. Y., Aug. 13, 1813 N. Y.	Varied.		
Lincoln, Wm. S.....R	Ky., Oct. 4, 1819 Mo.	Lawyer.		
Loan, Benj. F.....R	Ill., Feb. 9, 1826 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Logan, John A.....R	Ohio, July 11, 1827 Iowa.	Journalist.		
Loughridge, Wm.....R	Me., Feb. 18, 1825 Me.	Merchant.		
Lynch, John.....R	N. Y., Mar. 19, 1814 N. Y.	Varied.		
McCarthy, Dennis.....R	Mo., Feb. 22, 1818 Mo.	Physician.		
McClurg, Joseph W.....R	Mo., Aug. 1, 1824 Mo.	Physician.		
McCormick, Jas. R.....D	Mo., Sept. 20, 1818 Md.	Lawyer.		
McCullough, Hiram.....D	Md., Sept. 20, 1818 Md.	Lawyer.		
McKee, Samuel.....R	Ky., Nov. 5, 1833 Ky.	Lawyer.		

REPRESENTATIVES.

Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Mallory, Rufus.....R	N. Y., Jan. 10, 1831 Ore.	Lawyer.		
Mann, James.....D	Me., Feb. 1, 1822 Lou.	Unknown.	Aug. 26, 1868	
Marshall, Samuel P.....D	Ill., Mar. 1, 1821 Ill.	Journalist.		
Marvin, James M.....R	N. Y., Feb. 27, 1840 N. Y.	Hotel-keeper.	May 3, 1882	
Maynard, Horace.....R	Mass., Aug. 13, 1814 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Mercur, Ulysses.....R	Pa., Aug. 12, 1818 Pa.	Journalist.		
Miller, George F.....R	Pa., Sept. 5, 1809 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Moore, William.....R	Pa., Dec. 25, 1810 Pa.	Varied.	April 26, 1878	
Moorehead, Jas. K.....R	Pa., Sept. 7, 1806 Pa.	Varied.		
Morrill, Daniel J.....R	Pa., Sept. 20, 1820 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Morrissey, John.....D	Me., Aug. 8, 1821 N. Y.	Manufac'r.	May 1, 1878	
Mullins, James.....R	Ire'd., Feb. 12, 1831 N. Y.	Varied.		
Mungen, William.....D	Tenn., Sept. 15, 1807 Tenn.	Mechanic.		
Myers, Leonard.....R	Md., May 12, 1821 Ohio.	Varied.		
Newcomb, Carmin A.....R	Pa., Nov. 13, 1827 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Newham, Jos. P.....R	Pa., July 1, 1830 Mo.	Journalist.		
Niblack, William E.....D	Ill., May 13, 1822 Ind.	Journalist.		
Nicholson, John A.....D	Del., Nov. 17, 1827 Del.	Journalist.		
Noell, Thomas E.....R	Mo., April 3, 1819 Mo.	Lawyer.	Oct. 4, 1867	
Norris, Benj. W.....R	Me., May 1, 1819 Ala.	Merchant.	Jan. 27, 1873	
Nunn, David A.....R	Tenn., May 1, 1835 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Neill, Charles.....R	Pa., Mar. 21, 1821 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Neill, Charles.....R	Pa., April 22, 1817 Ind.	Lawyer.	1882	
Paine, Halbert.....R	Ohio, Oct. 4, 1826 Wis.	Varied.		
Perham, Sidney.....R	Me., Mar. 27, 1814 Me.	Lawyer.		
Peters, John A.....R	Me., Oct. 9, 1822 Me.	Lawyer.		
Pettis, Newton S.....R	Ohio, Dec. 1, 1828 Pa.	Journalist.		
Phelps, Chas. E.....D	Vt., May 1, 1833 Md.	Lawyer.		
Pierce, Chas. W.....R	N. Y., Dec. 1, 1823 Ala.	Unknown.		
Pile, William.....R	Me., Dec. 9, 1817 Me.	Varied.		
Plants, Tobias A.....R	Ind., Feb. 11, 1820 Mo.	Clergym'n.		
Poland, Luke P.....R	Vt., Nov. 1, 1815 Vt.	Journalist.		
Polsley, Daniel.....R	Va., Nov. 28, 1803 W. Va.	Varied.	Oct. 4, 1876	
Pomeroy, Theo. M.....R	N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Price, Hiram.....R	Pa., Jan. 10, 1814 Iowa.	Banker.		
Prunty, John H.....R	Me., May 9, 1837 Ga.	Varied.		
Randall, Sam'l J.....R	N. Y., Oct. 10, 1828 Pa.	Lawyer.	Nov. 21, 1877	
Raum, Green B.....R	Ill., Dec. 3, 1829 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Robertson, Wm. H.....R	N. Y., Oct. 10, 1823 N. Y.	Journalist.		
Robinson, Wm. E.....D	Ire'd., May 6, 1814 N. Y.	Varied.		
Roots, Logan H.....R	Ill., Mar. 26, 1841 Ark.	Varied.		
Ross, Lewis W.....R	N. Y., Dec. 8, 1812 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Sayer, Philip.....R	Vt., Sept. 22, 1816 Wis.	Lumberm'n.		
Schenck, Rob't C.....R	Ohio, Dec. 1, 1809 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Seefeld, Glenn W.....R	N. Y., Mar. 11, 1817 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Selye, Lewis.....R	N. Y., July 11, 1808 N. Y.	Manufac'r.		
Shanks, John P. C.....R	Va., June 17, 1826 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Shellabarger, Sam'l.....R	Ohio, Dec. 10, 1817 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Stearns, Chas. P.....D	Pa., April 22, 1803 N. J.	Lawyer.	Mar. 17, 1878	
Smith, Worthington.....R	Pa., April 23, 1823 Vt.	Manufac'r.		
Spalding, Rufus P.....R	Pa., Mar. 3, 1798 Ohio.	Journalist.		
Starkweather, H. H.....R	Conn., April 28, 1826 Conn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 28, 1876	
Stevens, Aaron F.....R	N. H., Aug. 9, 1810 N. H.	Lawyer.		
Stevens, Thaddeus.....R	Vt., April 4, 1792 Pa.	Lawyer.	Aug. 11, 1868	
Stewart, Thos. E.....R	N. Y., Sept. 22, 1824 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Stone, Frederick.....R	N. C., Sept. 9, 1814 Tenn.	Agricult.		
Stover, John H.....R	Md., Feb. 7, 1820 Md.	Lawyer.		
Sypher, Jay H.....R	Pa., April 24, 1833 Mo.	Lawyer.		
Taber, Stephen.....D	N. Y., Mar. 7, 1821 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Taffe, John.....R	Ind., Jan. 30, 1827 Neb.	Agricult.		
Taylor, Caleb N.....R	Pa., July 27, 1813 Pa.	Agricult.		
Thomas, Francis.....R	Md., Feb. 3, 1799 Md.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1876	
Tift, Isaac.....R	Pa., Feb. 7, 1812 Ga.	Unknown.		
Trimble, John.....R	N. Y., Feb. 7, 1812 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Trimble, Lawrence S.....D	Ky., Aug. 26, 1825 Ky.	Varied.		
Trowbridge, R. E.....R	N. Y., June 18, 1821 Mich.	Agricult.		
Twitchell, Ginery.....R	Mass., Aug. 26, 1811 Mass.	R. R. Officer.		
Upton, Charles.....R	Conn., Mar. 19, 1821 Mich.	Lawyer.		
Van Aernam, H.....R	N. Y., Mar. 11, 1819 N. Y.	Physician.		
Van Aiken, Dan'l M.....D	Pa., Jan. 15, 1826 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Van Horn, Burt.....R	N. Y., Oct. 28, 1823 N. Y.	Varied.		
Van Horn, Rob't T.....R	Pa., May 9, 1824 Mo.	Unknown.		
Van Trump, Phila.....D	Ohio, Nov. 15, 1810 Ohio.	Journalist.		
Van Wyck, Chas. H.....R	N. Y., Nov. —, 1824 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Vidal, Michael.....R	France, July 3, 1820 N. Y.	Journalist.		
Ward, Hamilton.....R	N. Y., April 22, 1818 Wis.	Varied.	1882	
Washington, Cad. C.....R	Me., Sept. 23, 1816 Ill.	Varied.		
Washburn, Elisha R.....R	Vt., Mar. 28, 1832 Ind.	Varied.		
Washburn, Wm. B.....R	Mass., Jan. 31, 1820 Mass.	Varied.		
Welker, Martin.....R	Ohio, April 25, 1819 Ohio.	Varied.		
Whittemore, B. F.....R	Mass., Dec. 1, 1824 S. C.	Varied.		
Williams, Thomas.....R	Pa., Aug. 28, 1806 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Williams, Wm.....R	Pa., May 11, 1821 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Wilson, James F.....R	Ohio, Apr. 19, 1828 Iowa.	Lawyer.		
Wilson, John T.....R	Ohio, April 16, 1811 Ohio.	Varied.		
Wilson, Stephen F.....R	Pa., Sept. 4, 1821 Pa.	Varied.		
Windom, William.....R	Ohio, May 10, 1827 Minn.	Lawyer.		
Wood, Fernando.....D	Vt., June 14, 1812 N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 13, 1881	
Woodbridge, Fred. E.....R	Vt., Aug. 29, 1818 Vt.	Varied.		
Woodward, Geo. W.....D	Pa., Mar. 26, 1809 Pa.	Journalist.		
Young, Pierce M. B.....D	S. C., Dec. 1, 1838 Ga.	Soldier.	May 10, 1875	

Total Representatives, 241. Lawyers, 105. Varied, 56. Jurists, 16. Occupation Unknown, 12. Journalists, 10. Merchants, 10. Agriculturists, 8. Manufacurers, 8. Mechanics, 3. Bankers, 3. Physicians, 3. Lumbermen, 2. Hotel-keeper, 1. Railroad Officer, 1. Civil Engineer, 1. Clergymen, 1. Soldier, 1. Foreign Born, 6; including Scotland, 2; Ireland, 2; Canada, 1; France, 1.

Forty-first Congress of the United States, from 1869 to 1871.

1869—Electric cable communication opened between France and the United States; length of cable 3,857 miles; July 14.

1869—A magnificent eclipse of the sun occurred Aug. 7.

1869—"Black Friday" in Wall street, caused by the efforts of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., to create a "corner" in the gold-market, and numerous speculators were ruined, Sept. 24.

1869—A severe hurricane, in Cuba, destroyed 2,000 lives.

1869—The steamer "Stonewall," of St. Louis, was lost near Cairo, Ill., with 220 lives, Oct. 27.

1869—The National Woman-Suffrage Convention, met at Cleveland, O., and Henry Ward Beecher presided, Nov. 24.

1869—By a popular vote the people of Newfoundland refused to unite with the Dominion of Canada, in November.

Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President.

VICE-PRESIDENT—SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

Sec'y of State. { Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.
Hamilton Fish, of New York.
Sec'y of Treas. { George S. Boutwell, of Mass.
Sec'y of War. { John A. Rawlins, of Illinois.
William W. Belknap, of Iowa.
Sec'y of Navy. { Adolph E. Borie, of Pa.
George M. Robeson, of N. J.
Sec'y of Interior. { Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.
Columbus Delano, of Ohio.
Postmaster-Gen'l. { John A. J. Creswell, of Md.
Attorneys-Gen'l. { Eben. R. Hoar, of Mass.
Amos T. Ackerman, of Ga.
Speaker of House of Representatives. { James G. Blaine, of Maine.

1870—Papal Infallibility adopted by the Vatican Council, at Rome, July 18.

1870—The French-German War—Napoleon III. declares war on Prussia, July 19.

1870—Siege of Paris, France, Aug. 7.

1870—Battle of Metz—the Germans defeat Bazaine, Aug. 31.

1870—Battle of the Sedan—French defeated by the Germans, Sept. 1.

1870—Napoleon III. prisoner of war, Sept. 2.

1871—German Empire restored, and William, King of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor, Jan. 18.

1871—The Germans enter Paris, Mar. 1.

1871—Treaty of Washington, for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims question, May 8.

1871—Communist outrages in Paris, May 24.

1871—Thiers proclaimed President of the Republic of France, Aug. 31.

D, Indicates Democrat; R, Republican; W, Whig.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Joseph C. R	N. H.	July 15, 1825	N. C.	Varied	1881
Ames, Adelbert. R	Me.	Oct. 31, 1835	Miss.	Soldier	Sept. 2, 1864
Anthony, Henry B. R	R. I.	April 1, 1813	R. I.	Journalist	1875
Bayard, Thomas F. R	N. Y.	June 29, 1824	Del.	Lawyer	1875
Blair, Francis P. R	Ky.	Feb. 19, 1821	Mo.	Lawyer	1875
Boreman, Arthur I. R	Pa.	July 24, 1823	W. Va.	Lawyer	1875
Brownlow, Wm. G. R	Va.	Aug. 29, 1805	Tenn.	Varied	April 29, 1877
Buckingham, Wm. A. R	Conn.	May 28, 1804	Conn.	Varied	Feb. 5, 1875
Cameron, Simon. R	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied	1881
Carpenter, Matt. H. R	Vt.	Dec. 22, 1824	Wis.	Lawyer	June 14, 1883
Cassery, Eugene D. R	Ire'd.	1825	Cal.	Varied	1883
Cattell, Alexander G. R	N. J.	Feb. 12, 1816	N. J.	Varied	1883
Chandler, Zachariah. R	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant	Nov. 1, 1879
Cole, Cornelius. R	N. Y.	Sept. 17, 1822	Cal.	Lawyer	1883
Conkling, Roscoe. R	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer	1883
Corbett, Henry W. R	Mass.	Feb. 18, 1827	N. Y.	Merchant	1883
Cragin, Aaron H. R	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1821	N. H.	Lawyer	1883
Davis, Garrett. R	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer	Sept. 22, 1872
Drake, Charles D. R	Ohio.	April 11, 1811	Mo.	Lawyer	1883
Edmunds, Geo. F. R	Vt.	Feb. 12, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer	1883
Fenton, Reuben E. R	N. Y.	July 1, 1819	N. Y.	Varied	1883
Ferry, Orris S. R	Conn.	Aug. 15, 1823	Conn.	Lawyer	Nov. 21, 1879
Fessenden, Wm. P. R	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1806	Me.	Lawyer	1883
Flanagan, J. W. R	Va.	Sept. 5, 1805	Texas	Varied	1883
Fowler, Joseph S. R	Ohio.	Aug. 31, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer	1883
Gilbert, Abijah. R	N. Y.	June 16, 1806	Pa.	Merchant	1883
Grimes, James W. R	N. H.	Oct. 20, 1816	Iowa.	Lawyer	Feb. 7, 1872
Hamilton, Morgan C. R	Ala.	Feb. 25, 1809	Texas	Merchant	1883
Hamilton, Wm. T. R	Md.	Sept. 8, 1820	Md.	Lawyer	1883
Hamlin, Hannibal. R	Me.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer	1883
Harlan, James. R	Ill.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer	1883
Harris, John S. R	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1825	Lou.	Varied	1883
Hill, Joshua. R	S. C.	Jan. 10, 1826	Ky.	Lawyer	1883
Howard, James. R	Vt.	July 10, 1805	Mich.	Lawyer	1883
Howe, Timothy O. R	Me.	Feb. 24, 1816	Wis.	Lawyer	Mar. 25, 1883
Howell, James B. R	N. J.	July 4, 1816	Iowa.	Varied	1883
Johnson, John W. R	Ill.	Sept. 9, 1818	Va.	Lawyer	1883
Kellogg, William P. R	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1800	Lou.	Lawyer	1883
Lewis, John F. R	Ky.	Mar. 1, 1818	Va.	Agri'cult.	1883
McCreery, Thos. C. R	Va.	1817	Ark.	Varied	1883
McDonald, Alex. R	Pa.	April 10, 1826	Ark.	Unknown	1883
Miller, H. V. M. R	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied	1883
Morrill, Justin S. R	Me.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer	Jan. 10, 1883
Morton, Oliver P. R	Ind.	Aug. 4, 1823	Ind.	Varied	Nov. 1, 1877
Norton, Daniel S. R	Ohio.	April 12, 1829	Minn.	Lawyer	July 14, 1870
Nye, James W. R	N. Y.	June 10, 1815	Nev.	Lawyer	Dec. 25, 1876
Osborne, Thomas W. R	N. J.	Mar. 9, 1836	Fla.	Lawyer	1883
Patterson, Jamn W. R	N. H.	July 2, 1823	N. H.	Unknown	1883
Pomeroy, Samuel C. R	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1816	Kan.	Unknown	1883
Pool, John. R	N. C.	June 16, 1826	N. C.	Lawyer	1883
Pratt, Daniel D. R	Me.	Oct. 26, 1813	Ind.	Lawyer	June 17, 1877
Ramsey, Alexander. R	Pa.	Sept. 8, 1815	Minn.	Unknown	1883
Revels, Hiram E. R	N. C.	Sept. 1, 1822	Miss.	Clergy'm'n	1883
Rice, Benjamin F. R	N. Y.	May 28, 1828	Ga.	Lawyer	1883
Robertson, Thos. J. R	N. C.	Aug. 9, 1823	S. C.	Agri'cult.	1883
Ross, Edmund. R	Ohio.	Dec. 7, 1826	Kan.	Journalist	1883
Saulsbury, Willard. R	Del.	June 2, 1820	Del.	Lawyer	1883
Sawyer, Fred'k A. R	Mass.	Dec. 12, 1823	S. C.	Educator	1883
Schurz, Carl. R	Ger'y	Mar. 2, 1839	Mo.	Journalist	1883
Scott, John. R	Ohio.	July 14, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer	1883
Sherman, John. R	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer	1883
Spencer, George E. R	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1817	Neb.	Varied	1883
Sprague, William. R	R. I.	Sept. 10, 1820	R. I.	Manufac'r	1883
Stearns, Ozoza P. R	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	Nev.	Varied	1883
Stewart, William M. R	N. J.	Aug. 2, 1826	Cal.	Lawyer	1883
Stockton, John P. R	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer	Mar. 11, 1874
Sumner, Charles. R	Mass.	Jan. 24, 1820	Neb.	Lawyer	1883
Thayer, John M. R	Va.	Nov. 13, 1826	Ohio.	Lawyer	1883
Thurman, Allen G. R	Conn.	Oct. 1, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer	1883
Tipton, Thomas W. R	Md.	Nov. 19, 1801	Md.	Lawyer	1883
Trumbull, Lyman. R	Ohio.	Sept. 4, 1826	Ala.	Unknown	1883
Vickers, George. R	Va.	Oct. 18, 1811	W. Va.	Lawyer	1883
Warner, Willard. R	Ohio.	Sept. 4, 1826	Ala.	Unknown	1883
Willey Waiteman T. R.	Va.	Oct. 18, 1811	W. Va.	Lawyer	1883

SENATORS.

Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	
Williams, George H. R	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1823	Ore.	Jurist....	
Wilson, Henry..... R	Mass.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic	Nov. 22, 1875
Windom, William..... R	Ohio.	May 10, 1837	Minn.	Lawyer....	
Yates, Richard R	Ky.	Jan. 18, 1818	Ill.	Lawyer....	Nov. 27, 1873

Total Senators, 70. Lawyers, 38. Varied, 15. Occupation Unknown, 6. Jurists, 5. Merchants, 4. Journalists, 3. Agriculturists, 3. Soldier, 1. Clergyman, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Educator, 1. Mechanic, 1. Foreign Born, 2: Including Ireland, 1; Germany, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, George M. D	Ky.	Dec. 20, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer	1883
Allison, William B. R	Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer	1883
Amblin, Jacob A. R	Pa.	Feb. 18, 1829	Pa.	Jurist	May 8, 1873
Ames, Oakes. R	Mass.	Jan. 10, 1804	Mass.	Manufac'r	1883
Archer, Stevenson. D	Md.	Feb. 28, 1827	Md.	Lawyer	1883
Armstrong, Wm. H. R	Pa.	Sept. 7, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer	1883
Arnell, Samuel M. R	Tenn.	May 3, 1833	Tenn.	Unknown	1883
Asper, Joel F. R	Pa.	April 20, 1822	Mo.	Varied	1883
Atwood, David. R	N. H.	Dec. 15, 1815	Wis.	Journalist	1883
Axtell, Samuel B. D	Ohio.	Oct. 14, 1819	Cal.	Lawyer	1883
Ayer, Richard S. R	Me.	Oct. 9, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer	1883
Bailey, Alex. H. R	N. Y.	Aug. 14, 1817	N. Y.	Lawyer	April 20, 1874
Banks, Nathaniel P. R	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied	1883
Barnum, William H. D	Conn.	Sept. 17, 1818	Conn.	Manufac'r	1883
Barry, Henry W. R	N. Y.	1818	Miss.	Varied	June 7, 1875
Beaman, Fernando. R	Vt.	June 28, 1814	Mich.	Lawyer	1883
Beatty, John. R	Ohio.	Dec. 16, 1828	Ohio.	Banker	1883
Beck, James. R	Scott.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer	1883
Benjamin, John F. D	N. Y.	Jan. 23, 1817	Mo.	Lawyer	Mar. 8, 1877
Bennett, David S. R	Vt.	Aug. 14, 1819	N. H.	Unknown	1883
Benton, Jacob. R	Vt.	Aug. 14, 1819	N. H.	Varied	1883
Bethune, Marion. R	Del.	Oct. 1, 1821	Del.	Unknown	1883
Biggs, Benjamin T. D	Del.	Oct. 1, 1821	Del.	Varied	1883
Bingham, John A. R	Pa.	1812	Ohio.	Jurist	1883
Blair, John T. R	N. J.	Aug. 16, 1829	N. J.	Lawyer	1883
Blaine, James G. R	Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist	1883
Blair, Austin. R	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1818	Mich.	Lawyer	1883
Boles, Thomas. R	Ark.	July 16, 1837	Ark.	Jurist	1883
Booker, George W. R	Va.	Dec. 5, 1821	Va.	Lawyer	1883
Boutwell, George S. R	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1818	Mass.	Varied	1883
Bowen, Christopher. R	R. I.	Jan. 5, 1832	S. C.	Lawyer	1883
Body, Sempromis H. R	Tenn.	May 28, 1828	Mo.	Jurist	1883
Bradford, Allen A. R	Me.	Jan. 23, 1815	Col.	Jurist	1883
Brooks, George M. R	Mass.	July 26, 1824	Mass.	Lawyer	1883
Brooks, James. D	Me.	Nov. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist	April 30, 1873
Buck, Alfred E. R	Me.	Feb. 7, 1832	Ala.	Educator	1883
Buckley, Charles W. R	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1835	Ala.	Unknown	1883
Buntinton, James. R	Mass.	Mar. 16, 1817	Mass.	Varied	Mar. 7, 1875
Burchard, Horatio C. R	N. Y.	Sept. 22, 1825	Ill.	Varied	1883
Burns, Samuel S. R	Pa.	Feb. 21, 1836	Mo.	Lawyer	1883
Burr, Albert G. D	Ill.	1825	Ill.	Lawyer	1883
Butler, Benjamin F. R	N. H.	Nov. 5, 1818	Mass.	Lawyer	1883
Butler, Roderick C. R	Va.	April 8, 1827	Tenn.	Jurist	1883
Cake, Henry L. R	Pa.	Oct. 6, 1827	Pa.	Varied	1883
Calkin, Hervey C. D	N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1838	N. Y.	Merchant	1883
Cavanaugh, Jas. M. D	Mass.	July 4, 1823	M. Y.	Varied	1883
Chase, John. R	Pa.	June 29, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer	1883
Chaves, J. Francisco. R	N. M.	June 27, 1833	N. M.	Varied	1883
Churchill, John C. R	N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1821	N. Y.	Lawyer	1883
Clarke, Sidney. R	Mass.	Oct. 16, 1831	Kan.	Journalist	1883
Clark, William T. R	Conn.	June 29, 1834	Texas	Lawyer	1883
Cleveland, Orestes. D	N. Y.	Mar. 2, 1829	N. J.	Varied	1883
Cobb, Amasa. R	Ill.	Sept. 27, 1823	Mo.	Lawyer	1883
Cobb, Clinton L. R	C. G.	Aug. 25, 1842	N. C.	Lawyer	1883
Coburn, John. R	Ind.	Oct. 27, 1825	Ind.	Jurist	1883
Conger, Omar D. R	N. Y.	1817	Mich.	Varied	1883
Conner, John C. D	Ind.	Oct. 27, 1842	Texas	Soldier	1883
Cook, Burton C. R	N. Y.	May 11, 1819	Ill.	Lawyer	1883
Corker, Stephen C. R	Pa.	1817	Ga.	Unknown	1883
Covode, John. R	Pa.	Mar. 17, 1808	Pa.	Varied	1883

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cowles, George W.	N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied	
Cox, Samuel S.	Ohio	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied	
Crebs, John M.	Ind.	April 9, 1830	Ill.	Lawyer	
Cullom, Shelby M.	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1829	Ill.	Lawyer	
Darvall, Chester B.	Pa.	June 24, 1842	Lou.	Physician	
Davis, Noah.	N. H.	Sept. 10, 1818	N. Y.	Jurist	
Dawes, Henry L.	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied	
Degener, Edward.	Gery	Oct. 20, 1809	Texas	Varied	
Deweese, John T.	Ark.	June 4, 1835	N. C.	Lawyer	
Dickinson, Edw'd F.	Ohio	Jan. 21, 1829	Ohio	Jurist	
Dickey, Oliver J.	Pa.	April 6, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer	April 21, 1876
Dixon, Joseph.	R. I.	May 1, 1812	N. C.	Unknown	
Dixon, Nathan F.	R. I.	May 1, 1812	R. I.	Lawyer	Feb. 3, 1881
Dockery, Oliver H.	N. C.	Aug. 12, 1830	N. C.	Agricult.	
Donley, Joseph B.	Pa.	Oct. 10, 1838	Pa.	Educator	
Dox, Peter M.	N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1813	Ala.	Varied	
Duke, Richard T. W.	Va.	June 6, 1822	Va.	Lawyer	
Duval, Isaac H.	Va.	Sept. 1, 1824	Va.	Unknown	
Dyer, David P.	Va.	Feb. 12, 1838	Mo.	Lawyer	
Ela, Jacob H.	N. H.	July 18, 1820	N. H.	Varied	
Eldridge, Charles A.	N. Y.	Feb. 27, 1811	Wis.	Lawyer	
Farnsworth, John F.	Can.	Mar. 27, 1821	Ohio	Lawyer	
Ferriss, Orange.	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1814	N. Y.	Varied	
Ferry, Thomas W.	Mich.	June 1, 1827	Mich.	Merchant	
Finkelnburg, Gust. A. R.	Prus.	April 6, 1837	Mo.	Lawyer	
Fisher, John.	N. H.	Mar. 13, 1806	N. Y.	Varied	
Fitch, Thomas.	N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1838	Nev.	Journalist	
Fox, John.	N. Y.	June 30, 1835	N. Y.	Mechanic	
Garfield, James A.	Ohio	Nov. 19, 1821	Ohio	Varied	Sept. 19, 1881
Garfield, Seleucius.	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1822	W. T.	Lawyer	
Getz, J. Lawrence.	Pa.	Sept. 14, 1821	Pa.	Varied	
Gibson, James K.	Va.	Feb. 18, 1821	Va.	Varied	
Gilliland, Calvin W.	Pa.	Feb. 20, 1832	Pa.	Lawyer	
Golladay, J. S.	N. Y.	July 4, 1831	N. Y.	Unknown	
Greene, George.	N. Y.	July 4, 1831	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Griswold, John A.	N. J.	Jan. 4, 1838	N. J.	Lawyer	
Haight, Charles.	N. J.	Jan. 4, 1838	N. J.	Lawyer	
Haldeman, Rich'd J.	Pa.	May 19, 1831	Pa.	Journalist	
Hale, Eugene.	Me.	June 9, 1836	Me.	Lawyer	
Hambleton, Samuel.	Md.	April 28, 1817	Md.	Varied	
Hamilton, Patrick.	Md.	April 28, 1817	Md.	Varied	
Hamilton, Chas. M.	Pa.	Nov. 1, 1840	Fla.	Lawyer	
Harris, George E.	N. C.	Jan. 6, 1827	Miss.	Lawyer	
Hawkins, Isaac R.	Tenn.	May 16, 1818	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Hawley, John B.	Conn.	Feb. 9, 1831	Ill.	Lawyer	
Hay, John B.	Ill.	Jan. 8, 1834	Ill.	Lawyer	
Hays, Charles.	Ala.	Feb. 2, 1834	Ala.	Agricult.	
Heaton, David.	Mar.	Oct. 10, 1823	N. C.	Lawyer	June 25, 1870
Heflin, Robert S.	Pa.	April 15, 1815	Ala.	Lawyer	
Hill, John.	N. Y.	April 10, 1821	N. Y.	Merchant	
Hoag, Truman H.	N. Y.	April 9, 1816	Ohio	Forward'r	Feb. 5, 1870
Hoar, George F.	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer	
Hoge, Solomon L.	Ohio		S. C.	Jurist	
Holman, William S.	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Jurist	
Holmes, Charles H.	Mass.	Feb. 8, 1808	N. Y.	Unknown	Feb. 14, 1875
Hooper, Samuel.	Mass.	Dec. 3, 1813	Mass.	Merchant	
Hooper, William H.	N. Y.	April 22, 1829	Wis.	Varied	Jan. 1, 1870
Hopkins, Benjamin F. R.	N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1815	N. Y.	Lawyer	Oct. 5, 1873
Hotchkiss, Giles W.	N. Y.	Dec. 12, 1831	Ill.	Lawyer	May 31, 1879
Ingersoll, Ebon C.	R. I.	Nov. 2, 1818	R. I.	Lawyer	Nov. 4, 1875
Jenckes, Thomas A.	S. C.	May 16, 1829	Cal.	Lawyer	
Johnson, James A.	N. C.	July 21, 1832	N. C.	Varied	
Jones, Alexander H.	N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1819	Ky.	Lawyer	
Jones, Thomas L.	N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1815	Ill.	Lawyer	
Judd, Norman B.	Ind.	May 5, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer	
Julian, George W.	Pa.	April 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied	
Kelley, William D.	Mass.	April 5, 1822	Conn.	Lawyer	
Kellogg, Stephen W.	N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1812	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Kerry, William H.	Pa.	Mar. 15, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer	Aug. 19, 1876
Kerr, Michael.	N. Y.	Dec. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Ketcham, John H.	N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1797	N. Y.	Merchant	
Knapp, Charles.	Ky.	Aug. 29, 1830	Ky.	Lawyer	
Knott, J. Proctor.	Mass.	Oct. 24, 1823	N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Laffin, Addison H.	N. C.	Aug. 18, 1810	N. C.	Varied	
Lash, Israel G.	Ohio	June 26, 1819	Ohio	Jurist	
Lawrence, William.	Ky.	Oct. 29, 1824	Ky.	Lawyer	
Lewis, Joseph H.	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer	
Logan, John A.	Ohio	July 11, 1827	Iowa	Jurist	
Long, Jefferson F.	Me.	Feb. 18, 1825	Me.	Merchant	
Loughridge, Wm.	N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1814	N. Y.	Varied	
Lyach, John.	Mo.	Aug. 1, 1824	Mo.	Physician	
McCarthy, Dennis.	N. Y.	Aug. 29, 1832	Ar. T.	Varied	
McCormick, James R.	Ind.	Sept. 14, 1813	Va.	Lawyer	
McCormick, Rich'd C.	Ill.	Oct. 2, 1837	Miss.	Lawyer	
McCraty, George W.	Va.	Oct. 7, 1810	Va.	Merchant	
McKee, George C.	Ill.	Oct. 5, 1835	Ill.	Lawyer	
McKenzie, Lewis.	N. C.	July 3, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer	
McNeely, Thompson.	Ill.	Mar. 18, 1821	Ill.	Jurist	
Manning, John.	Ill.	Mar. 18, 1825	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Marshall, Samuel S.	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1814	Tenn.	Lawyer	May 3, 1882
Mayham, Stephen L.	Pa.	Aug. 12, 1818	Pa.	Jurist	
Maynard, Horace.	Eng'd	Dec. 8, 1827	Va.	Varied	
Mercur, Ulysses.	Ind.	Sept. 23, 1832	Pa.	Unknown	
Mines, William.	Ind.	Sept. 23, 1832	Pa.	Unknown	
Moffet, John.	Mass.	June 19, 1812	Ohio	Banker	
Moore, Eliakim H.	Ill.	April 22, 1817	Ill.	Educator	
Moore, Jesse H.	Pa.	Dec. 25, 1810	Pa.	Varied	April 26, 1878
Moore, William.	Pa.	July 11, 1816	Me.	Clergym'n	
Morley, Frank.	Ind.	Feb. 12, 1831	N. Y.	Varied	May 1, 1878
Morgan, George W.	Md.	May 12, 1821	Ohio	Varied	
Morris, Joseph L.	Tenn.	April 17, 1831	Miss.	Agricult.	
Morrill, Daniel J.	Me.	Aug. 8, 1821	Pa.	Manufac'r	
Morrill, Samuel P.	Me.	Feb. 11, 1816	Me.	Clergym'n	
Morrissey, John.	Ire'd.	Feb. 12, 1831	N. Y.	Varied	May 1, 1878
Munroe, William.	Md.	May 12, 1821	Ohio	Varied	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Myers, Leonard.	Pa.	Nov. 13, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer	
Nugley, James S.	Pa.	Dec. 22, 1826	N. Y.	Soldier	
Newsham, Joseph P.	Ill.	1839	Lou.	Varied	
Niblack, William E.	Ind.	May 10, 1822	Ind.	Jurist	
Nickols, Stephen F.	Va.	Aug. 16, 1825	W. T.	Merchant	
Neill, Charles.	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer	
Orth, Godlove S.	R.	April 22, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer	1882
Packard, Jasper.	Ohio	Feb. 1, 1832	Ind.	Varied	
Packer, John B.	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer	
Paine, Halbert E.	Ohio	Feb. 4, 1826	Wis.	Lawyer	
Paine, William W.	Ind.	Oct. 11, 1827	Iowa	Unknown	
Palmer, Frank W.	Conn.	Sept. 16, 1808	Ohio	Physician	
Peck, Erasmus D.	N. Y.	June 19, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer	
Perce, Legrand W.	Me.	Oct. 9, 1822	Me.	Lawyer	
Peters, John A.	Conn.		Pa.	Lawyer	
Phelps, Darwin.	Can.	July 13, 1837	Va.	Physician	
Platt, James H.	Vt.	Nov. 1, 1815	Vt.	Jurist	
Poland, Luke P.	Conn.	Sept. 3, 1823	Iowa	Lawyer	
Pomeroy, Charles.	N. Y.		Va.	Lawyer	
Porter, Charles.	N. Y.		Va.	Lawyer	
Potter, Clarkson N.	Pa.	Mar. 16, 1834	Tenn.	Varied	
Prosser, William F.	S. C.	June 21, 1832	S. C.	Mechanic	
Railey, Joseph H.	Pa.	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa.	Merchant	
Randall, Samuel J.	Pa.	Nov. 1, 1826	Pa.	Physician	
Reading, John R.	N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1832	N. Y.	Varied	
Reeves, Henry A.	Ky.		Ky.	Unknown	
Rice, John M.	Va.	Feb. 14, 1821	Ark.	Merchant	Oct. 17, 1869
Rogers, Anthony A. C. R.	Tenn.	Mar. 26, 1841	Ark.	Varied	
Roots, Logan H.	Ill.	May 26, 1826	N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Sanford, Stephen.	N. Y.	May 26, 1826	N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Sargent, Aaron A.	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1827	Cal.	Varied	
Sawyer, Philetus.	Vt.	Sept. 22, 1816	Wis.	Lumberman	
Schenck, Robert C.	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1808	Ohio	Lawyer	
Shank, Peter.	N. Y.	Mar. 17, 1826	N. Y.	Varied	
Scotfield, Glenn W.	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1817	Pa.	Jurist	
Shafer, Jacob K.	Va.	Dec. 26, 1823	Ida. T.	Jurist	
Shanks, John P. C.	Va.	June 17, 1826	Ind.	Lawyer	
Sheldon, Lionel A.	N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1831	Lou.	Lawyer	
Sheldon, Porter.	N. Y.	Sept. 29, 1831	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Shober, William C.	Ala.	Aug. 17, 1835	Ala.	Agricult.	
Shober, Francis E.	N. Y.	Mar. 12, 1823	N. C.	Lawyer	
Slocum, Henry W.	N. Y.	Sept. 22, 1829	N. Y.	Varied	
Smith, John A.	Ohio	Sept. 23, 1814	Ohio	Lawyer	
Smith, Joseph S.	Pa.	June 20, 1825	Ore.	Lawyer	
Smith, William J.	Eng'd	Sept. 24, 1823	Tenn.	Varied	
Smith, Worthington.	Vt.	April 23, 1823	Vt.	Manufac'r	
Smyth, William.	Ire'd.	Jan. 3, 1824	Iowa	Lawyer	
Spink, Peter.	N. Y.	Mar. 20, 1831	Dak.	Varied	
Starkweather, H. H.	Conn.	April 29, 1826	Conn.	Lawyer	Jan. 28, 1876
Stevens, Aaron F.	N. H.	Aug. 9, 1810	N. H.	Lawyer	
Stevenson, Job. E.	Ohio	Feb. 10, 1831	Ohio	Lawyer	
Stiles, John D.	Pa.	Jan. 15, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer	
Stokes, William B.	N. C.	Sept. 9, 1814	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Stone, Frederick.	Md.	Feb. 7, 1820	Md.	Lawyer	
Stratton, Wm. L.	N. Y.	Mar. 20, 1827	Mich.	Lawyer	
Strader, Peter.	N. Y.	June 8, 1818	Ohio	Varied	
Strickland, Ran'ph.	N. Y.	Feb. 1823	Mich.	Varied	
Strong, Julius L.	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1828	Conn.	Lawyer	Sept. 7, 1872
Swann, Thomas.	Va.		1806 Md.	Varied	July 24, 1883
Sweeney, William N.	Ky.	May 5, 1832	Ky.	Lawyer	
Sypher, J. Hale.	Pa.	July 22, 1837	Lou.	Lawyer	
Tanner, John.	Ind.	Jan. 30, 1827	Neb.	Lawyer	
Tanner, Adolph.	N. Y.	May 22, 1833	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Taylor, Caleb N.	Pa.	July 27, 1813	Pa.	Agricult.	
Tillman, Lewis.	Tenn.	Aug. 18, 1816	Tenn.	Varied	
Townsend, Wash'ton.	Pa.		1813 Pa.	Varied	
Trimble, Lawrence S.	Ky.	Aug. 26, 1825	Ky.	Jurist	
Twichell, Ginery.	Mass.	Aug. 26, 1811	Mass.	Varied	
Tyner, James N.	Ind.	Jan. 17, 1826	Ind.	Lawyer	
Upson, William H.	Ohio	Jan. 11, 1823	Ohio	Lawyer	
Van Aiken, Dan'l M.	Pa.	Jan. 15, 1826	Pa.	Lawyer	
Van Horn, Robert T.	Pa.	May 19, 1824	Mo.	Unknown	
Van Trump, Phila.	Ohio	Nov. 15, 1810	Ohio	Journalist	
Van Wyck, Chas. H.	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Voorhees, Daniel W.	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer	
Wallace, Alex. S.	S. C.	Dec. 30, 1810	S. C.	Agricult.	
Ward, Hamilton.	N. Y.	July 3, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Washburne, Chas.	Pa.	Apr. 22, 1827	Wis.	Varied	1882
Washburne, Eliza B.	Me.	Sept. 23, 1816	Ill.	Varied	
Washburn, Wm. B.	Mass.	Jan. 31, 1820	Mass.	Varied	
Welker, Martin.	Ohio	April 25, 1819	Ohio	Lawyer	
Wells, Erastus.	N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1823	Mo.	Varied	
Wheeler, William A.	N. Y.	June 30, 1819	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Whiteley, Richard H.	Ire'd.	Dec. 22, 1830	Ga.	Varied	
Whitely, Geo. W.	Tenn.	Aug. 26, 1824	Texas	Lawyer	
Whittemore, B. F.	Va.	June 15, 1824	S. C.	Varied	
Wilkinson, Morton S.	N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1819	Minn.	Varied	
Willard, Charles W.	Vt.	June 18, 1827	Vt.	Varied	
Williams, William.	Pa.	May 11, 1821	Ind.	Lawyer	
Wilson, Eugene M.	Va.	Dec. 25, 1833	Minn.	Lawyer	
Wilson, John T.	Ohio	April 16, 1811	Ohio	Merchant	
Winans, James J.	Ky.	June 7, 1818	Ohio	Jurist	
Winchester, Bayd.	Lou.	Sept. 23, 1836	Ky.	Lawyer	
Witcher, John S.	Va.	July 15, 1839	W. Va.	Varied	
Wood, Fernando.	Pa.	June 14, 1812	N. Y.	Merchant	Feb. 13, 1881
Woodward, Geo. W.	Pa.	Mar. 26, 1809	Pa.	Jurist	May 10, 1875
Young, Pierce M. B.	S. C.		1838 Ga.	Soldier	

Total Representatives, 265. Lawyers, 112. Varied, 63. Jurists, 22. Outposts, 2. Unknown, 13. Merchants, 12. Agriculturists, 9. Journalists, 9. Manufacturers, 6. Physicians, 5. Educators, 3. Soldiers, 3. Bankers, 2. Mechanics, 2. Clergymen, 1. Druggist, 1. Lumberman, 1. Foreign Born, 12. Including Ireland, 4; England, 3; Canada, 2; Scotland, 1; Germany, 1; Prussia, 1.

Forty-second Congress of the United States, from 1871 to 1873.

- 1871—Orange-Catholic riot in New York City, in which five soldiers and about 100 rioters were killed, July 12.
- 1871—Explosion of a powder magazine in the Government Arsenal at Washington caused great loss of property, July 22.
- 1871—United States Express wagon robbed of \$90,000 in the streets of St. Louis, Mo., July 25.
- 1871—Great fire at Bloomington, Ill.; loss, \$300,000, Sept. 9.
- 1871—Arrest of Mormon dignitaries in Utah, for polygamy, Oct. 2, 3.
- 1871—Great fires in Chicago, desolating the city; losses about \$200,000,000, Oct. 7, 8, and 9.
- 1871—Great forest fires in Wisconsin, Michigan and other States, Oct. 5-10.
- 1872—James Fisk, Jr., killed by Edward S. Stokes, in New York City, Jan. 6.
- 1872—Dr. Jayne's Building, in Philadelphia, Pa., burned; loss, \$478,000, May 19.

Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President.
VICE-PRESIDENT—SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

Sec'y of State..... { Hamilton Fish, of N. Y.
Sec'y of Treas..... { Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.
Sec'y of War..... { Wm. W. Belknap, of Iowa.
Sec'y of Navy..... { Geo. M. Robeson, of N. J.
Sec'y of Interior.... { Columbus Delano, of Ohio.
Postmaster-Gen'l.... { John A. J. Creswell, of Md.
Attorneys-Gen'l.... { Amos T. Akerman, of Ga.
 { Geo. H. Williams, of Ore.
Speaker of House of Representatives... { James G. Blaine, of Me.

- 1872—The Geneva (Switzerland) Tribunal of Arbitration on the "Alabama" claims, proclaims an award to the United States of \$16,250,000, Sept. 14.
- 1872—The Saratoga County Bank, at Waterford, N. Y., robbed of \$500,000 in money and bonds, Oct. 14.
- 1872—Great fire at Boston, Mass.; 200 acres were burned over, Nov. 9, 10.
- 1873—Edward S. Stokes convicted of the murder of James Fisk, Jr., and sentenced to be hanged, Jan. 6. He was, however, tried twice more for this crime, and at last was imprisoned.
- 1873—Amadeus, King of Spain, abdicates his throne, Feb. 11.
- 1873—"Salary Grab" bill (for back pay of Congressmen) passed Congress, Mar. 3.
- 1873—Massacre of General Canby by Modocs, in California, April 11.
- 1873—Surrender of Captain Jack and other murderous Modocs to the U. S. Government, June 1. They were executed on the 3d of October following.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alcorn, Jas. L.....R	Ill.	Nov. —, 1816	Miss.	Lawyer...	.....
Ames, Adelbert.....—	Me.	Oct. 31, 1835	Miss.	Soldier.....	.....
Anthony, Henry B.....R	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist	Sept. 2, 1884
Bayard, Thos. F.....D	Del.	Oct. 29, 1828	Del.	Lawyer.....	.....
Blair, Francis P.....R	Ky.	Feb. 19, 1821	Mo.	Varied.....	July 8, 1875
Boreman, Zachariah.....R	Ra.	Aug. 24, 1823	W. Va.	Varied.....	April 23, 1877
Brownlow, Wm. G.....R	Va.	Aug. 29, 1803	Tenn.	Varied.....	.....
Buckingham, Wm. A. R.	Conn.	May 28, 1804	Conn.	Varied.....	Feb. 5, 1875
Caldwell, Alex.....R	Pa.	Mar. 1, 1830	Kan.	Varied.....	.....
Cameron, Simon.....R	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied.....	.....
Carpenter, Matt. H.....R	Vt.	Dec. 22, 1824	Wis.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 24, 1881
Cassidy, Eugene.....D	Ire'd.	.....	.....	Varied.....	June 14, 1883
Chandler, Zachariah.....R	N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant.....	Nov. 1, 1879
Clayton, Powell.....R	Pa.	Aug. 7, 1805	Ark.	Varied.....	.....
Cole, Cornelius.....R	N. Y.	Sept. 17, 1822	Cal.	Lawyer.....	.....
Conkling, Roscoe.....R	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1839	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Cooper, Henry.....D	Tenn.	Aug. 22, 1827	Tenn.	Jurist.....	.....
Corbett, Henry W.....R	Mass.	Feb. 18, 1827	Ore.	Merchant.....	.....
Cragin, Aaron H.....R	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1821	N. H.	Lawyer.....	.....
Davis, Garrett.....R	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1801	Ky.	Lawyer.....	Sept. 22, 1872
Davis, Henry G.....R	N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1823	W. Va.	Varied.....	.....
Edmunds, Geo. F.....R	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.....	.....
Fenton, Reuben E.....—	N. Y.	July 1, 1819	N. Y.	Varied.....	.....
Ferry, Orris S.....R	Conn.	Aug. 15, 1823	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Nov. 21, 1875
Ferry, Thos. W.....R	Mich.	June 1, 1827	Mich.	Merchant.....	.....
Flanagan, Jas. W.....R	Va.	Sept. 5, 1805	Texas	Varied.....	.....
Frelinghuysen, F. T. R.	N. J.	Aug. 4, 1817	N. J.	Lawyer.....	.....
Gilbert, Abiel.....R	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1812	Kan.	Merchant.....	.....
Goldthwaite, Geo.....D	Mass.	Dec. 10, 1809	Ala.	Jurist.....	.....
Hamilton, Morgan C. R.	Ala.	Feb. 25, 1809	Texas	Merchant.....	.....
Hamilton, Wm. T.....D	Me.	Sept. 8, 1820	Me.	Lawyer.....	.....
Hamlin, Hannibal.....R	Me.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer.....	.....
Harlan, James.....R	Ill.	Aug. 26, 1820	Iowa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Hill, Joshua.....R	S. C.	Jan. 10, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Hitchcock, Eben. W. R.	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1812	Kan.	Lawyer.....	.....
Howe, Timothy O.....R	Me.	Feb. 24, 1816	Wis.	Jurist.....	Mar. 25, 1883
Johnston, John W.....—	Ill.	Sept. 9, 1818	Va.	Jurist.....	.....
Kellogg, William P. R.	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1830	Lou.	Jurist.....	.....
Kelly, James K.....D	Va.	Feb. 16, 1819	Ore.	Lawyer.....	.....
Lewis, John F.....R	Va.	Mar. 1, 1818	Va.	Agricult. st.	.....
Logan, John A.....R	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer.....	.....
Machen, Willis B.....D	Ky.	April 10, 1810	Ky.	Agricult. st.	.....
Morrill, Justin S.....R	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.....	.....
Morrill, Lot M.....R	Me.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 10, 1883
Morton, Oliver P.....R	Ind.	Aug. 4, 1823	Ind.	Varied.....	Nov. 1, 1877
Norwood, Thos. M.....D	Ga.	April 26, 1830	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Nye, James W.....R	N. Y.	June 10, 1815	Nev.	Lawyer.....	Dec. 25, 1876
Osborn, Thos. W.....R	N. J.	Mar. 9, 1836	Fla.	Lawyer.....	.....
Patterson, Jas. W.....R	N. H.	July 2, 1823	N. H.	Unknown.....	.....
Pomeroy, Sam'l C. R.	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1816	Kan.	Unknown.....	.....
Pool, John.....R	N. C.	June 16, 1826	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Pratt, Daniel D.....R	Me.	Oct. 26, 1813	Ind.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1877
Ramsey, Alex.....R	Pa.	Sept. 8, 1815	Minn.	Unknown.....	.....
Ransom, Matt. W.....D	N. C.	.....	N. C.	Varied.....	.....
Rice, Benjamin F.....R	N. Y.	May 28, 1828	Ark.	Lawyer.....	.....
Robertson, Thos. J. R.	S. C.	Aug. 3, 1823	S. C.	Agricult. st.	.....
Saulsbury, Edw.....D	N. Y.	Aug. 29, 1812	N. J.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sawyer, Fred'k A. R.	Mass.	Dec. 12, 1822	S. C.	Educator.....	.....
Schurz, Carl.....R	Ger'y	Mar. 2, 1829	Mo.	Journalist	.....
Scott, John.....R	Pa.	July 14, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sherman, John.....R	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Spencer, Geo. E.....R	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1836	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sprague, William.....R	R. I.	Sept. 12, 1830	R. I.	Manufact'g	.....
Stevenson, John W. D.	Va.	May 4, 1827	N. J.	Varied.....	.....
Stewart, Wm. M.....R	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	N. J.	Varied.....	.....
Stockton, John P.....D	N. J.	Aug. 2, 1826	N. J.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 11, 1874
Sumner, Charles.....R	Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.....	.....
Thurman, Allen G. D.	Va.	Nov. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Jurist.....	.....
Tipton, Thos. W.....R	Ohio.	Aug. 5, 1817	Neb.	Varied.....	.....
Trumbull, Lyman.....R	Conn.	Oct. 12, 1813	Ill.	Jurist.....	.....
Vickers, George.....D	Md.	Nov. 19, 1801	Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
West, J. Rodman.....R	Lou.	Sept. 19, 1801	Lou.	Merchant.....	.....
Wilson, Henry.....R	N. H.	Feb. 16, 1812	Mass.	Mechanic.....	Nov. 22, 1875

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Windom, William.....R	Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Wright, George G.....R	Ind.	Mar. 24, 1820	Iowa.	Jurist.....	.....
Total Senators, 75. Lawyers, 33. Varied, 15. Jurists, 9. Merchants, 6. Agriculturists, 3. Occupation Unknown, 3. Journalists, 2. Manufacturer, 1. Educator, 1. Mechanic, 1. Soldier, 1. Foreign Born, 2: Including Ireland, 1; Germany, 1.					
REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Acker, Ephraim L.....D	Pa.	Jan. 11, 1827	Pa.	Varied.....	.....
Adams, Geo. M.....D	Ky.	Dec. 20, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Ambler, Jacob A.....R	Pa.	Feb. 18, 1829	Pa.	Jurist.....	.....
Ames, Oakes.....R	Mass.	Jan. 10, 1804	Mass.	Manufact'g	May 8, 1873
Archer, Stevenson.....D	Md.	Feb. 28, 1827	Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
Armstrong, Moses K. D.	Ohio.	Sept. 19, 1832	D. T.	Varied.....	.....
Arthur, Wm. E.....D	Ohio.	Mar. 3, 1825	Ky.	Manufact'g	.....
Beck, James B.....D	Me.	Mar. 1, 1825	Minn.	Manufact'g	.....
Blair, Nath'l P.....R	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.....	.....
Barber, J. Allen.....R	Vt.	.....	Wis.	Lawyer.....	.....
Barnum, Wm. H.....D	Conn.	Sept. 17, 1818	Conn.	Manufact'g	.....
Barry, Henry W.....R	N. Y.	.....	Miss.	Varied.....	June 7, 1875
Beatty, John.....R	Ohio.	Dec. 16, 1828	Ohio.	Banker.....	.....
Beck, Erasmus W.....D	Ga.	Oct. 21, 1833	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Beck, Samuel N.....D	Scot.	Feb. 13, 1832	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bell, Samuel N.....D	N. H.	Mar. 25, 1829	N. H.	Lawyer.....	.....
Beveridge, John L.....R	N. Y.	July 6, 1824	Ill.	Varied.....	.....
Bigby, John S.....R	Ga.	Feb. 13, 1832	Ga.	Jurist.....	.....
Biggs, Benjamin T. D.	Del.	Oct. 1, 1821	Del.	Varied.....	.....
Bingham, John A. R.	Pa.	.....	.....	1815 Ohio.	.....
Bird, John T.....D	N. J.	Aug. 16, 1829	N. J.	Lawyer.....	.....
Blaine, James G.....D	Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Mo.	Journalist	.....
Blair, James G.....R	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1818	Mich.	Lawyer.....	.....
Boorman, Aleck.....—	Miss.	.....	1830 Lou.	Lawyer.....	.....
Boles, Thomas.....R	Ark.	July 16, 1837	Ark.	Jurist.....	.....
Braxton, Elliott M. D.	Va.	Oct. 8, 1823	Va.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bright, John M.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 20, 1817	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Brooks, George M.....R	Mass.	July 26, 1824	Mass.	Lawyer.....	.....
Brooks, James.....D	Me.	Nov. 10, 1810	N. Y.	Journalist	April 30, 1873
Buckley, Chas. W.....R	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1835	Ala.	Unknown.....	.....
Buffinton, James.....R	Mass.	Mar. 16, 1817	Mass.	Varied.....	Mar. 7, 1875
Burchard, Horatio C. R.	N. Y.	Sept. 22, 1825	Ill.	Varied.....	.....
Burdett, Samuel S.....R	Eng'd	Feb. 21, 1836	Mo.	Lawyer.....	.....
Burnell, Frank C.....R	Pa.	Mar. 19, 1842	Pa.	Varied.....	.....
Butler, Ben'g. F.....R	N. H.	Nov. 5, 1818	Mass.	Lawyer.....	.....
Butler, Roderick R. R.	Va.	April 8, 1827	Tenn.	Varied.....	.....
Caldwell, Rob't P. D.	Ky.	Dec. 16, 1821	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Campbell, Lewis D. D.	Ohio.	Aug. 9, 1811	Ohio.	Varied.....	.....
Carroll, John M.....D	N. Y.	April 17, 1825	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Chaffee, Jerome B. D.	N. Y.	April 17, 1825	Col.	Banker.....	.....
Chipman, Norton P. R.	Ohio.	Mar. 7, 1834	D. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Claggett, Wm. H.....R	Md.	Sept. 21, 1838	M. T.	Varied.....	.....
Clark, Frederic.....R	N. Y.	Mar. 22, 1809	N. Y.	Varied.....	.....
Clark, Wm. T.....R	Conn.	June 29, 1834	Texas	Lawyer.....	.....
Cobb, Clinton L.....R	N. C.	Aug. 25, 1842	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Coburn, John.....R	Ind.	Oct. 27, 1825	Ind.	Jurist.....	.....
Coghlan, John M.....R	Ky.	Dec. 8, 1835	Cal.	Lawyer.....	.....
Comingo, Abram.....D	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1820	Mo.	Lawyer.....	.....
Conger, Omar D.....D	N. Y.	.....	1818 Mich.	.....	.....
Cook, Burton C.....R	Ind.	Oct. 27, 1842	Texas	Soldier.....	.....
Cotton, Aylett R.....R	N. Y.	May 11, 1819	Ill.	Lawyer.....	.....
Cox, Samuel S.....D	Ohio.	Nov. 29, 1826	Iowa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Crebs, John M.....D	Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied.....	.....
Creeley, John V.....D	Va.	April 9, 1830	Ill.	Lawyer.....	.....
Critcher, John.....D	Va.	.....	Pa.	Unknown.....	.....
Crocker, Alvah.....R	Mass.	Mar. 11, 1820	Va.	Jurist.....	.....
Crossland, Edward. D.	Mass.	Oct. 14, 1801	Mass.	Varied.....	Dec. 26, 1874
Darrell, Chester B. R.	Ky.	June 30, 1827	Ky.	Jurist.....	.....
Davis, John J.....D	Pa.	June 24, 1842	Lou.	Varied.....	.....
	W. Va.	May 1, 1835	W. Va.	Lawyer.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Dawes, Henry L. R	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.	
DeLarge, Robt C. R	S. G.	Mar. 15, 1842	S. C.	Agricult.	
Dickey, Oliver J. R	Pa.	April 6, 1823	Pa.	Unknown.	Feb. 15, 1874
Dodds, Ozo T. R	Ohio.		Ohio.	Unknown.	April 21, 1876
Donnan, Wm. G. R	N. Y.	June 30, 1834	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Dox, Peter M. D	N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1813	Ala.	Varied.	
DuBose, Dudley M. D	Tenn.	Oct. 28, 1834	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Duell, R. Holland. D	N. Y.	June 6, 1824	Va.	Lawyer.	
Duke, Rich'd T. W. D	Va.	June 6, 1824	Va.	Lawyer.	
Dunnell, Mark H. R	Me.	July 2, 1823	Minn.	Educator.	
Eames, Benj. T. R	Mass.	June 4, 1818	R. I.	Lawyer.	
Edwards, John. R	Ky.	Oct. 24, 1815	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Edridge, Chas. A. D	Vt.	Feb. 27, 1821	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Elliott, Robert B. R	Mass.	Aug. 11, 1842	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Ely, Smith. D	N. J.	Dec. 26, 1822	Mass.	Merchant.	
Esty, Constantine C. R	Mass.	Dec. 26, 1822	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Farnsworth, John F. R	Can.	Mar. 27, 1820	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Farwell, Chas. B. R	N. Y.	July 1, 1823	Ill.	Varied.	
Finkelberg, Gust. A. R	Prus.	April 6, 1837	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Forker, Sam'l C. D	N. J.	Mar. 16, 1821	N. J.	Banker.	
Foster, Charles. R	Ohio.	April 12, 1828	Ohio.	Varied.	
Foster, Henry D. D	N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1819	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Foster, Wilder D. R	N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1819	Mich.	Merchant.	
Frye, William P. R	Me.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer.	
Gallegos, Jose M. D	N. M.	Nov. 14, 1815	N. M.	Unknown.	
Garfield, James A. R	Ohio.	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio.	Varied.	Sept. 19, 1881
Garfield, Selucius. R	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1822	W. T.	Lawyer.	
Garrett, Abraham E. D	Pa.	Mar. 6, 1830	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Getz, J. Lawrence. D	Pa.	Sept. 14, 1821	Pa.	Varied.	
Giddings, DeWitt C. D	Pa.	July 18, 1827	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Golladay, Edw'd L. D	Tenn.	Sept. 9, 1831	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Goodrich, Milo. R	N. J.	Jan. 3, 1820	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Griffith, Samuel. R	D. Wal's	Feb. 14, 1816	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Haldeman, Rich'd J. D	Pa.	May 19, 1831	Pa.	Journalist.	
Hale, Eugene. R	N. J.	June 9, 1836	Me.	Lawyer.	
Halsey, George A. R	N. J.	Dec. 7, 1812	N. J.	Manufac't.	
Hambleton, Sam'l. D	Me.	Dec. 7, 1812	Me.	Varied.	
Hancock, John. D	Ala.	Oct. 29, 1824	Texas	Jurist.	
Handley, Wm. T. D	Ga.	Dec. 15, 1834	Ala.	Varied.	
Hanks, Jas. M. D	Ark.	Feb. 12, 1833	Ark.	Jurist.	
Harmer, Alfred C. R	Pa.	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa.	Manufac't.	
Harper, James C. D	Pa.	June 6, 1827	N. C.	Varied.	
Harris, George E. R	N. C.	Jan. 6, 1827	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Harris, John T. D	Va.	May 8, 1825	Va.	Jurist.	
Havens, Harrison E. R	Ohio.	Dec. 15, 1837	Mo.	Varied.	
Hawley, John B. R	Conn.	Feb. 9, 1831	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Hawley, Joseph E. R	N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Conn.	Varied.	
Hay, John B. R	Ill.	Jan. 8, 1834	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Hays, Charles. R	Ala.	Feb. 24, 1829	Wis.	Agricult.	
Hazelton, Gerry W. R	N. H.	Feb. 24, 1829	Wis.	Agricult.	
Hazelton, John W. R	N. J.	Feb. 24, 1829	Wis.	Agricult.	
Hereford, Frank. D	Va.	July 4, 1825	V. Va.	Lawyer.	1881
Herndon, Wm. S. D	Ga.	Nov. 27, 1837	Texas	Lawyer.	
Hibbard, Ellery A. D	Vt.	July 31, 1826	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Hill, John. R	N. Y.	June 10, 1821	N. J.	Merchant.	
Hoar, George F. R	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Holman, William S. D	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Jurist.	
Hooper, Samuel. R	Mass.	Feb. 8, 1808	Mass.	Merchant.	Feb. 14, 1875
Hooper, William H. R	N. Y.	Dec. 13, 1813	Utah.	Varied.	
Houghton, Sherman. R	Me.	April 10, 1828	Cal.	Varied.	
Jones, Wm. T. R	Ind.	Feb. 20, 1842	W. T.	Jurist.	
Kelley, Wm. D. R	Pa.	April 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied.	
Kellogg, Stephen W. R	Mass.	April 5, 1829	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Kendall, Chas. W. D	Me.	April 22, 1828	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Kerr, Michael C. D	Pa.	Mar. 15, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Ketcham, John H. R	N. Y.	Dec. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Killing, John W. R	N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer.	
King, Andrew. R	Pa.	Mar. 20, 1812	Mo.	Jurist.	
Kinsella, Thom. R	Ind.	1832	N. Y.	Journalist.	
Lamison, Chas. N. D	Pa.	May 27, 1811	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Lamport, Wm. H. R	N. Y.	May 27, 1811	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Lansing, Wm. E. R	N. Y.	1822	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Leach, James M. D	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Lewis, Joseph H. D	Ky.	Oct. 29, 1824	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Lowe, David P. R	N. Y.	Aug. 22, 1823	Kan.	Jurist.	
Lynch, John. R	Me.	Feb. 18, 1825	Me.	Merchant.	
McClelland, Wm. D. R	Pa.	Mar. 2, 1842	Pa.	Lawyer.	
McCormick, Jas. R. D	Mo.	Aug. 2, 1824	Mo.	Physician.	
McCormick, Rich'd C. R	N. Y.	1832	Ariz.	Varied.	
McCrory, George W. R	Ind.	Aug. 29, 1835	Iowa.	Varied.	
McGrew, James C. R	Va.	Sept. 14, 1813	W. Va.	Varied.	
McHenry, Henry D. R	Ky.	Feb. 27, 1826	Ky.	Unknown.	
McIntyre, Arch. T. D	Ga.	Oct. 27, 1822	Ga.	Lawyer.	
McJunkin, Ebenezer. R	Pa.	Mar. 28, 1816	Pa.	Varied.	
McKee, George C. R	Ill.	Oct. 2, 1837	Miss.	Varied.	
McKinney, Jno. F. D	Ohio.	April 12, 1827	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
McNeely, Thomp. W. D	Ill.	Oct. 5, 1835	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Manson, Mahlon D. D	Ohio.	Feb. 20, 1820	Ind.	Druggist.	
Marshall, Samuel S. D	Ill.	Mar. 18, 1821	Ill.	Jurist.	
Maynard, Horace. R	Mass.	Aug. 13, 1814	Tenn.	Lawyer.	May 3, 1882
Mercour, Ulysses. R	Pa.	Aug. 12, 1818	Pa.	Jurist.	
Merriam, Clinton L. R	N. Y.	Mar. 25, 1818	N. Y.	Varied.	
Merrick, Wm. M. D	Me.	Sept. 1, 1818	Me.	Jurist.	
Merritt, Sam'l A. D	Va.	Aug. 15, 1828	Idaho	Lawyer.	
Meyers, Benj. F. D	Pa.	July 6, 1833	Pa.	Varied.	
Mitchell, Alex. D	Scott.	Oct. 17, 1817	Wis.	Banker.	
Monroe, Jesse H. R	Conn.	July 18, 1821	Ohio.	Educator.	
More, Frank. R	Mass.	April 22, 1817	Ill.	Educator.	
Morgan, Geo. W. D	Pa.	Sept. 20, 1820	Ind.	Varied.	
Morris, Joseph L. R	Tenn.	April 17, 1831	Miss.	Agricult.	
Myers, Leonard. R	Pa.	Nov. 13, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Negley, James S. R	Pa.	Dec. 22, 1826	Pa.	Soldier.	
Niblack, Silas L. D	Pa.		Fla.	Unknown.	
Niblack, William E. D	Ind.	May 19, 1822	Ind.	Jurist.	
Orr, Jackson. R	Ohio.	Sept. 21, 1832	Iowa.	Varied.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Packard, Jasper. R	Ohio.	Feb. 1, 1832	Ind.	Varied.	
Packer, John B. R	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Parker, Frank W. R	Ind.	Oct. 11, 1827	Iowa.	Journalist.	
Parker, Hosea W. R	N. H.	May 30, 1853	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Parker, Isaac C. R	Ohio.	Oct. 15, 1838	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Peck, Erasmus D. R	Conn.	Sept. 16, 1808	Ohio.	Physician.	
Pendleton, Jas. M. R	Conn.	Jan. 10, 1822	R. I.	Varied.	
Perce, Legrand W. R	N. Y.	June 19, 1836	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Perry, Aaron F. R	Vt.	Jan. 1, 1815	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Perry, Eli. D	N. Y.	Dec. 25, 1802	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Peters, John A. R	Me.	Oct. 23, 1822	Me.	Lawyer.	
Platt, James H. R	Can.	July 13, 1837	Va.	Physician.	
Poland, Luke P. R	Vt.	Nov. 1, 1815	Vt.	Jurist.	
Porter, Chas. H. R	N. Y.		Va.	Lawyer.	
Potter, Clarkson N. D	N. Y.	1825	N. Y.	Varied.	
Price, William P. D	Ga.	Jan. 29, 1835	Ga.	Varied.	
Prinzel, Elizur H. R	Conn.	May 6, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Reaney, Joseph H. R	S. C.	June 21, 1823	S. C.	Mechanic.	
Randall, Sam'l J. D	Pa.	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa.	Merchant.	
Read, William B. D	Ky.	Dec. 14, 1820	Ky.	Varied.	
Rice, Edward Y. D	Ky.	Feb. 8, 1820	Ill.	Jurist.	
Rice, John M. D	Ky.		Ky.	Unknown.	
Ritchie, John. D	Md.	Aug. 12, 1831	Md.	Lawyer.	
Roberts, Ellis H. R	N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1827	N. Y.	Journalist.	
Roberts, Wm. H. R	Ind.	Feb. 6, 1830	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Robinson, James C. D	Ill.	1822	Ill.	Varied.	
Rogers, John. D	N. Y.	May 9, 1813	N. Y.	Varied.	
Rogers, Sion H. D	N. C.	Sept. 30, 1825	N. C.	Lawyer.	Aug. 14, 1874
Roosevelt, Rob't B. D	N. Y.	1829	N. Y.	Varied.	
Rusk, Jeremiah M. R	Ohio.	June 17, 1830	Wis.	Unknown.	
Sargent, Charles. R	N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1818	N. Y.	Varied.	
Sawyer, Philatus. R	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1827	Cal.	Lawyer.	
Scotfield, Glenn W. R	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1817	Pa.	Lumberman	
Seely, John E. R	N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1810	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Sessions, Walter L. R	Vt.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Shanks, John P. C. R	Va.	June 17, 1824	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Shelton, Lionel A. R	N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1831	Lon.	Lawyer.	
Shelbarger, Sam'l. R	Ohio.	Dec. 10, 1817	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Sherwood, Henry. R	Vt.	Oct. 9, 1817	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Shober, Francis E. D	N. C.	Mar. 12, 1831	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Shoemaker, Laz. D. R	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1819	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Slater, James H. D	Ill.		1826	Ore.	Lawyer.
Slocum, Henry W. D	N. Y.	Sept. 24, 1827	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Sloss, Joseph R. D	Ala.	Oct. 12, 1826	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Horace B. R	Vt.	Aug. 18, 1826	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Smith, John A. R	Ohio.	Oct. 9, 1817	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Worthington. R	Vt.	April 23, 1823	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Snapp, Henry. R	N. Y.	June 30, 1822	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Snyder, Oliver P. R	Mo.	Nov. 13, 1833	Ark.	Varied.	
Speer, R. Milton. D	Pa.	Sept. 8, 1838	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Sprague, Wm. P. R	Ga.	Aug. 3, 1837	Ga.	Varied.	Aug. 18, 1872
Starkweather, H. H. R	Ohio.	May 21, 1827	Ohio.	Merchant.	
Stevens, Bradford N. D	N. H.	Jan. 29, 1813	Ill.	Lawyer.	Jan. 28, 1876
Stevenson, Job E. R	Ohio.	Feb. 19, 1831	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Nov. 16, 1885
Storm, John B. D	Pa.	Sept. 19, 1838	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Stoughton, Wm. L. R	N. Y.	Mar. 20, 1827	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Stowell, Wm. H. R	Vt.	July 26, 1846	Va.	Merchant.	
Strong, Julius L. R	Conn.	Nov. 8, 1828	Conn.	Lawyer.	Sept. 7, 1872
Sutherland, Jabez G. R	N. Y.	Oct. 6, 1825	Mich.	Jurist.	
Swann, Thomas. D	N. Y.	1806	Md.	Varied.	July 24, 1885
Sypher, Jay H. R	Pa.	July 22, 1837	Lon.	Lawyer.	
Taffe, John. R	Ind.	Jan. 30, 1827	Neb.	Lawyer.	
Terry, William. R	Va.	Aug. 14, 1824	Va.	Varied.	
Thompson, Charles R. R	N. C.	Feb. 7, 1827	N. C.	Jurist.	
Townsend, Obed. R	N. Y.		1826	N. Y.	Merchant.
Townsend, Washg'tn. R	N. Y.		1813	Pa.	Varied.
Turner, Benj. S. R	N. Y.	Mar. 17, 1825	Ala.	Merchant.	
Tuthill, Joseph H. D	N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1811	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Twitchell, Gincy. R	Mass.	Aug. 26, 1811	Mass.	R. R. Offr.	
Tyner, James N. R	Ind.	Jan. 17, 1826	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Upton, Wm. H. R	Ohio.	Jan. 11, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Van Trump, Phila. D	Ohio.	Nov. 15, 1810	Ohio.	Journalist.	
Vandhan, Wm. W. D	Tenn.		Unknown.		Aug. 19, 1878
Waddell, Alfred M. D	N. C.	Sept. 16, 1834	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Wakenan, Seth. R	Vt.	Jan. 15, 1811	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Walden, Madison M. R	Ohio.	Oct. 6, 1836	Iowa.	Journalist.	
Wallron, Henry. R	N. Y.	Oct. 11, 1819	Mich.	Unknown.	
Wallace, Alex. S. R	S. C.	Dec. 30, 1810	S. C.	Agricult.	
Walls, Josiah T. R	Va.	Dec. 30, 1842	Va.	Agricult.	
Warren, Joseph M. D	N. Y.		1813	N. Y.	Varied.
Washburn, Wm. B. R	Mass.	Jan. 31, 1820	Mass.	Varied.	
Wells, Erasmus. D	N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1823	Mo.	Varied.	
Wheeler, Wm. A. R	N. Y.	June 30, 1819	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Whiteley, Rich'd H. R	Ind.	Dec. 22, 1830	Ga.	Varied.	
Willard, Wm. C. D	Tenn.	April 19, 1827	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Williams, Chas. W. R	Vt.	June 18, 1827	Vt.	Varied.	
Williams, William. R	Conn.	Sept. 6, 1815	N. Y.	Varied.	
Wilson, Jeremiah M. R	Ohio.	May 11, 1821	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Wilson, John T. R	Ohio.	Nov. 25, 1828	Ind.	Jurist.	
Winchester, Boyd. D	Lou.	April 16, 1811	Ohio.	Varied.	
Wood, Fernando. D	Pa.	June 14, 1812	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 13, 1881
Young, Pierce M. B. D	S. C.		1838	Ga.	Soldier.

Total Representatives, 263. Lawyers, 115. Varied, 58. Jurists, 26. Merchants, 14. Occupation Unknown, 10. Agriculturists, 9. Journalists, 8. Manufacturers, 6. Bankers, 4. Educators, 3. Soldiers, 3. Physicians, 3. Druggist, 1. Mechanic, 1. Lumberman, 1. Railroad Officer, 1. Foreign Born, 10: Including Ireland, 3; Scotland, 2; Canada, 2; England, 1; Wales, 1; Prussia, 1.

Forty-third Congress of the United States, from 1873 to 1875.

- 1873—Destructive cyclones in Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, destroying many lives and a large amount of property, July 4.
- 1873—Robbery of a mail train from California, carrying 3 tons of bullion, by a band of desperadoes, 80 miles west of Des Moines, Iowa. The engineer was killed, the train derailed, and all the treasure carried off, July 21.
- 1873—Great sale of short-horn cattle in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 10. One lot of 109 head sold for \$382,000. One cow sold for \$40,000, and others for \$20,000 each.
- 1873—Failure of Jay Cooke & Co. and other brokers, Sept. 18.
- 1873—Survivors of Captain Buddington's disastrous Arctic Expedition arrive in New York, Oct. 4.
- 1874—Death of the famous Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, at their home in North Carolina, aged 63 years.
- 1874—Organization of the "Woman's Temperance Crusade" in Ohio, Feb. 10. Saloons were visited by Christian ladies, who offered prayers and so touched the hearts of the keepers that many saloons were closed and their owners reformed.
- 1874—President Grant vetoed the Congressional bill to increase the volume of national currency, April 22.

Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Sec'y of State..... { Hamilton Fish, of New York.
 Sec'y of Treas..... { William A. Richardson, of Mass.
 Benjamin H. Bristow, of Ky.
 Sec'y of War..... { William W. Belknap, of Iowa.
 Alphonso Tatt, of Ohio.
 J. Donald Cameron, of Pa.
 Sec'y of Navy..... { George M. Robeson, of N. J.
 Sec'y of Interior..... { Columbus Delano, of Ohio.
 Postmasters-Gen'l. { John A. J. Creswell, of Md.
 James W. Marshall, of Va.
 Marshall Jewell, of Conn.
 Attorney-Gen'l..... { George H. Williams, of Ore.
 Speaker of House of Representatives... { James G. Blaine, of Maine.

D, Indicates Democrat; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Alcorn, James L.....	Ill.	Nov. —, 1816	Miss.	Lawyer.....	.....
Allison, William B.....	R. Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Ames, Adelbert.....	Me.	Oct. 31, 1835	Miss.	Soldier.....	.....
Anthony, Henry E.....	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist.....	Sept. 2, 1884
Bayard, Thomas F.....	D. Del.	Oct. 29, 1828	Del.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bogy, Lewis V.....	D. Mo.	April 9, 1813	Mo.	Varied.....	Sept. 20, 1877
Boreman, Arthur L.....	R. Pa.	July 24, 1823	W. Va.	Jurist.....	.....
Brownlow, Wm. G.....	R. Va.	Aug. 29, 1805	Tenn.	Varied.....	April 29, 1877
Boutwell, George S.....	R. Mass.	Jan. 28, 1818	Mass.	Varied.....	.....
Buckingham, Wm. A.....	R. Conn.	May 28, 1804	Conn.	Varied.....	Feb. 5, 1875
Caldwell, Alexander.....	R. Pa.	Mar. 1, 1830	Kan.	Varied.....	.....
Cameron, Simon.....	R. Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied.....	.....
Carpenter, Matt. H.....	R. Vt.	Dec. 22, 1824	Wis.	Lawyer.....	Feb. 24, 1881
Cassidy, Eugene.....	D. Ire'd.	.....	.....	Varied.....	June 14, 1883
Chandler, Zachariah.....	R. N. H.	Dec. 10, 1813	Mich.	Merchant.....	Nov. 1, 1879
Clayton, Powell.....	R. Pa.	Aug. 7, 1833	Ark.	Varied.....	.....
Conkling, Roscoe.....	R. N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1839	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Conover, Simon B.....	R. N. J.	Sept. 23, 1840	Fla.	Physician.....	.....
Cooper, Henry.....	R. Tenn.	Aug. 12, 1827	Tenn.	Jurist.....	.....
Cragin, Aaron H.....	R. Vt.	Feb. 1, 1821	N. H.	Lawyer.....	.....
Crozier, Robert.....	.....	.....	Kan.	Unknown.....	.....
Davis, Henry G.....	D. Md.	Nov. 16, 1823	W. Va.	Varied.....	.....
Dennis, George R.....	D. Md.	April 8, 1822	Md.	Varied.....	.....
Dorsey, Stephen W.....	R. Vt.	Feb. 28, 1842	Ark.	R. R. Off'r.....	.....
Edston, William W.....	D. Conn.	Oct. 11, 1810	Conn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Edmunds, Geo. F.....	R. Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Varied.....	.....
Fenton, Reuben E.....	R. N. Y.	July 1, 1819	N. Y.	Varied.....	.....
Ferry, Orris S.....	R. Conn.	Aug. 15, 1823	Conn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Ferry, Thomas W.....	R. Mich.	June 1, 1827	Mich.	Merchant.....	.....
Flanagan, J. W.....	R. Va.	Sept. 5, 1805	Texas	Varied.....	.....
Frelinghuysen, F. T.....	R. N. J.	Aug. 4, 1817	N. J.	Lawyer.....	.....
Gilbert, Abijah.....	R. N. Y.	June 18, 1806	Fla.	Merchant.....	.....
Goldthwaite, George.....	R. Mass.	Dec. 10, 1809	Ala.	Jurist.....	.....
Gordon, John B.....	D. Ga.	Feb. 6, 1832	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Hager, John S.....	D. N. J.	Mar. 12, 1818	Cal.	Jurist.....	.....
Hamilton, Morgan C.....	R. Ala.	Feb. 25, 1809	Texas	Merchant.....	.....
Hamilton, Wm. T.....	D. Md.	Sept. 8, 1820	Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
Hamlin, Hannibal.....	R. Me.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer.....	.....
Harvey, James M.....	R. Va.	Sept. 21, 1833	Kan.	Varied.....	.....
Hitchcock, Chas. W.....	R. N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1831	Neb.	Lawyer.....	.....
Howe, Timothy O.....	R. Me.	Feb. 24, 1816	Wis.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 25, 1888
Ingalls, John J.....	R. Mass.	Dec. 29, 1833	Kan.	Varied.....	.....
Johnson, John W.....	R. Ill.	Sept. 9, 1818	Va.	Jurist.....	.....
Jones, John P.....	R. W. Va.	.....	Nev.	Miner.....	.....
Kelly, James K.....	D. Pa.	Feb. 16, 1819	Ore.	Lawyer.....	.....
Lewis, John F.....	R. Va.	Mar. 1, 1818	Pa.	Agricul't.....	.....
Logan, John A.....	R. N. C.	Feb. 9, 1830	Ill.	Lawyer.....	.....
McCree, Thos. C.....	R. Ky.	.....	.....	Agricul't.....	.....
Merrimon, Aug. S.....	D. N. C.	Sept. 15, 1830	N. C.	Jurist.....	.....
Mitchell, John H.....	R. Pa.	June 22, 1835	Ore.	Lawyer.....	.....
Morrill, Justin S.....	R. Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.....	.....
Morrill, Lot M.....	R. Me.	May 3, 1813	Me.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 10, 1883
Morton, Oliver P.....	R. Ind.	Aug. 4, 1823	Ind.	Varied.....	Nov. 1, 1877
Norwood, Thos. M.....	R. Ga.	April 26, 1836	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Oglesby, Richd. J.....	R. Ky.	July 25, 1847	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Patterson, John J.....	R. Pa.	Aug. 8, 1830	S. C.	Varied.....	.....
Pease, Henry R.....	R. Conn.	Feb. 19, 1835	Miss.	Varied.....	.....
Pratt, Daniel D.....	R. Me.	Oct. 26, 1813	Ind.	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1877
Ramsey, Alexander.....	R. Pa.	Sept. 8, 1815	Minn.	Unknown.....	.....
Ransom, Matt. W.....	D. N. C.	.....	.....	Varied.....	.....
Robertson, Thos. J.....	R. S. C.	Aug. 3, 1823	S. C.	Agricul't.....	.....
Sargent, Aaron A.....	R. Mass.	Sept. 25, 1817	Cal.	Varied.....	.....
Saulsbury, Eli.....	R. Del.	Dec. 12, 1822	Del.	Lawyer.....	.....
Schurz, Carl.....	R. Gery	Mar. 2, 1829	No.	Journalist.....	.....

- 1874—In April the great bridge over the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, which cost \$12,000,000, was completed.
- 1874—The disastrous inundation of the Mill River Valley, in Mass., by the breaking of a reservoir, occurred May 16. Millions of dollars' worth of property and about 150 lives were destroyed.
- 1874—Telegraphic communication between the United States and Brazil, S. A., was opened June 25.
- 1874—Charley Ross, but little more than four years old, son of a gentleman living in Germantown, Pa., was abducted from his home, and never recovered. The story of this sad affair, which occurred July 1, became universally known, and created extraordinary interest and sympathy for the parents.
- 1874—Second great fire in Chicago, July 14. Fifteen acres were burned over, destroying 346 buildings and other property, valued at \$4,000,000.
- 1875—The President approves the Civil Rights bill, Mar. 1.
- 1875—England purchased an interest in the Suez (Egypt) Canal.
- 1875—British Polar Expedition, under Captain Nares, begun.
- 1875—Captain Boyton floats across the English Channel in an india-rubber suit of clothing, May 28. Time consumed, 23½ hours.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Scott, John.....	R. Pa.	July 14, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sherman, John.....	R. Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Spencer, George E.....	R. N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1836	Ala.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sprague, William.....	R. R. I.	Sept. 12, 1830	R. I.	Manufac'r.....	.....
Stevenson, John W.....	D. Va.	May 4, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Stewart, William M.....	R. N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	Nev.	Varied.....	.....
Stockton, John P.....	D. N. J.	Aug. 2, 1826	N. J.	Lawyer.....	.....
Sumner, Charles.....	R. Mass.	Jan. 6, 1811	Mass.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 11, 1874
Thurman, Allen G.....	D. Va.	Nov. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Jurist.....	.....
Tipton, Thomas W.....	R. Ohio.	Aug. 5, 1817	Neb.	Varied.....	.....
Wadleigh, Bainb'ge.....	R. N. H.	Jan. 4, 1831	N. H.	Lawyer.....	.....
Washburn, Wm. B.....	R. Mass.	Jan. 31, 1820	Mass.	Varied.....	.....
West, J. Rodman.....	R. Lou.	Sept. 19, 1822	Lou.	Merchant.....	.....
Windom, William.....	R. Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Wright, George G.....	R. Ind.	Mar. 24, 1820	Iowa.	Jurist.....	.....

Total Senators, 79. Lawyers, 30. Varied, 24. Jurists, 8. Merchants, 5. Agriculturists, 3. Journalists, 2. Occupation Unknown, 2. Soldier, 1. Physician, 1. Railroad Officer, 1. Miner, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Foreign Born, 8: Including Ireland, 1; Germany, 1. Wales, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, George M.....	R. Ky.	Dec. 20, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Albert, William J.....	R. Md.	Aug. 4, 1816	Md.	Varied.....	.....
Albright, Charles.....	R. Pa.	Dec. 13, 1830	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Archer, Stevenson.....	D. Md.	Feb. 28, 1827	Md.	Lawyer.....	.....
Armstrong, Moses K.....	R. Ohio.	Sept. 19, 1832	D. T.	Varied.....	.....
Arthur, William E.....	R. Ohio.	Mar. 3, 1825	Ky.	Jurist.....	.....
Ashe, Thomas S.....	R. N. C.	.....	N. C.	Lawyer.....	.....
Atkins, John D.....	R. Tenn.	June 4, 1825	Tenn.	Agricul't.....	.....
Averill, John T.....	R. Me.	Mar. 1, 1825	Minn.	Manufac'r.....	.....
Banning, Henry B.....	R. Ohio.	Nov. 10, 1834	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Barber, J. Allen.....	R. Vt.	.....	Wis.	Lawyer.....	.....
Barnum, William H.....	D. Conn.	Sept. 17, 1818	Conn.	Manufac'r.....	.....
Barre, Granville E.....	R. N. Y.	.....	Ill.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bass, Lyman K.....	R. N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	.....
Beck, James B.....	D. Scot.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Begole, Josiah W.....	R. N. Y.	Jan. 20, 1815	Mich.	Varied.....	.....
Bell, Hiram P.....	R. Ga.	Jan. 27, 1827	Ga.	Lawyer.....	.....
Berry, John.....	R. Ohio.	April 26, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	.....
Biery, James S.....	R. Pa.	Mar. 2, 1839	Pa.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bjorne, James G.....	R. Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist.....	.....
Bland, Richard P.....	R. Ky.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer.....	.....
Blount, James H.....	D. Ga.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown.....	.....
Bowen, Rees T.....	D. Va.	Jan. 10, 1809	Va.	Varied.....	.....
Bradley, Nathan B.....	R. Mass.	May 28, 1831	Mich.	Varied.....	.....
Bright, John M.....	D. Tenn.	Jan. 20, 1817	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	.....
Bromberg, Fred. G.....	R. Ind.	June 19, 1837	Ala.	Lawyer.....	.....
Buckner, Aylett H.....	R. Va.	June 28, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer.....	.....
Buffinton, James.....	R. Mass.	Mar. 16, 1817	Mass.	Varied.....	Mar. 7, 1875
Bundy, Hezekiah S.....	R. Ohio.	Aug. 15, 1817	Ohio.	Varied.....	.....
Burchard, Horatio C.....	R. N. Y.	Sept. 22, 1825	Ill.	Varied.....	.....
Burleigh, John H.....	R. Me.	Oct. 9, 1832	Me.	Varied.....	Dec. 5, 1877
Burrows, Julius C.....	R. Pa.	Jan. 9, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer.....	.....
Butler, Benjamin F.....	R. N. H.	Nov. 5, 1818	Mass.	Lawyer.....	.....
Butler, Roderick R.....	R. Va.	April 8, 1827	Tenn.	Varied.....	.....
Cain, Richard H.....	R. Va.	April 12, 1825	S. C.	Varied.....	.....
Caldwell, John H.....	R. Ala.	.....	Ala.	Lawyer.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cannon, George Q.....	Eng'd	Jan. 11, 1827	Utah.	Journalist	
Cannon, Joseph G.....R	N. C.	May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer	
Carpenter, Lewis C.....R	Conn.	Feb. 20, 1836	S. C.	Journalist	
Cason, Thomas J.....R	Ind.	Sept. 13, 1828	Ind.	Jurist	
Caulfield, Bernard G.....D	Va.	Oct. 18, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer	
Cessna, John.....R	Pa.	June 29, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer	
Chaffee, Jerome B.....R	N. Y.	April 17, 1825	Col.	Banker	
Chipman, Norton P.....R	N. Ohio.	Mar. 7, 1834	D. C.	Lawyer	
Chittenden, Sim. B.....R	Conn.	Mar. 29, 1814	N. Y.	Varied	
Clarke, Freeman.....R	N. Y.	Mar. 22, 1809	N. Y.	Varied	
Clark, Amos.....D	N. J.	Nov. 8, 1827	N. J.	Unknown	
Clark, John B.....D	Mo.	Jan. 14, 1831	Mo.	Lawyer	
Clayton, Charles.....R	Eng'd				
Clements, Isaac.....R	Ind.	Mar. 31, 1837	Cal.	Merchant	
Clymer, Hester.....D	Pa.	Nov. 3, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer	
Cobb, Clinton L.....R	N. C.	Aug. 25, 1842	N. C.	Lawyer	
Cobb, Stephen A.....R	Me.	June 17, 1833	Kan.	Lawyer	
Coburn, John.....D	Ind.	Oct. 27, 1823	Ind.	Jurist	
Comingo, Abram.....D	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1820	Mo.	Lawyer	
Conger, Omar D.....R	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1818	Mich.	Varied	
Cook, Philip.....D	Ga.	July 31, 1817	Pa.	Lawyer	
Corwin, Franklin.....R	Ohio.	Jan. 12, 1817	Ill.	Lawyer	
Cotton, Aylett R.....R	Ohio.	Nov. 29, 1826	Iowa	Lawyer	
Cox, Samuel S.....D	Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied	
Creamer, Thomas J.....D	Ire'd	May 26, 1843	N. Y.	Merchant	
Criffenden, Thos. T.....D	Ky.	Jan. 2, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer	
Crocker, Alvah.....R	Mass.	Oct. 14, 1801	Mass.	Varied	Dec. 26, 1874
Crooke, Philip S.....R	N. Y.	Mar. 2, 1810	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Crossland, Edward.....D	Ky.	June 30, 1827	Ky.	Jurist	
Crouse, Lorenzo.....R	N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1834	Neb.	Lawyer	
Crutchfield, William R.....R	Tenn.	Nov. 16, 1826	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Curtis, Carlton B.....R	N. Y.	Dec. 17, 1811	Pa.	Lawyer	
Danford, Lorenzo.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 18, 1829	Ohio	Lawyer	
Darrell, Chester B.....R	Pa.	June 24, 1842	Lou.	Varied	
Davis, Alexander M.....D	Pa.	June 24, 1842	Lou.	Varied	
Davis, John J.....D	W. Va.	May 1, 1835	W. Va.	Unknown	
Dawes, Henry L.....R	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Lawyer	
DeWitt, David M.....D	N. J.	Nov. 25, 1837	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Dobbins, Samuel A.....R	N. Y.	April 14, 1814	N. J.	Agricult.	
Donnan, William G.....R	N. Y.	June 30, 1834	Iowa	Lawyer	
Duell, R. Holland.....R	N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Dunnell, Mark H.....R	Ky.	July 2, 1823	Minn.	Lawyer	
Durham, Milton J.....D	Ky.	May 16, 1824	Ky.	Jurist	
Eames, Benjamin T.....R	Mass.	June 4, 1818	R. I.	Lawyer	
Eden, John R.....D	Ky.	Feb. 1, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer	
Eldridge, Charles A.....R	Vt.	Feb. 27, 1821	Wis.	Lawyer	
Elkins, Stephen B.....R	Ohio.	Sept. 26, 1841	N. M.	Lawyer	
Elliott, Robert B.....R	Mass.	Aug. 11, 1842	S. C.	Lawyer	
Farwell, Charles B.....R	N. Y.	July 1, 1823	Ill.	Varied	
Field, Moses W.....R	N. Y.	Feb. 10, 1826	Mich.	Varied	
Fink, William E.....D	Ohio.	Sept. 1, 1822	Ohio	Lawyer	
Fort, Greenbury L.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 17, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer	
Foster, Charles.....R	Ohio.	April 12, 1828	Ohio	Varied	
Freeman, James C.....R	Ga.	April 1, 1820	Ga.	Agricult.	
Frye, William P.....R	Me.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer	
Garfield, James A.....R	Ohio.	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio	Varied	Sept. 19, 1881
Giddings, DeWitt C.....D	Pa.	May 18, 1827	Texas	Lawyer	
Glover, John M.....D	Ky.	Sept. 4, 1824	Mo.	Lawyer	
Gooch, Daniel W.....R	Me.	Jan. 8, 1820	Mass.	Lawyer	
Gunckel, Lewis B.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 15, 1826	Ohio	Lawyer	
Gunter, Thomas M.....D	Tenn.	Sept. 18, 1826	Ark.	Lawyer	
Hagans, John M.....R	Va.	Aug. 13, 1838	W. Va.	Lawyer	
Hailey, John.....D	Tenn.	Aug. 29, 1835	Idaho	Unknown	
Hale, Eugene.....R	Me.	June 9, 1826	Me.	Lawyer	
Hale, Robert S.....R	Vt.	Sept. 24, 1822	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Hamilton, Robert.....D	N. J.	Dec. 5, 1816	N. J.	Lawyer	
Hancock, John.....D	Ala.	Oct. 29, 1824	Texas	Jurist	
Harmer, Alfred C.....R	Pa.	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa.	Merchant	
Harris, Benjamin W.....R	Mass.	Nov. 10, 1823	Mass.	Lawyer	
Harris, Henry R.....D	Ga.	Feb. 2, 1828	Ga.	Agricult.	
Harris, John T.....D	Va.	May 8, 1829	Va.	Lawyer	
Harrison, Horace H.....R	Tenn.	Aug. 7, 1829	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Hatcher, Robert A.....D	Va.	Feb. 24, 1819	Mo.	Lawyer	
Hathorn, Henry H.....R	N. Y.	Nov. 28, 1813	N. Y.	Varied	
Havens, Harrison E.....R	Ohio.	Dec. 15, 1837	Mo.	Varied	
Hawley, John B.....R	Conn.	Feb. 9, 1831	Ill.	Lawyer	
Hawley, Joseph R.....R	N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Conn.	Varied	
Hays, Charles.....R	Ala.	Feb. 2, 1834	Ala.	Agricult.	
Hazelton, Gerry W.....R	N. H.	Feb. 24, 1829	Wis.	Lawyer	
Hazelton, John W.....R	N. J.	Nov. 30, 1832	Vt.	Lawyer	
Hendee, George W.....D	Va.	July 4, 1825	Va.	Lawyer	
Hereford, Frank.....D	Ga.	Nov. 27, 1817	Texas	Lawyer	
Herdson, William S.....R	Mass.	Feb. 21, 1842	Mass.	Varied	1881
Hersey, Samuel F.....R	Mass.	Feb. 21, 1842	Mass.	Jurist	Feb. 3, 1875
Hoar, E. Rockford.....R	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer	
Hoar, George F.....R	Mass.	Jan. 22, 1824	Mass.	Lawyer	
Hodges, Asa.....R	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Lawyer	
Holman, William S.....D	Mass.	Feb. 8, 1808	Mass.	Merchant	Feb. 14, 1875
Hooper, Samuel.....R	N. Y.	Dec. 24, 1824	N. Y.	Varied	
Hoskins, George G.....R	N. Y.	April 10, 1828	Cal.	Lawyer	
Houghton, Shera O.....R	Mich.	Jan. 2, 1840	Mich.	Agricult.	
Howe, Albert R.....R	Ind.	Feb. 5, 1825	Mich.	Varied	
Hubbell, Jay A.....R	Va.	Sept. 29, 1823	Va.	Lawyer	
Hurlbut, Stephen A.....R	S. C.	Nov. 29, 1815	Ill.	Lawyer	Mar. 28, 1882
Hyde, Ira B.....R	N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1838	Mo.	Lawyer	
Hynes, William J.....R	Ire'd	Mar. 31, 1843	Ark.	Varied	
Jewett, Hugh J.....R	Mich.	Jan. 11, 1832	Ohio	Lawyer	
Kas-on, John A.....R	Pa.	April 13, 1814	Pa.	Lawyer	
Kelley, William D.....R	Mass.	April 5, 1832	Pa.	Varied	
Kellogg, Stephen W.....R	Me.	April 22, 1828	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Kendall, Charles W.....D	Me.	Sept. 18, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
Killinger, John W.....R	Ill.	Sept. 18, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer	
Knapp, Robert M.....R	Ga.	Sept. 17, 1825	Miss.	Varied	
Lamar, Lucius Q. C.....D					

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Lamson, Charles N.	D	Pa. Jan. 1, 1826	Ohio	Lawyer	
Lampont, William H.	R	N. Y. May 27, 1811	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Lansing, William E.	R	N. Y. Jan. 1, 1822	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Lawrence, William	R	Ohio June 26, 1819	Ohio	Jurist	
Lawson, John D.	R	N. Y. Feb. 18, 1816	N. Y.	Merchant	
Leach, James M.	D	N. C. Jan. 1, 1821	N. C.	Lawyer	
Lewis, Barbour	R	Vt. Oct. 2, 1824	Tenn.	Varied	
Lofland, James R.	R	Del. Nov. 2, 1823	Del.	Lawyer	
Loughridge, Wm.	R	Ohio July 11, 1827	Iowa	Jurist	
Love, David P.	R	N. Y. Aug. 22, 1823	Kan.	Jurist	
Lowndes, Lloyd	R	W. Va. Feb. 21, 1845	Mich.	Lawyer	
Luttrell, John K.	D	Tenn. June 27, 1831	Cal.	Varied	
Lynch, John R.	R	Lou. Sept. 10, 1847	Miss.	Varied	
McCormick, Rich. C.	R	N. Y. Oct. 2, 1837	Ariz.	Varied	
McCrory, George W.	R	Ind. Aug. 29, 1835	Iowa	Lawyer	
McBride, Alexander S.	R	Pa. Mar. 18, 1822	Wis.	Physician	Nov. 12, 1875
McBride, James W.	R	Ohio Mar. 4, 1834	Iowa	Jurist	
McDonald, Clinton D.	R	Sept. June 14, 1839	N. Y.	Banker	
McFadden, Obad. B.	D	Pa. Mar. 28, 1817	W. T.	Lawyer	June 25, 1875
McJunkin, Ebenezer	R	Pa. Mar. 28, 1819	Pa.	Varied	
McKee, George C.	R	Ill. Oct. 2, 1837	Tenn.	Varied	
McLean, William P.	D	Miss. Aug. 9, 1836	Texas	Lawyer	
McNulta, John	D	N. Y. Nov. 9, 1837	Ill.	Varied	
McNulta, John	D	Pa. Oct. 14, 1847	Pa.	Journalist	
Magnin, Samuel S.	D	Ill. Oct. 27, 1840	M. T.	Journalist	
Marshall, Samuel S.	D	Ill. Oct. 27, 1840	M. T.	Journalist	
Martin, James S.	R	Va. Aug. 19, 1836	Ill.	Jurist	
Maynard, Horace	R	Mass. Aug. 13, 1814	Tenn.	Lawyer	May 3, 1882
Mellish, David B.	R	Mass. Jan. 2, 1831	N. Y.	Journalist	May 23, 1874
Merriman, Clinton L.	R	N. Y. Mar. 25, 1824	N. Y.	Varied	
Milkin, Charles W.	D	Ky. Aug. 15, 1827	Ky.	Lawyer	
Mills, George O.	R	Ohio Oct. 17, 1817	Texas	Lawyer	
Mitchell, Alexander D.	R	Conn. July 18, 1821	Ohio	Banker	
Monroe, James	R	Pa. Nov. 18, 1822	Pa.	Journalist	
Moore, William S.	R	Mass. July 11, 1840	Lou.	Varied	
Morey, Frank	R	Ill. Sept. 14, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer	
Morrison, William R.	D	Pa. Nov. 13, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer	
Morris, Leonard	R	Va. Sept. 22, 1844	Ohio	Lawyer	
Neal, Lawrence T.	D	Pa. Oct. 22, 1826	Pa.	Varied	
Negley, James S.	R	Me. July 23, 1820	Ore.	Unknown	
Nesmith, James W.	D	Ind. May 19, 1822	Ind.	Jurist	
Niblack, William E.	D	Ind. May 19, 1822	Ind.	Jurist	
Niles, Jason	R	Tenn. Jan. 1, 1835	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Nunn, David A.	R	Pa. May 28, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer	
O'Brien, William J.	D	Pa. Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer	
O'Neill, Charles	R	Pa. Sept. 1, 1832	Iowa	Varied	
Orr, Jackson	R	Pa. April 22, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer	1882
Orth, Godlove S.	R	Ohio Feb. 1, 1832	Ind.	Varied	
Packer, John B.	R	Pa. Mar. 21, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer	
Page, Horace F.	R	N. Y. Oct. 20, 1833	Cal.	Stage O'r.	
Parkes, Hosea W.	D	N. H. May 30, 1833	N. H.	Lawyer	
Parker, Isaac C.	R	Conn. Oct. 15, 1838	Mo.	Varied	
Parsons, Richard C.	R	Conn. Oct. 10, 1826	Ohio	Lawyer	
Pelham, Charles	R	N. C. Mar. 2, 1835	Ala.	Jurist	
Pendleton, James M.	R	Conn. Jan. 10, 1822	R. I.	Varied	
Perry, Eli	D	N. Y. Dec. 25, 1802	N. Y.	Merchant	
Philips, William W.	D	Mich. June 1, 1826	Minn.	Varied	1873
Phillips, William A.	R	Sept. Jan. 14, 1826	Kan.	Lawyer	
Pierce, Henry L.	R	Mass. Aug. 23, 1825	Mass.	Manufact.	
Pike, Austin F.	R	N. H. Oct. 16, 1841	N. H.	Lawyer	
Platt, James H.	R	Pa. Jan. 2, 1837	Pa.	Physician	
Platt, Thomas C.	R	N. Y. July 13, 1833	N. Y.	Jurist	
Poland, Luke P.	R	Vt. Nov. 1, 1815	Vt.	Jurist	
Potter, Clarkson N.	D	N. Y. Feb. 11, 1825	N. Y.	Varied	
Potts, Henry O.	R	Me. Feb. 11, 1838	Iowa	Lawyer	
Purns, William J.	R	Pa. April 11, 1840	Pa.	Lawyer	
Rainey, George H.	R	S. C. Oct. 10, 1832	S. C.	Mechanic	
Randall, Samuel D.	R	Pa. Oct. 10, 1826	Pa.	Merchant	
Ransier, Alonzo J.	R	S. C. Jan. 2, 1834	S. C.	Clerk	
Rapier, James T.	R	Ala. Jan. 2, 1834	Ala.	Unknown	
Rawls, Morgan	D	N. Y. Dec. 14, 1812	Ill.	Varied	
Ray, William H.	R	Ky. Dec. 14, 1820	Ky.	Lawyer	
Read, William B.	R	Mich. May 17, 1810	Pa.	Varied	Dec. 16, 1874
Rice, John B.	R	N. C. May 17, 1810	Pa.	Varied	
Richmond, Hiram L.	R	N. C. May 17, 1810	Pa.	Varied	
Robbins, William M.	R	N. Y. Sept. 30, 1825	N. C.	Lawyer	
Roberts, Ellis H.	R	N. Y. Sept. 30, 1825	N. C.	Lawyer	
Roberts, William R.	D	Ire'd	Feb. 6, 1830	N. Y. Journalist	
Robinson, James C.	D	Ill. Jan. 1, 1822	Ill.	Lawyer	
Robinson, James W.	R	Ohio Nov. 24, 1826	Ohio	Lawyer	
Roe, John	R	Pa. May 16, 1828	Pa.	Varied	Oct. 25, 1877
Rusk, Jeremiah M.	R	Ohio June 17, 1840	Wis.	Unknown	
St. John, Charles	R	N. Y. Oct. 8, 1818	N. Y.	Varied	
Sawyer, Philetus	R	Vt. Sept. 22, 1816	Wis.	Lawyer	
Saylor, Henry B.	R	Ohio Mar. 31, 1836	Ohio	Lawyer	
Saylor, Milton	D	Ohio Nov. 4, 1831	Ohio	Lawyer	
Schell, Richard	D	N. Y. May 1, 1810	N. Y.	Merchant	
Seabrook, John G.	D	N. Y. June 27, 1826	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Seafeld, Glenn W.	R	N. Y. Mar. 11, 1817	Pa.	Jurist	
Sedder, Henry J.	R	N. Y. Jan. 1, 1825	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Sedder, Isaac W.	R	N. Y. May 18, 1837	Pa.	Varied	
Sener, James B.	R	Vt. June 18, 1837	Pa.	Varied	
Sessions, Walter L.	R	Va. June 17, 1826	Ind.	Lawyer	
Shanks, John P.	R	Ala. April 10, 1830	Ala.	Lawyer	
Sherts, Charles C.	R	N. Y. Aug. 30, 1831	Lou.	Lawyer	
Sheridan, George A.	R	Mass. Feb. 22, 1840	Lou.	Unknown	
Sherwood, Isaac R.	R	Pa. Aug. 13, 1835	Ohio	Varied	
Shoemaker, Laz. D.	R	Ga. June 10, 1819	Pa.	Lawyer	
Sloan, Andrew	R	Ala. Oct. 12, 1826	Ala.	Lawyer	
Sloss, Joseph H.	D	Me. June 14, 1842	N. H.	Lawyer	April 7, 1875
Small, William B.	R	Me. June 14, 1842	N. H.	Lawyer	
Smith, James S.	R	Pa. Mar. 7, 1815	Pa.	Lawyer	
Smith, A. Herr	R	Va. Sept. 23, 1847	Va.	Lawyer	

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Morton, Oliver P. R	Ind.	Aug. 4, 1823	Ind.	Varied....	Nov. 1, 1877
Norwood, Thos. M. D	Pa.	April 26, 1830	Ga.	Lawyer....	
Oglesby, Rich'd J. R	Ky.	July 25, 1824	Ill.	Varied....	
Paddock, Algernon. R	N. Y.	Aug. 10, 1830	Neb.	Lawyer....	
Patterson, John J. R	Pa.	Aug. 8, 1830	S. C.	Varied....	
Price, Samuel. D	Va.	June 24, 1826	W. Va.	Lawyer....	
Randolph, Theo. F. D	N. J.	June 24, 1826	N. J.	Varied....	
Ransom, Matt. W. D	N. C.	1826	N. C.	Varied....	
Robertson, Thos. J. R	S. C.	Aug. 3, 1823	S. C.	Agricult.	
Sargent, Aaron A. R	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1827	Cal.	Varied....	
Saulsbury, Eli. D	Del.	Dec. 29, 1817	Del.	Lawyer....	
Sharon, William. R	Ohio.	Jan. 9, 1821	Cal.	Varied....	Nov. 13, 1885
Sherman, John. R	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer....	
Spencer, Geo. E. R	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1836	Ala.	Lawyer....	
Stevenson, John M. D	Va.	May 4, 1812	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Teller, Henry M. R	N. Y.	May 23, 1830	Col.	Lawyer....	
Thurman, Allen G. D	Va.	Nov. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Jurist....	
Wadleigh, Bainbridge. R	N. H.	Jan. 4, 1831	N. H.	Lawyer....	
Wallace, William A. D	N. Y.	Nov. 28, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer....	
West, J. Rodman. R	Lou.	Sept. 19, 1822	Lou.	Merchant....	
Whyte, W. Pinkney. D	Mo.	Aug. 9, 1824	Md.	Lawyer....	
Windom, William. R	Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer....	
Withers, Robert E. D	Va.	Sept. 18, 1821	Va.	Varied....	
Wright, George G. R	Ind.	Mar. 24, 1820	Ind.	Jurist....	

Total Senators, **52**. Lawyers, **35**. Varied, **26**. Jurists, **8**. Merchants, **3**. Agriculturists, **3**. Journalists, **2**. Occupation Unknown, **1**. Mechanic, **1**. Manufacturer, **1**. Physician, **1**. Miner, **1**. Foreign Born, **2**: Including Wales, **1**; Ireland, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Josiah G. D	Mass.	Nov. 1, 1815	Mass.	Jurist....	
Adams, Chas. H. R	N. Y.	1824	N. Y.	Varied....	
Ainsworth, Lucien L. R	N. Y.	June 21, 1831	Iowa.	Lawyer....	
Anderson, Wm. B. D	Ill.	April 2, 1830	Ill.	Agricult.	
Ashe, Thomas S. D	N. C.	1825	Tenn.	C. Lawyer....	
Atkins, John D. D	Pa.	Jan. 4, 1825	Pa.	Agricult.	
Bagley, John C. D	Ky.	Jan. 24, 1819	N. Y.	Varied....	
Bagley, George A. R	N. Y.	July 22, 1826	N. Y.	Varied....	
Bagley, John H. R	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1832	N. Y.	Varied....	
Baker, John H. D	N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1832	Ind.	Lawyer....	
Baker, William H. R	N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1827	N. Y.	Lawyer....	
Bailou, Latimer W. R	R. I.	Mar. 1, 1812	R. I.	Varied....	
Banks, Nath'l P. R	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied....	
Banning, Henry B. D	Ohio.	Nov. 10, 1814	Ohio.	Lawyer....	Dec. 10, 1881
Barnum, Wm. H. D	Conn.	Sept. 17, 1818	Conn.	Manufac't.	
Bass, Lyman K. D	N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer....	
Beebe, George M. D	N. Y.	Oct. 28, 1836	N. Y.	Varied....	
Belford, James B. R	N. H.	Sept. 28, 1837	Col.	Jurist....	
Bell, Samuel N. D	Pa.	Mar. 25, 1829	N. H.	Lawyer....	
Bennett, Thos. W. D	Ind.	Feb. 16, 1831	Ind.	Ida. T.	
Blackburn, Jos. C. S. D	Ky.	Oct. 1, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Blaine, James G. R	Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist	
Blair, Henry W. R	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1834	N. H.	Lawyer....	
Bland, Richard P. D	Ky.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer....	
Bliss, Archibald M. D	N. Y.	Jan. 25, 1836	N. Y.	Merchant....	
Blount, James H. D	Tenn.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown....	
Boone, Andrew R. D	Tenn.	April 4, 1834	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Bradford, Taul. D	Ala.	Jan. 20, 1835	Ala.	Lawyer....	
Bradley, Nathan B. R	Mass.	May 28, 1831	Mich.	Varied....	
Bright, John M. D	Tenn.	Jan. 20, 1817	Tenn.	Lawyer....	
Brown, John Y. D	Ky.	June 28, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Brown, Wm. R. R	N. Y.	July 16, 1840	Kan.	Jurist....	
Buckner, Ayres H. D	Va.	Dec. 14, 1817	Mo.	Jurist....	
Burchard, Horatio C. R	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1825	Ill.	Varied....	
Burchard, Sam'l B. D	N. Y.	July 17, 1836	Wis.	Manufac't.	
Burleigh, John H. R	Me.	Oct. 9, 1822	Me.	Varied....	Dec. 5, 1877
Buttz, Chas. W. D	Va.	Jan. 25, 1837	Va.	Unknown....	
Cabell, George C. D	Va.	Jan. 25, 1837	Va.	Varied....	
Caldwell, John H. D	Ala.	Nov. 8, 1832	Tenn.	Lawyer....	
Caldwell, Wm. P. D	Tenn.	Nov. 8, 1832	Tenn.	Lawyer....	
Campbell, Alex. D	Pa.	Oct. 4, 1814	Ill.	Manufac't.	
Candler, Milton A. D	Ga.	Jan. 11, 1837	Pa.	Lawyer....	
Cannon, Geo. Q. D	Eng'd	Jan. 11, 1827	Utah.	Journalist	
Cannon, Jos. G. R	N. C.	May 7, 1836	Ind.	Lawyer....	
Carr, Nathan T. D	Ind.	Sept. 13, 1828	Ind.	Unknown....	
Cason, Thos. J. R	Ind.	Sept. 13, 1828	Ind.	Jurist....	
Caswell, Lucien B. R	Vt.	Nov. 27, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer....	
Cate, George W. D	Vt.	Sept. 17, 1825	Wis.	Jurist....	
Cauffman, Bernard G. D	Vt.	Oct. 18, 1829	Ill.	Lawyer....	
Chapin, Chester W. D	Mass.	Dec. 16, 1798	Mass.	Varied....	
Chittenden, Simeon. R	Conn.	Mar. 29, 1814	N. Y.	Merchant....	
Clarke, John B. D	Ky.	April 14, 1833	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Clark, John B. D	Mo.	Jan. 14, 1831	Mo.	Lawyer....	
Clymer, Hiestor. D	Pa.	Nov. 3, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer....	
Cochrane, Alex. D	Pa.	Mar. 20, 1845	Pa.	Lawyer....	
Collins, Francis W. D	N. Y.	Mar. 20, 1845	Pa.	Lawyer....	
Conger, Omar D. R	Pa.	Feb. 16, 1818	Mich.	Varied....	
Cook, Philip. D	Ga.	July 31, 1817	Ga.	Lawyer....	
Cowan, Jacob P. D	Pa.	Mar. 20, 1823	Ohio.	Varied....	
Cox, Samuel S. D	Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied....	
Crapo, Wm. W. R	Mass.	May 16, 1830	Mass.	Lawyer....	
Crounse, Lorenzo. R	N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1834	Neb.	Jurist....	
Culbertson, Dav. B. D	Ga.	Sept. 29, 1830	Texas	Lawyer....	
Cutler, Augustus W. D	N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1827	N. J.	Lawyer....	
Danford, Lorenzo. R	Ohio.	Oct. 18, 1829	Ohio.	Lawyer....	
Darrell, Chester B. R	Pa.	June 24, 1842	Lou.	Varied....	
Davis, Joseph J. D	N. C.	April 13, 1828	N. C.	Lawyer....	
Davy, John W. R	Can.	June 29, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer....	
DeBolt, Rezin A. R	Ohio.	Jan. 20, 1828	Mo.	Varied....	
Denison, Dudley C. R	Vt.	Sept. 13, 1819	Vt.	Lawyer....	
Dobbin, George G. D	Tenn.	April 12, 1822	Tenn.	Varied....	
Dobbin, Sam'l A. R	N. J.	April 14, 1814	N. J.	Agricult.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Douglas, Beverly B. D	Va.	Dec. 21, 1822	Va.	Lawyer....	
Dunnell, Mark H. R	Me.	July 2, 1823	Minn.	Lawyer....	
Durand, Geo. H. D	N. Y.	Feb. 21, 1838	Mich.	Lawyer....	
Durham, Milton J. R	Ky.	Jan. 16, 1824	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Eames, Benj. T. D	Mass.	June 4, 1818	E. I.	Lawyer....	
Eden, John R. D	Ky.	Feb. 1, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer....	
Egbert, Albert G. D	Pa.	April 13, 1828	Pa.	Varied....	
Elkins, Stephen B. R	Ohio.	Sept. 26, 1841	N. M.	Lawyer....	
Ellis, E. John. D	Lou.	Oct. 15, 1841	Lou.	Lawyer....	
Ely, Smith. D	N. J.	1825	N. Y.	Merchant....	
Evans, James L. R	Ky.	Mar. 27, 1823	Ind.	Unknown....	
Farwell, Chas. B. R	N. Y.	July 1, 1823	Ind.	Merchant....	
Faulkner, Chas. J. D	Va.	June 19, 1823	W. Va.	Lawyer....	Nov. 1, 1884
Felton, Wm. H. D	Ga.	June 19, 1823	Ga.	Agricult.	
Fenn, Stephen S. D	Conn.	Mar. 28, 1820	Ida. T.	Varied....	
Field, David D. R	Conn.	Feb. 13, 1805	N. Y.	Jurist....	
Finley, Jesse J. D	Tenn.	Nov. 18, 1812	Fla.	Jurist....	
Flye, Edwin. D	N. C.	Nov. 23, 1823	Ala.	Lawyer....	
Forney, Wm. H. D	N. C.	Nov. 23, 1823	Ala.	Lawyer....	
Fort, Greenbury L. R	Ohio.	Oct. 17, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer....	
Foster, Charles. R	Ohio.	April 12, 1828	Ohio.	Varied....	
Franklin, Benj. J. D	Ky.	Oct. 8, 1832	Pa.	Lawyer....	
Freeman, Chapman. R	Pa.	Oct. 8, 1832	Pa.	Varied....	
Frost, Rufus S. R	N. H.	July 18, 1826	Mass.	Varied....	
Frye, William P. D	Sept. 2, 1831	Mass.	Varied....		
Garfield, James A. R	Ind.	Nov. 13, 1825	Ind.	Education....	
Gause, Lucien C. D	Ohio.	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio.	Varied....	Sept. 19, 1881
Gibson, Randall L. D	N. C.	Dec. 25, 1838	Ark.	Lawyer....	
Glover, John M. D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	Lou.	Varied....	
Goode, John. D	Ky.	Sept. 4, 1824	Mo.	Lawyer....	
Goodin, John R. D	Va.	May 27, 1829	Va.	Lawyer....	
Goodin, John R. D	Ohio.	Dec. 14, 1836	Kan.	Jurist....	
Granger, Thos. M. D	Tenn.	Sept. 18, 1826	Ark.	Lawyer....	
Hale, Eugene. R	Me.	June 9, 1836	Me.	Lawyer....	
Hamilton, Andrew H. D	Ind.	June 9, 1836	Ind.	Lawyer....	
Hamilton, Robert. D	N. J.	Dec. 5, 1816	N. J.	Lawyer....	
Hancock, John. D	Ala.	Oct. 29, 1824	Texas	Varied....	
Haralson, Jere. R	Ga.	April 1, 1846	Ala.	Unknown....	
Hardenburg, A. A. D	N. J.	May 1, 1830	N. J.	Banker....	
Hart, Benj. W. R	Mass.	Sept. 10, 1823	Mass.	Lawyer....	
Harris, Henry R. D	Ga.	Feb. 2, 1828	Ga.	Agricult.	
Harris, John T. D	Va.	May 8, 1825	Va.	Lawyer....	
Harrison, Carter H. D	Ky.	Feb. 15, 1825	Ill.	Varied....	
Hartridge, Julian. D	Ga.	Feb. 15, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer....	
Hartzell, William. D	Ohio.	Feb. 20, 1837	Ill.	Lawyer....	
Hatch, Rob't A. D	Va.	Feb. 24, 1819	Mo.	Lawyer....	
Haymond, Wm. S. D	Va.	Nov. 28, 1813	Ind.	Varied....	
Hays, Charles. R	Ala.	Feb. 2, 1834	Ala.	Agricult.	
Hendee, Geo. W. R	Vt.	Nov. 30, 1832	Vt.	Lawyer....	
Henderson, Thos. J. R	Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1824	Ill.	Lawyer....	
Henkle, Eli J. D	Md.	Nov. 24, 1828	Md.	Varied....	
Hereford, Frank. D	Va.	July 4, 1825	W. Va.	Lawyer....	1881
Hewitt, Abram S. D	N. Y.	July 31, 1822	N. Y.	Manufac't.	
Hewitt, Goldsmith W. D	Ala.	Feb. 14, 1834	Ala.	Lawyer....	
Hill, Benjamin H. D	Ga.	Sept. 14, 1823	Ga.	Lawyer....	Aug. 16, 1882
Hoar, George F. R	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer....	
Hoge, Solomon L. R	Ohio.	Sept. 6, 1822	S. C.	Jurist....	
Holman, William S. D	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Lawyer....	
Hooker, Chas. E. D	S. C.	June 3, 1822	Pa.	Lawyer....	
Horton, James H. D	Ky.	Nov. 3, 1824	Pa.	Varied....	
Hoskins, Geo. G. R	N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer....	
House, John F. D	Tenn.	Jan. 9, 1827	Tenn.	Lawyer....	
Hubbell, Jay A. R	Mich.	Sept. 15, 1829	Mich.	Lawyer....	
Humphreys, Andrew. R	Ind.	Sept. 15, 1829	Mich.	Unknown....	
Hunter, Morton C. R	Ind.	Feb. 5, 1823	Ind.	Lawyer....	
Huntton, Eppa. D	Va.	Sept. 23, 1823	Va.	Lawyer....	
Hunt, Frank H. D	Ohio.	Dec. 25, 1841	Ohio.	Lawyer....	
Hurlbut, Stephen A. R	Vt.	Nov. 19, 1815	Ill.	Lawyer....	
Hyman, John A. R	N. C.	July 23, 1840	N. C.	Agricult.	Mar. 28, 1882
Jacobs, Orange. R	N. Y.	Mar. 26, 1836	Pa.	Jurist....	
Jenks, George A. D	Pa.	Mar. 26, 1836	Pa.	Varied....	
Jones, Frank. D	N. H.	Sept. 15, 1832	N. H.	Merchant....	
Jones, Thomas L. D	N. C.	Jan. 22, 1819	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Joyce, Chas. H. R	Eng'd	Jan. 30, 1830	Vt.	Lawyer....	
Kasson, John A. R	Vt.	Jan. 11, 1822	Iowa.	Lawyer....	
Kehr, Edward C. D	Mo.	Nov. 5, 1837	Mo.	Lawyer....	
Kelley, Wm. D. D	Pa.	April 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied....	
Kerr, Michael C. D	Pa.	Mar. 15, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer....	Aug. 19, 1876
Ketchum, Winthrop R. D	Pa.	June 29, 1820	Pa.	Varied....	
Kidder, Jefferson P. R	Vt.	June 29, 1820	Pa.	Varied....	
Kimball, Alanson M. R	Me.	Mar. 12, 1827	Wis.	Varied....	
King, Wm. S. R	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1828	Minn.	Agricult.	
King, J. Proctor. R	N. Y.	Nov. 29, 1820	Ky.	Lawyer....	
Lamar, Lucius Q. C. D	Ga.	Sept. 17, 1825	Miss.	Varied....	
Landers, Franklin. D	Ind.	Mar. 22, 1825	Ind.	Varied....	
Landers, George M. D	Mass.	Feb. 22, 1813	Conn.	Manufac't.	
Lane, Lafayette. D	Ind.	Feb. 22, 1813	Conn.	Manufac't.	
Lapham, Eldridge G. R	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1814	N. Y.	Varied....	
Lawrence, Wm. R	N. Ohio.	June 26, 1819	Ohio.	Jurist....	
Leary, George W. R	N. Y.	Dec. 26, 1803	N. Y.	Varied....	
LeMoine, John V. D	Pa.	Oct. 30, 1827	Lou.	Lawyer....	
Levy, William M. D	Ala.	July 7, 1838	Ala.	Varied....	
Lewis, Burwell B. D	N. Y.	Dec. 11, 1820	N. Y.	Lawyer....	
Luttrell, John K. D	Tenn.	June 27, 1831	Cal.	Lawyer....	
Lynch, John R. D	Lou.	Sept. 10, 1847	Miss.	Mechanic....	
Lynde, Wm. P. D	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1817	Wis.	Lawyer....	Dec. 18, 1885
McCarty, George W. R	Ind.	Aug. 29, 1835	Iowa.	Lawyer....	
McDill, James W. R	Ohio.	Mar. 4, 1834	Iowa.	Jurist....	
McDougall, Clinton. R	Scott.	June 14, 1839	N. Y.	Banker....	
McFarland, Wm. D	Tenn.	Sept. 15, 1821	Tenn.	Varied....	
Mackey, Edw'd W. M. R	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1846	S. O.	Lawyer....	
Mackey, Levi A. D	Pa.	Nov. 25, 1819	Pa.	Varied....	
McMahon, John A. D	Md.	Feb. 19, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer....	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Magoon, Henry S.....	Wis.	Jan. 31, 1832	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Maish, Levi.....	Pa.	Nov. 22, 1837	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Meade, Edwin.....	N. Y.	July 6, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Metcalf, Henry B.....	N. Y.	Jan. 20, 1805	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Miller, Sam'l F.....	N. Y.	May 27, 1827	N. Y.	Varied.	
Milliken, Chas. W.....	Ky.	Aug. 15, 1827	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Mills, Roger Q.....	Tex.		Tex.	Lawyer.	
Money, Hernando D.....	Miss.	Aug. 26, 1839	Miss.	Journalist	
Monroe, James.....	Conn.	July 18, 1821	Ohio.	Educator.	
Morey, Frank.....	Mass.	July 11, 1840	Lou.	Varied.	
Morgan, Chas. H.....	N. H.		Mo.	Lawyer.	
Morrison, Wm. R.....	Ill.	Sept. 14, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Mutchler, William.....	Pa.	Dec. 21, 1831	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Nash, Charles E.....	Lou.		Lou.	Mechanic.	
Neal, Lawrence T.....	Va.	Sept. 22, 1844	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Neal, Jephtha D.....	Ind.	Nov. 28, 1830	Ind.	Jurist.	
Norton, Nelson.....	N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1820	N. Y.	Varied.	
O'Brien, Wm. J.....	Mass.	May 28, 1836	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Odell, N. Holmes.....	N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1828	N. Y.	Varied.	
Oliver, Addison.....	Pa.		1833 Iowa.	Jurist.	
O'Neill, Charles.....	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Packer, John B.....	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Page, Horace F.....	N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1833	Cal.	Stage-O'r.	
Parsons, Edwin.....	Ky.	Dec. 12, 1840	Ky.	Lawyer.	July 8, 1876
Patterson, Thos. M.....	Mass.	Nov. 4, 1840	Lou.	Varied.	
Payne, Henry B.....	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1810	Ohio.	Varied.	
Phelps, James.....	Conn.	Jan. 12, 1822	Conn.	Jurist.	
Phillips, John F.....	Mo.	Dec. 31, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Phillips, Wm. A.....	Scott.	Jan. 14, 1826	Kan.	Varied.	
Pierce, Henry L.....	Mass.	Aug. 23, 1825	Mass.	Manufact'r	
Piper, Wm. A.....	Pa.		1825 Cal.	Unknown.	
Plaisant, Ezekiel.....	Pa.		1825 Pa.	Unknown.	
Platt, Thomas C.....	N. Y.	July 15, 1833	N. Y.	Varied.	
Poppleton, Early F.....	Ohio.	Sept. 29, 1834	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Potter, Allen.....	N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1818	Mich.	Varied.	
Powell, Joseph.....	Pa.	June 23, 1828	Pa.	Varied.	
Pratt, Henry O.....	Me.	Feb. 11, 1838	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Purman, Wm. J.....	Pa.	April 11, 1840	Fla.	Lawyer.	
Rainey, Joseph H.....	S. C.	June 21, 1832	S. C.	Mechanic.	
Randall, Sam'l J.....	Pa.	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa.	Merchant.	
Rea, David.....	Ind.	Jan. 19, 1831	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Reagan, John H.....	Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Texas	Varied.	
Reilly, James B.....	Pa.	Aug. 12, 1845	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Reilly, John.....	Pa.	Feb. 12, 1836	Pa.	Varied.	
Rice, Americus V.....	Ohio.	Nov. 18, 1835	Ohio.	Banker.	
Riddle, Haywood Y.....	Tenn.	June 20, 1834	Tenn.	Agricul'tst.	
Rohms, John.....	Pa.		Pa.	Varied.	
Robbins, Wm. C.....	N. C.		N. C.	Lawyer.	
Roberts, Chas. B.....	Ind.	April 19, 1842	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Robinson, Milton S.....	Ind.	April 20, 1832	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Ross, Miles.....	N. J.	April 30, 1828	N. J.	Merchant.	
Ross, Sobieski.....	Pa.	May 16, 1828	Pa.	Varied.	Oct. 25, 1877
Rusk, Jeremiah M.....	Ohio.	June 17, 1830	Wis.	Unknown.	
Sampson, Ezekiel S.....	Ohio.	Dec. 6, 1831	Iowa.	Jurist.	
Savage, John S.....	Ohio.	Oct. 30, 1841	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Saylor, Milton.....	Ohio.	Nov. 4, 1831	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Scales, Alfred M.....	N. C.	Nov. 26, 1827	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Schleicher, Gustave.....	Ger'y	Nov. 19, 1823	Texas	Civil Engr	
Schumaker, Jno. G.....	N. Y.	June 27, 1826	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Seelye, Julius H.....	Conn.	Sept. 14, 1824	Mass.	Clergyman	
Sheakley, James.....	Pa.	April 24, 1830	Pa.	Varied.	
Singleton, Otho R.....	Ky.	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Sinnickson, Clement R.....	N. J.	Sept. 16, 1834	N. J.	Lawyer.	
Slemons, Wm. F.....	Tenn.	Mar. 15, 1830	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Small, Robert.....	S. C.	April 5, 1839	S. C.	Seaman.	
Smith, A. Kerr.....	Pa.	Mar. 7, 1815	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Wm. E.....	Ga.	Mar. 14, 1829	Ga.	Varied.	
Southern, Milton I.....	Calo.		1829 Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Sparks, Wm. A.....	Ind.	Nov. 18, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Spencer, Wm. B.....	Lou.	Feb. 5, 1835	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Springer, Wm. M.....	Ind.	May 30, 1836	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Stanton, Wm. H.....	Pa.		Unknown.	Unknown.	
Starkweather, H. H. R.....	Conn.	April 29, 1826	Conn.	Lawyer.	Jan. 28, 1876
Steele, William R.....	N. Y.	July 24, 1842	W. Y.	Lawyer.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Stenger, Wm. S.....	Pa.	Feb. 13, 1840	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Stephens, Alex. H.....	Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883
Stevens, Hiram S.....	Vt.		1832 Ariz.	Unknown.	
Stevenson, Adlai E.....	Ky.	Oct. 23, 1835	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Stone, Wm. H.....	N. Y.	Nov. 7, 1828	Mo.	Manufact	
Stowell, Wm. H. H.....	Vt.	July 26, 1840	Va.	Merchant.	
Strait, Horace B.....	R.	Jan. 26, 1835	Minn.	Varied.	
Swann, Thomas.....	Va.		1806 Md.	Varied.	July 24, 1883
Tarbox, John K.....	Mass.	May 6, 1838	Mass.	Varied.	
Teese, Fred H.....	N. J.	Oct. 21, 1823	N. Y.	Jurist.	
Terry, William.....	N. J.	Aug. 14, 1824	N. Y.	Varied.	
Thomas, Philip F.....	Md.	Sept. 12, 1810	Md.	Unknown.	
Thompson, Chas. P.....	Mass.	July 30, 1827	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Thornburgh, Jacob.....	Tenn.	July 3, 1837	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Throckmorton, J. W.....	Tenn.	Feb. 1, 1825	Texas	Lawyer.	
Townsend, Martin I.....	Mass.	Feb. 6, 1810	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Townsend, Washg'tn R.....	Pa.		1813 Pa.	Varied.	
Tucker, J. Randolph.....	Va.	Dec. 24, 1823	Va.	Lawyer.	
Tufts, John Q.....	Ind.	July 12, 1840	Iowa.	Agricul'tst.	
Turney, Jacob.....	D.	Feb. 18, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Vance, John L.....	Ohio.	July 19, 1839	Ohio.	Varied.	
Vance, Robert B.....	N. C.	April 24, 1828	N. C.	Agricul'tst.	
Van Vorhes, Nelson.....	B.	Jan. 23, 1822	Ohio.	Journalist	
Waddell, Alfred M.....	N. C.	Sept. 16, 1834	N. C.	Varied.	
Wade, John.....	Conn.	Oct. 27, 1811	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Waldron, Henry.....	N. Y.	Nov. 11, 1819	Mich.	Unknown.	
Walker, Chas. C. B.....	N. H.	June 27, 1824	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Walker, Gilbert C.....	N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1832	Va.	Varied.	
Wallace, Alex. S.....	S. C.	Dec. 30, 1810	S. C.	Agricul'tst.	
Wallace, John W.....	Pa.	Dec. 20, 1818	Pa.	Physician.	
Walling, Ansel T.....	N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1824	Ohio.	Journalist	
Walsh, Scott.....	Va.	Aug. 30, 1842	Va.	Agricul'tst.	
Walsh, William.....	Ire'd.	May 11, 1828	Mich.	Varied.	
Ward, Elijah.....	N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1818	N. Y.	Jurist.	
Warner, Levi.....	Conn.	Oct. 10, 1831	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Warren, Wm. W.....	Mass.	Feb. 27, 1834	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Waterson, Henry.....	D. C.	Feb. 16, 1840	Ky.	Journalist	
Wells, Erastus.....	N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1823	Mo.	Varied.	
Wells, G. Wiley.....	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1840	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Wheeler, Wm. A.....	N. Y.	June 30, 1819	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
White, John D.....	Ky.		1849 Ky.	Lawyer.	
Whitehouse, Jno. O.....	N. H.	July 19, 1817	N. Y.	Varied.	
Whiting, Rich'd H.....	Conn.	Jan. 17, 1826	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Whitthorne, W. C.....	Tenn.	April 19, 1825	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Wigginton, Peter D.....	Ill.	Sept. 6, 1839	Cal.	Lawyer.	
Wike, Scott.....	Pa.	April 6, 1834	Ill.	Varied.	
Willard, George.....	Vt.	Mar. 20, 1824	Mich.	Varied.	
Williams, Alpheus S.....	Conn.	Sept. 20, 1810	Mich.	Varied.	
Williams, Andrew.....	Can.	Aug. 27, 1828	N. Y.	Varied.	
Williams, Chas. G.....	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1829	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Williams, James.....	Pa.	Aug. 4, 1825	Del.	Agricul'tst.	
Williams, James D.....	Ohio.	Jan. 16, 1808	Ind.	Agricul'tst.	Nov. 20, 1880
Williams, Jere N.....	Ala.	April 1, 1829	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Williams, William.....	N. Y.	July 28, 1826	Mich.	Varied.	
Willis, Benj. A.....	N. Y.	Mar. 24, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Wilshire, Wm. W.....	Ill.	Sept. 8, 1830	Ark.	Jurist.	
Wilson, Benjamin.....	Va.	April 30, 1825	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Wilson, James.....	R.	Aug. 16, 1835	Iowa.	Agricul'tst.	
Wood, Alan.....	Pa.	July 6, 1834	Pa.	Varied.	
Wood, Fernando.....	Ala.	June 14, 1812	N. Y.	Merchant.	Feb. 13, 1881
Woodburn, Wm.....	Ire'd.		1837 Nev.	Lawyer.	
Woodworth, Laur. D.....	Ohio.	Sept. 10, 1837	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Yeates, Jesse J.....	N. C.	May 29, 1829	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Young, Casey.....	Tenn.		Tenn.	Lawyer.	

Total Representatives, 316. Lawyers, 152. Varied, 72. Jurists, 24. Agriculturists, 16. Occupation Unknown, 14. Merchants, 9. Manufacturers, 7. Journalists, 7. Bankers, 3. Mechanics, 3. Educators, 2. Hotel-Keeper, 1. Stage-Owner, 1. Civil-Engineer, 1. Clergyman, 1. Miller, 1. Physician, 1. Seaman, 1. Foreign Born, 11: Including Scotland, 3; Ireland, 3; England, 2; Canada, 2; Germany, 1.

Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, from 1877 to 1879.

- 1877—President Hayes issued the Civil-Service Order, June 22.
- 1877—Beginning of the great railroad strikes on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, July 16. Riot and bloodshed at Baltimore, Md., July 20.
- 1877—Railroad riot at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 22; at Albany, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., July 24.
- 1878—A teller in the Bank of North America, New York City, confessed to being a defaulter to the extent of \$100,000, Feb. 5. The teller, A. M. Turney, was committed to prison.
- 1878—Death of the Hon. Gideon Welles, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11.
- 1878—Judgment against "Boss" (Wm. M.) Tweed was entered for \$10,857,197.09, Feb. 13.
- 1878—Veto of the Silver Currency Bill by the President, Feb. 28; but it was immediately passed by Congress over his veto, and became a law.

Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th President.

VICE-PRESIDENT—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

Sec'y of State..... } William M. Evarts, of New York.

Sec'y of Treas..... } John Sherman, of Ohio.

Sec'y of War..... } George W. McCrary, of Iowa.

Sec'y of Navy..... } Richard W. Thompson, of Ind.

Sec'y of Interior..... } Carl Schurz, of Mo.

Postmaster-Gen'l..... } David M. Key, of Tenn.

Attorney-Gen'l..... } Charles Devens, of Mass.

Speaker of House of Representatives... } Samuel J. Randall, of Pa.

- 1878—Discovery of the defalcation of S. A. Chace, Treasurer of the Union Mills, of Fall River, Mass., amounting to about \$500,000, April 10.
- 1878—Opening of the International Exposition at Paris, France, May 1.
- 1878—Repeal of National Bankrupt laws of 1867 and 1874 took effect, Sept. 1.
- 1878—The Southern yellow fever epidemic, which began about the middle of July, at New Orleans, La., terminated about Nov. 20.
- 1878—Gold currency quoted at par, having sold at a premium since Jan. 13, 1862, to date, Dec. 17.
- 1879—General resumption of specie payments throughout the country, Jan. 1.
- 1879—President Hayes vetoed the Chinese Immigration Restriction Bill, Mar. 1.
- 1879—War between Chili and Bolivia and Peru, South American States, regarding the control of certain silver mines, April 3.

D, Indicates Democrat; R, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allison, William B. R.	Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Anthony, Henry D. R.	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist.	Sept. 2, 1884
Bailey, James E. R.	Tenn.	Aug. 15, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer.	Dec. 29, 1885
Barnum, Wm. H. D.	Conn.	Sept. 17, 1818	Conn.	Manuf'cr.	
Bayard, Thomas H. D.	Del.	Oct. 29, 1828	Del.	Lawyer.	
Beck, James B. D.	Scot.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Blaine, James G. D.	Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist.	
Bogoy, Lewis W. D.	Mo.	April 9, 1813	Mo.	Varied.	Sept. 20, 1877
Booth, Newton.	Ind.	Dec. 25, 1825	Cal.	Varied.	
Bruce, Blanche K. R.	Pa.	Mar. 1, 1841	Miss.	Agricult.	
Burnside, Ambrose E. R.	Ind.	May 23, 1836	R. I.	Varied.	Sept. 13, 1881
Butler, M. Calvin. D.	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1836	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Cameron, Angus.	N. Y.	July 4, 1826	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Cameron, J. Donald. R.	Pa.	...	1833 Pa.	Banker.	
Cameron, Simon. R.	Pa.	Mar. 8, 1799	Pa.	Varied.	
Chaffee, Jerome B. R.	N. Y.	April 17, 1825	Col.	Varied.	
Christianity, Isaac P. R.	N. Y.	Mar. 12, 1812	Mich.	Jurist.	
Cockrell, Francis M. D.	Mo.	...	1834 Mo.	Lawyer.	
Coke, Richard. D.	Va.	Mar. 13, 1829	Texas.	Jurist.	
Conkling, Roscoe. D.	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Conover, Simon B. R.	N. J.	Sept. 23, 1840	Fla.	Physician.	
Corbin, David B. D.	Md.	Mar. 9, 1815	Ill.	Jurist.	
Davis, David. D.	Md.	Nov. 16, 1823	W. Va.	Varied.	
Dawes, Henry L. D.	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1824	Mass.	Varied.	
Dennis, George R. D.	Mo.	April 8, 1822	Mo.	Varied.	
Dorsey, Stephen W. R.	Vt.	Feb. 28, 1842	Ark.	Varied.	
Eaton, William W. D.	Conn.	Oct. 11, 1816	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Edmunds, Geo. F. R.	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Eustis, James B. D.	Lou.	Aug. 27, 1834	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Ferry, Thomas W. R.	Mich.	June 1, 1827	Mich.	Merchant.	
Farland, Aug. H. D.	Ga.	Feb. 6, 1832	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Gordon, John B. D.	Ga.	Feb. 6, 1832	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Grover, Lafayette. D.	Me.	Nov. 29, 1823	Ore.	Lawyer.	
Hamlin, Hannibal. R.	Me.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer.	
Harris, Isham G. D.	Tenn.	...	1818 Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Hereford, Frank. D.	Va.	July 4, 1825	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Hill, Benjamin H. D.	Ga.	Sept. 14, 1823	Ga.	Lawyer.	Aug. 16, 1882
Hoar, George F. R.	Mass.	June 11, 1834	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Howe, Timothy O. R.	Me.	Feb. 24, 1816	Wis.	Lawyer.	Mar. 25, 1883
Ingalis, John J. D.	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1833	Kan.	Varied.	
Johnston, John W. D.	Va.	Sept. 9, 1818	Va.	Jurist.	
Jones, Charles W. D.	Ire'd.	...	1834 Fla.	Varied.	
Jones, John P. R.	Wal's.	...	1830 Nev.	...	
Kellogg, William P. R.	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1830	Lou.	Jurist.	
Kernan, Francis. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1816	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Kirkwood, Samuel J. D.	Md.	Dec. 20, 1813	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Lamar, Lucius Q. C. D.	Ga.	Sept. 17, 1825	Miss.	Varied.	
McCreery, Thos. C. D.	Ky.	...	1817 Ky.	Agricult.	
McDonald, Joseph E. D.	Ohio.	Aug. 29, 1819	Ind.	Lawyer.	
McMillan, Sam'l J. R. R.	Pa.	Feb. 22, 1826	Minn.	Jurist.	
McPherson, John R. R.	N. Y.	May 9, 1833	N. J.	Agricult.	
Matthews, Stanley. R.	Ohio.	July 21, 1824	Ohio.	Jurist.	
Maxey, Samuel B. D.	Ky.	Mar. 30, 1825	Texas.	Varied.	
Merrimon, Aug. S. D.	N. C.	Sept. 15, 1830	N. C.	Jurist.	
Mitchell, John H. D.	Pa.	June 22, 1835	Ore.	Varied.	
Morgan, John T. D.	Tenn.	June 20, 1824	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Morrill, Justin S. R.	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	
Morton, Oliver P. R.	Ind.	Aug. 4, 1825	Ind.	Varied.	Nov. 1, 1877
Oglesby, Richard J. R.	Ky.	July 25, 1824	Ky.	Varied.	
Paddock, Alger N. S. R.	N. Y.	...	1830 Neb.	Lawyer.	
Patterson, John J. R.	Pa.	Aug. 8, 1830	S. C.	Varied.	
Plumb, Preston B. D.	Ohio.	Oct. 12, 1837	Kan.	Varied.	
Randolph, Theo. F. D.	N. J.	June 24, 1826	N. J.	Varied.	
Ransom, Matt. W. D.	N. O.	...	1826 N. O.	Varied.	
Rollins, Edward H. R.	N. H.	Oct. 3, 1824	N. H.	Merchant.	
Sargent, Aaron A. R.	Mass.	Sept. 28, 1827	Ind.	Varied.	
Saulsbury, Eli. D.	Del.	Dec. 29, 1817	Del.	Lawyer.	
Saunders, Alvin. D.	Ky.	July 12, 1817	Neb.	Varied.	
Sharon, William. D.	Ohio.	Jan. 9, 1821	Nev.	Varied.	Nov. 13, 1886
Sherman, John. D.	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Spencer, George E. R.	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1836	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Teller, Henry M. R.	N. Y.	May 23, 1830	Col.	Lawyer.	
Thurman, Allen G. D.	Va.	Nov. 19, 1813	Ohio.	Jurist.	
Voorhees, Dan'l W. D.	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1823	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Wallace, Bain'go R.	N. H.	Jan. 4, 1831	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Wallace, William A. D.	Pa.	Nov. 28, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Whyte, W. Pinkney. D.	Md.	Aug. 9, 1824	Md.	Lawyer.	
Windom, William. D.	Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Withers, Robert E. D.	Va.	Sept. 18, 1821	Va.	Lawyer.	

Total Senators, 40. Lawyers, 35. Varied, 21. Jurists, 9. Agriculturists, 3. Merchants, 2. Journalists, 2. Occupation Unknown, 1. Miner, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Banker, 1. Physician, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including Ireland, 1; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Acklen, J. Hayes. D.	Tenn.	May 20, 1850	Lou.	Varied.	
Aiken, D. Wyatt. D.	N. C.	Mar. 17, 1828	S. C.	Agricult.	
Aldrich, William. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1820	Ill.	Varied.	Dec. 3, 1885
Atkins, John D. C. D.	Tenn.	June 4, 1825	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Bacon, William J. R.	Mass.	Feb. 18, 1803	N. Y.	Jurist.	
Bagley, George A. R.	N. Y.	July 22, 1820	N. Y.	Varied.	
Baker, John H. R.	N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1832	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Baker, William H. R.	N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1827	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Ballou, Latimer W. R.	R. I.	Mar. 1, 1812	R. I.	Varied.	
Banks, Nathaniel P. R.	Mass.	Jan. 30, 1816	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Banning, Henry B. D.	Ohio.	Nov. 10, 1834	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Dec. 19, 1881
Bayne, Thomas M. R.	Pa.	June 14, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Beebe, George M. D.	N. Y.	Oct. 28, 1836	N. Y.	Varied.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Belford, James B. R.	Pa.	Sept. 28, 1837	Cal.	Jurist.	
Bell, Hiram P. D.	Ga.	Jan. 27, 1827	Ga.	Varied.	
Benedict, Charles E. D.	N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1828	N. Y.	Varied.	
Bicknell, George A. D.	N. Y.	...	Ind.	Jurist.	
Bisbee, Horatio. R.	Fla.	...	Fla.	Unknown.	
Blackburn, J. C. S. D.	Ky.	Oct. 1, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Blair, Henry W. R.	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1834	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Bland, Richard P. D.	Ky.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Bliss, Archibald M. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 25, 1836	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Blount, James H. C. D.	Ga.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown.	
Boone, Andrew R. D.	Tenn.	April 4, 1831	Ky.	Jurist.	
Bouck, Gabriel. D.	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1828	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Boyd, Thomas A. R.	Pa.	June 25, 1830	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Bragg, Edward S. D.	N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Brentano, Lorenzo. R.	Gery's	Nov. 4, 1813	Ill.	Varied.	
Brewer, Mark S. R.	Mich.	Oct. 22, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Bridges, James F. D.	Conn.	Jan. 27, 1802	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Briggs, James F. R.	Eng'd	Oct. 23, 1827	N. H.	Unknown.	
Bright, John M. D.	Tenn.	Jan. 20, 1817	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Brogden, Curtis H. R.	N. C.	...	N. C.	Unknown.	
Browne, Thomas M. R.	Ohio.	April 19, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Buckner, Aylett H. D.	Va.	Dec. 14, 1817	Mo.	Jurist.	
Bundy, Solomon. R.	N. Y.	May 25, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Burns, Horatio C. D.	Ill.	Sept. 1, 1825	Ill.	Varied.	
Burdick, Theo. W. R.	Pa.	Oct. 7, 1836	Iowa.	Banker.	
Butler, Benjamin F. R.	N. H.	Nov. 5, 1818	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Cabell, George C. D.	Va.	Jan. 25, 1837	Va.	Varied.	
Cain, Richard H. R.	Va.	April 12, 1825	S. C.	Varied.	
Caldwell, John W. D.	Ky.	Jan. 15, 1838	Ky.	Jurist.	
Caldwell, William F. D.	Tenn.	Nov. 8, 1832	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Calhoun, William H. R.	N. Y.	1842	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Camp, John H. R.	N. Y.	April 14, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Campbell, Jacob M. R.	Pa.	Nov. 20, 1821	Pa.	Varied.	
Candler, Milton A. D.	Ga.	Jan. 11, 1837	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Cannon, George Q. R.	Eng'd	Jan. 11, 1827	Utah.	Journalist.	
Cannon, Joseph G. R.	N. C.	May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Carr, John G. R.	Ky.	Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Caswell, Lucien B. D.	Pa.	Sept. 27, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Chalmers, James R. D.	Va.	Jan. 11, 1831	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Chittenden, Sim. B. R.	Conn.	Mar. 29, 1814	N. Y.	Varied.	
Cladin, William. R.	Mass.	Mar. 6, 1818	Mass.	Merchant.	
Clark, Alvah A. D.	N. J.	Sept. 13, 1840	N. J.	Lawyer.	
Clark, John B. D.	Ky.	Jan. 14, 1831	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Clark, Rush. D.	Mo.	...	1834 Mo.	Unknown.	
Clark, John B. D.	Pa.	April 14, 1823	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Clymer, Hiestor. D.	Pa.	Nov. 3, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Cobb, Thomas R. D.	Ind.	July 2, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Cole, Nathan. D.	Mo.	...	1830 Mo.	Unknown.	
Collins, Francis D. D.	N. Y.	Mar. 5, 1844	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Conger, Omar D. R.	N. Y.	...	1818 Mich.	Varied.	
Corbett, William W. R.	Ga.	July 31, 1817	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Covett, James W. D.	N. Y.	...	1828 N. Y.	Unknown.	
Cox, Jacob D. R.	Can.	Oct. 27, 1828	Ohio.	Varied.	
Cox, Samuel S. D.	Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied.	
Craigo, William W. R.	Mass.	May 18, 1830	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Cravens, Jordan E. D.	Mo.	Nov. 7, 1830	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Croft, John, Thos. T. D.	Ky.	Jan. 2, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Culbertson, D. B. D.	Ga.	Sept. 1, 1830	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Cummings, H. J. D. R.	N. Y.	May 21, 1830	Iowa.	Varied.	
Cutler, Aug. W. D.	N. J.	Oct. 22, 1827	N. J.	Lawyer.	
Danford, Lorenzo. R.	Ohio.	Oct. 18, 1829	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Davidson, R. H. M. D.	Fla.	Sept. 23, 1832	Fla.	Lawyer.	
Davis, Horace. D.	Mass.	...	1831 Cal.	Miller.	
Deane, Joseph J. R.	N. C.	April 13, 1828	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Dean, Benjamin. D.	Eng'd	Aug. 14, 1824	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Deering, Nath'l C. R.	Ind.	Sept. 2, 1827	Iowa.	Unknown.	
Denison, Dudley C. R.	Vt.	Sept. 13, 1819	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Dibrell, George G. D.	Tenn.	April 12, 1832	Tenn.	Varied.	
Dickey, Henry L. D.	Ohio.	Oct. 29, 1832	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Douglas, Beverly B. D.	Va.	Dec. 21, 1822	Va.	Lawyer.	
Dunn, Mark H. R.	Me.	July 2, 1823	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Durham, Milton J. D.	Ky.	May 16, 1824	Ky.	Jurist.	
Dwight, Jere. W. R.	N. Y.	...	1823 N. Y.	Varied.	
Eames, Benjamin F. R.	Mass.	June 4, 1818	R. I.	Lawyer.	
Eden, John R. D.	Ky.	Feb. 1, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Elekhoff, Anthony. D.	Gery's	Sept. 11, 1827	N. Y.	Varied.	
Ellis, Joseph B. D.	Ark.	June 12, 1821	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Ellis, E. John. D.	Lou.	Oct. 15, 1841	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Ellsworth, Charles C. D.	N. Y.	...	1817 N. Y.	Unknown.	
Errett, Russell. R.	N. Y.	Nov. 10, 1817	Pa.	Journalist.	
Evans, I. Newton. R.	Pa.	July 27, 1827	Pa.	Physician.	
Evans, James L. F. R.	Ky.	Mar. 27, 1825	Ind.	Miller.	
Ewing, Thomas. D.	Ohio.	Aug. 7, 1829	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Felton, William H. D.	Ga.	June 19, 1823	Ga.	Agricult.	
Fenn, Stephen S. D.	Conn.	Mar. 28, 1820	Ida'o	Varied.	
Fife, Walbridge A. R.	Vt.	April 26, 1833	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Finley, Ebenezer B. D.	Ohio.	July 31, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Forney, William H. D.	N. Y.	...	1823 N. Y.	Varied.	
Fort, Greenbury L. R.	Ohio.	Oct. 17, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Foster, Charles. R.	Ohio.	April 12, 1828	Ohio.	Varied.	
Franklin, Benj. J. D.	Ky.	...	1830 Mo.	Lawyer.	
Freeman, Chapman. R.	Pa.	Oct. 8, 1832	Pa.	Varied.	
Frost, Richard G. D.	Mo.	Dec. 29, 1841	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Fry, William P. S. R.	Me.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer.	
Fuller, Benoni S. R.	Ind.	Nov. 13, 1825	Ind.	Educator.	
Gardner, Miles. R.	Ohio.	Jan. 30, 1830	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Garfield, James A. R.	Ohio.	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Sept. 19, 1881
Garth, William W. D.	Ala.	...	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Gause, Lucien C. D.	N. C.	Dec. 25, 1828	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Gibson, Randall L. D.	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	Lou.	Varied.	
Giddings, DeWitt C. D.	Pa.	July 18, 1827	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Glover, John M. D.	Ky.	Sept. 4, 1824	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Goode, John. D.	Pa.	May 27, 1829	Va.	Lawyer.	
Gunter, Thomas M. D.	Tenn.	Sept. 18, 1826	Ark.	Lawyer.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hale, Eugene.....R	Me...	June 9, 1836	Me...	Lawyer...	
Hamilton, Andrew H.D	Ind...	Sept. 3, 1827	Ind...	Lawyer...	
Hanna, John.....R	Pa...	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa...	Merchant...	
Hardenburgh, A. A..D	N. J...	May 18, 1830	N. J...	Banker...	
Harmer, Alfred C....R	Pa...	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa...	Merchant...	
Harris, Benj. W.....R	Mass.	Nov. 10, 1823	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Harris, Henry R.....D	Ga...	Feb. 2, 1828	Ga...	Agricult.	
Harris, John T.....D	Va...	May 8, 1825	Va...	Lawyer...	
Harrison, Carter H..D	Ky...	Feb. 15, 1825	Ky...	Banker...	
Hart, E. Kirke.....D	N. Y.	April 8, 1841	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Hartbridge, Julian...D	Ga...	Feb. 20, 1837	Ga...	Lawyer...	
Hartzell, William...D	Ohio.	Feb. 20, 1837	Ill...	Lawyer...	
Haskell, Dudley C...R	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1837	Kan...	Lawyer...	Dec. 15, 1883
Hatcher, Rob't A....D	Va...	Feb. 24, 1819	Mo...	Lawyer...	
Hayes, Philip C....R	Conn.	Feb. 3, 1833	Ill...	Journalist	
Hazelton, Geo. C....R	N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1833	Wis...	Lawyer...	
Hendee, Geo. W....R	Vt...	Nov. 30, 1832	Vt...	Lawyer...	
Henderson, Thos. J..R	Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1824	Ill...	Lawyer...	
Henkle, Eli J.....D	Mo...	Nov. 24, 1828	Mo...	Physician	
Henry, Dan'l M.....D	Mo...	Feb. 19, 1823	Mo...	Lawyer...	
Herbert, Hilary A...D	S. C.	Mar. 12, 1834	Ala...	Lawyer...	
Hewitt, Abram S...D	N. Y.	July 31, 1822	N. Y.	Manufac.	
Hewitt, Goldsmith W.D	Ala...	Feb. 14, 1834	Ala...	Lawyer...	
Hinton, W. E.....D	N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1834	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Hiscock, Frank.....R	S. C.	Sept. 15, 1829	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Hooker, Chas. E....D	Tenn.	Jan. 9, 1827	Tenn.	Lawyer...	
House, John F.....D	Mich.	Sept. 15, 1829	Mich.	Lawyer...	
Hubbell, Jay A.....R	N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1830	Wis...	Lawyer...	
Humphrey, H. L.....R	N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1825	N. Y.	Banker...	
Hungerford, John M.R	N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1833	Wis...	Lawyer...	
Huntrop, Geo. C....R	Ind...	Nov. 30, 1832	Vt...	Lawyer...	
Huntton, Eppa.....D	Va...	Sept. 23, 1823	Va...	Lawyer...	
Ittner, Anthony.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 8, 1837	Mo...	Mechanic	
Jacobs, Orange.....R	N. Y.	1829	W. T.	Jurist...	
James, Amaziah B..R	N. Y.	July 1, 1812	N. Y.	Jurist...	
Jones, Frank.....D	N. H.	Sept. 15, 1832	N. H.	Merchant	
Jones, James T.....D	Va...	1832	Ala...	Lawyer...	
Jones, John S.....D	Ohio.	Oct. 18, 1831	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
Jorgenson, Joseph..R	Eng'd	Jan. 10, 1840	Vt...	Physician	
Joyce, Chas. H.....R	Ohio.	Jan. 30, 1836	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
Keifer, J. Warren...R	Ind...	Aug. 7, 1843	Mich.	Jurist...	
Keightley, Edwin W.R	Pa...	April 12, 1814	Pa...	Varied...	
Kelley, Wm. D.....D	Va...	April 10, 1848	Va...	Lawyer...	
Ketcham, John C...D	N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1832	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Kidder, Jefferson P.R	Vt...	Sept. 18, 1825	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Killinger, John W...R	Mo...	1825	Mo...	Agricult.	
Kimmell, William...D	Ill...	1825	Ill...	Lawyer...	
Knapp, Rob't M....D	Ky...	Aug. 29, 1830	Ky...	Lawyer...	
Knot, J. Proctor...D	Mass.	Feb. 22, 1813	Conn.	Manufac.	
Landers, George M.D	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1831	Mo...	Varied...	
Lapham, Eldridge G.R	N. Y.	April 17, 1825	Ill...	Lawyer...	
Lathrop, William C.R	Pa...	Sept. 22, 1845	Lou...	Jurist...	Mar. 15, 1878
Leonards, John E...R	Me...	Mar. 3, 1828	Me...	Lawyer...	
Ligon, Robert F....D	Ga...	June 1, 1844	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Lindsey, Stephen D.R	N. Y.	June 1, 1844	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Lockwood, Dan'l N.D	Mass.	Nov. 8, 1817	Mass.	Physician	
Loring, George B...R	Tenn.	June 27, 1831	Cal...	Varied...	
Luttrell, John K....D	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1817	Wis...	Lawyer...	Dec. 18, 1885
Lynde, Wm. F.....D	Ohio.	Oct. 10, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
McCook, Anson G...R	Ohio.	April 2, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer...	
McGowan, J. H.....D	Ky...	Aug. 1, 1840	Ky...	Agricult.	
McKensie, Jas. A...D	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1819	Pa...	Varied...	
Mackey, Levi A....D	Ohio.	Feb. 26, 1844	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
McKinley, William..R	Mo...	Feb. 19, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
McMahon, John A...D	N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1840	M. T.	Journalist	
Maginnis, Martin...D	Pa...	Nov. 22, 1837	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Maish, Levi.....D	Iowa.	June 25, 1841	Neb...	Varied...	
Majors, Thos. J....D	N. C.	July 26, 1839	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Manning, Van H....D	Va...	Oct. 2, 1828	W. Va.	Lawyer...	
Marsh, Benj. F.....D	N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Martin, Benj. F....D	Ky...	April 21, 1822	Mo...	Varied...	
Mayham, Stephen S.D	Pa...	July 28, 1838	Pa...	Varied...	
McCauley, Lyne S...R	Miss.	Aug. 26, 1839	Miss.	Journalist	
Mills, Roger Q.....R	Conn.	July 18, 1821	Ohio.	Educator	
Mitchell, John I...R	N. Y.	Sept. 14, 1825	Ill...	Lawyer...	
Money, Hernando D.D	Ill...	Aug. 15, 1831	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Monroe, James.....D	Bay...	Nov. 15, 1836	N. Y.	R. R. Ag't	
Morgan, Chas. H...D	Ger'y	Aug. 25, 1828	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
Morrison, Wm. R...D	N. H.	Jan. 26, 1824	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Morse, Leopold....D	Pa...	1833	Iowa.	Jurist...	
Muldrow, H. L....D	Pa...	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Muller, Nicholas...R	Pa...	Feb. 4, 1831	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Neal, Henry S.....R	Cal...	Oct. 31, 1831	Cal...	Varied...	
Norcross, Amasa...R	N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1833	Cal...	Stage-O'r	
O'Neil, Charles....R	N. H.	Nov. 11, 1799	N. Y.	Varied...	
O'Overton, Edward...R	Ire'd.	Nov. 4, 1840	Col.	Lawyer...	
Pacheco, Rosalido..R	Scot.	N. J.	Manufac.	Jurist...	
Pace, Horace C....R	Conn.	Jan. 12, 1822	Conn.	Jurist...	
Patterson, Geo. W..R	Scot.	Jan. 14, 1826	Kan...	Varied...	
Patterson, Thos. M..D	Vt...	June 14, 1825	N. Y.	Varied...	
Peddie, Thos. B....D	N. Y.	Dec. 6, 1833	Wis...	Varied...	
Phelps, James.....R	Me...	1838	Me...	Lawyer...	
Phillips, Wm. A....R	Pa...	Jan. 10, 1814	Iowa.	Banker...	
Pollard, Henry M...R	Pa...	June 23, 1837	Va...	Lawyer...	
Potter, Clarkson N..D	N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1836	N. Y.	Varied...	June 18, 1878
Pound, Thad. C....R	S. C.	June 21, 1832	S. C.	Mechanic	
Powers, Llewellyn..R	Pa...	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa...	Merchant	
Price, Hiram.....R	Tenn.	Oct. 19, 1825	Tenn.	Jurist...	
Pridemore, A. L....D	Va...	June 27, 1837	Va...	Lawyer...	
Pugh, J. Howard....D	N. Y.	June 23, 1827	N. Y.	Varied...	
Quinn, Terence J...D	S. C.	Oct. 16, 1836	N. J.	Brewer...	
Rainey, Joseph H...R	S. C.	June 21, 1832	S. C.	Mechanic	
Randall, Sam'l J....D	Pa...	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa...	Merchant	
Randolph, Jas. H...R	Tenn.	Oct. 19, 1825	Tenn.	Jurist...	
Randolph, W. M....R	Tenn.	Oct. 19, 1825	Tenn.	Unknown	
Rea, David.....D	Ind...	Jan. 19, 1831	Mo...	Lawyer...	
Reagan, John H....D	Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Tenn.	Varied...	
Reed, Thomas B....R	Me...	Oct. 18, 1839	Me...	Lawyer...	
Reilly, James B....D	Pa...	Aug. 12, 1845	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Rice, Americus V...D	Ohio.	Nov. 18, 1835	Ohio.	Banker...	
Rice, William W....R	Mass.	Mar. 7, 1826	Mass.	Jurist...	
Richardson, John S.D	S. C.	Feb. 29, 1828	S. C.	Varied...	
Riddle, Haywood Y.D	Tenn.	June 20, 1834	Tenn.	Varied...	
Roberts, Chas. B...D	N. C.	April 19, 1842	Mo...	Lawyer...	
Robertson, Ed. W...D	Tenn.	June 13, 1823	Lou...	Lawyer...	
Robinson, Geo. D...R	Mass.	Jan. 20, 1834	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Robinson, Milton S..R	Ind...	April 20, 1832	Ind...	Lawyer...	
Romero, Trinidad...R	N. M.	June 15, 1835	N. M.	Varied...	
Ross, Miles.....D	N. J.	April 30, 1828	N. J.	Merchant	
Ryan, Thomas.....R	N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1837	Kan...	Lawyer...	
Sayer, William F...R	Ohio.	Nov. 23, 1824	Iowa.	Lawyer...	
Scales, Alfred M...D	Ohio.	Nov. 23, 1824	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
Schleicher, Gustave.D	N. C.	Nov. 26, 1827	N. C.	Lawyer...	
Sexton, Leonidas...R	Ind...	May 19, 1827	Ind...	Civil Eng'r	
Shelton, Wm. S....R	Pa...	Nov. 24, 1839	Pa...	Merchant	
Shelton, Chas. M...D	Pa...	Nov. 24, 1839	Pa...	Merchant	
Singleton, Otho R...D	Ky...	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Sinnickson, Clement.R	N. J.	Sept. 16, 1834	N. J.	Lawyer...	
Slemmons, Wm. F...D	Tenn.	Mar. 15, 1830	Ark...	Lawyer...	
Small, Robert.....R	S. C.	April 5, 1839	S. C.	Seaman...	
Smith, A. Kerr.....D	Pa...	Mar. 7, 1815	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Smith, Wm. E.....D	Pa...	Mar. 14, 1829	Ga...	Varied...	
Sonthard, J. M....D	Ohio.	Nov. 19, 1828	Ill...	Varied...	
Sparks, Wm. A. J...D	Ind...	May 30, 1836	Ill...	Lawyer...	
Springer, Wm. M...D	N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1825	N. Y.	Varied...	
Starrin, John H....D	N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1825	N. Y.	Varied...	
Steele, Walter L...D	N. C.	April 18, 1823	N. C.	Lawyer...	
Stenger, Wm. S....D	Pa...	Feb. 13, 1840	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Stevens, Alex. H...D	Ga...	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga...	Lawyer...	Mar. 4, 1883
Stevens, Hiram S...D	Vt...	Dec. 2, 1832	Ar. T.	Physician	
Stewart, Jacob H...R	N. Y.	Jan. 15, 1829	Minn.	Physician	
Stone, Joseph C....R	N. Y.	July 30, 1829	Iowa.	Physician	
Stone, John W....R	Ohio.	July 18, 1838	Mich.	Lawyer...	
Strait, Horace B...R	R. Pa.	Jan. 26, 1835	Minn.	Varied...	
Swann, Thomas....D	Va...	1806	Mo...	Varied...	July 24, 1883
Thompson, John M.R	Pa...	Jan. 4, 1830	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Thornburgh, J. M...R	Tenn.	July 3, 1837	Tenn.	Lawyer...	
Throckmorton, J. W.D	Tenn.	Feb. 1, 1825	Texas	Lawyer...	
Tipton, Thomas F...R	Ohio.	Aug. 29, 1833	Ill...	Jurist...	
Townsend, Amos...D	Pa...	1831	Ohio.	Unknown	
Townsend, Martin I.R	Mass.	Feb. 6, 1810	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Townsend, Rich'd..D	Mo...	April 30, 1840	Ill...	Lawyer...	
Tucker, J. Randolph.D	Va...	Dec. 24, 1825	Va...	Lawyer...	
Turner, Thomas....R	Ky...	Sept. 10, 1821	Ky...	Lawyer...	
Turney, Jacob.....D	Pa...	Feb. 18, 1825	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Vance, Robert B...R	N. C.	April 24, 1828	N. C.	Agricult.	
Van Vorhes, Nelson.R	Pa...	Jan. 23, 1822	Ohio.	Journalist	
Veeder, Wm. D....D	N. Y.	May 19, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Waddell, Alfred M.D	N. C.	Sept. 16, 1834	N. C.	Varied...	
Wait, John T.....D	Conn.	Aug. 27, 1811	Conn.	Lawyer...	
Walker, Gilbert C...D	N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1832	Va...	Lawyer...	
Walsh, William....R	Ire'd.	May 11, 1828	Mo...	Lawyer...	
Ward, William....R	Pa...	Jan. 1, 1837	Pa...	Varied...	
Warner, Levi.....D	Conn.	Oct. 10, 1831	Conn.	Lawyer...	
Watson, Lewis F...R	Pa...	April 14, 1819	Pa...	Varied...	
Welch, Frank.....R	Mass.	1831	Nev...	Unknown	Sept. 4, 1878
White, Harry.....R	Pa...	Jan. 12, 1834	Pa...	Lawyer...	
White, M. D.....D	Ohio.	Sept. 8, 1827	Ind...	Lawyer...	
Whitthorne, W. C..D	Tenn.	April 19, 1825	Tenn.	Lawyer...	
Wigginton, Peter D.D	Ill...	Sept. 6, 1839	Cal...	Lawyer...	
Williams, Alpheus S.-	Conn.	Sept. 20, 1810	Mich.	Varied...	
Williams, Andrew..R	Can.	Aug. 27, 1828	N. Y.	Manufac.	
Williams, Chas. G...R	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1829	Wis...	Lawyer...	
Williams, James....D	Pa...	Aug. 4, 1825	Del...	Agricult.	
Williams, Jere N...D	Ala...	April -	1829	Ala...	
Williams, Richard..R	Ohio.	Nov. 15, 1836	Ore...	Lawyer...	
Willis, Albert S....D	Ky...	Jan. 22, 1843	Ky...	Lawyer...	
Willis, Benj. A....D	N. Y.	Mar. 24, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Willits, Edwin....R	N. Y.	April 24, 1830	Mich.	Varied...	
Wilson, Benjamin..D	Va...	April 30, 1825	W. Va.	Lawyer...	
Wood, Fernando...D	Pa...	June 14, 1812	N. Y.	Merchant	Feb. 13, 1881
Wren, Thomas....R	Ohio.	Jan. 2, 1826	Nev...	Lawyer...	
Wright, Hendrick B.D	Pa...	April 24, 1808	Pa...	Lawyer...	
Yeates, Jesse J....D	N. C.	May 29, 1829	N. C.	Lawyer...	
Young, Casey.....D	Tenn.		Tenn.	Lawyer...	

Total Representatives, 308. Lawyers, 169. Varied, 51. Jurists, 19. Occupation Unknown, 16. Merchants, 10. Agriculturists, 9. Bankers, 6. Physicians, 6. Journalists, 6. Manufacturers, 4. Millers, 2. Educators, 2. Mechanics, 2. Brewer, 1. Architect, 1. Stage-Owner, 1. Civil-Engineer, 1. Foreign Born, 15: Including Germany, 4; England, 4; Canada, 2; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 2; Bavaria, 1.

Forty-sixth Congress of the United States, from 1879 to 1881.

- 1879—Attempted assassination of the Russian Emperor, Alexander II, by Solovieff, April 14.
- 1879—Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., burned, with a loss of about \$1,000,000, April 23.
- 1879—Prince Louis Napoleon of France, slain by Zulus in South Africa, June 1.
- 1879—Tewfik Pasha succeeds Ishmail Pasha as Khedive of Egypt, in June.
- 1879—Patagonia, S. A., ceded to the Argentine Republic by Chili, June 27.
- 1879—The Zulu Chieftain, Cetewayo, captured by the British in South Africa, Aug. 28.
- 1880—First earthquake ever known at Havana, Cuba, occurred, doing great damage, Jan. 23.
- 1880—A fearful cyclone visited portions of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, wrecking towns, killing 100 persons and destroying an immense amount of property, April 18.

Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th President.

VICE-PRESIDENT—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

Sec'y of State..... } William M. Evarts, of New York.

Sec'y of Treas..... } John Sherman, of Ohio.

Sec'y of War..... } Alexander Ramsey, of Minn.

Sec'y of Navy..... } Nathan Goff, Jr., of W. Va.

Sec'y of Interior..... } Carl Schurz, of Mo.

Postmaster-Gen'l.... } Horace Maynard, of Tenn.

Attorney-Gen'l..... } Charles Devens, of Mass.

Speaker of House of Representatives... } Samuel J. Randall, of Pa.

1880—Arrival of members of the European "Salvation Army" at New York, to extend their work in this country.

1880—Burning of the excursion steamer "Seawanhaka," from New York, at sea, with the loss of 50 lives, June 29.

1880—Convention of Knights-Templar at Chicago, drawing immense crowds to the city to witness the parades, which excited much admiration, Aug. 16.

1880—A severe snow-storm in the Argentine Republic, S. A., destroyed 1,500,000 head of cattle, Oct. 18.

1880—Great Anti-Chinese riot at Denver, Col., Oct. 31. The Chinese residents and their possessions were terribly abused and injured.

1881—The Egyptian Obelisk was set up in Central Park, New York City, Jan. 22.

1881—The Sacramento Valley, in California, was visited by storm and floods, which submerged 3,500 square miles of land, Feb. 7.

D Indicates Democrat; R, Republican; G-B, Greenbacker.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Allison, William B. R.	Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Anthony, Henry B. R.	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist.	Sept. 2, 1884
Bailey, James E. R.	Tenn.	Aug. 15, 1822	Tenn.	Varied.	Dec. 29, 1885
Baldwin, Henry P. R.	R. I.	Feb. 22, 1814	Mich.	Varied.	.....
Bayard, Thomas F. D.	Del.	Oct. 29, 1828	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Beck, James B. D.	Scott.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Blaine, James G. R.	Pa.	Jan. 31, 1830	Me.	Journalist.	.....
Blair, Henry W. R.	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1826	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Booth, Newton R.	Ind.	Dec. 25, 1825	Cal.	Lawyer.	.....
Brown, Joseph E. D.	S. C.	April 15, 1821	Ga.	Jurist.	.....
Bruce, Blanche K. R.	Va.	Mar. 1, 1841	Miss.	Agricult.	.....
Burnside, Ambrose E. R.	Ind.	May 23, 1824	R. I.	Varied.	Sept. 13, 1881
Butler, M. Calvin D.	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1836	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Call, Wilkinson D.	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1834	Fla.	Lawyer.	.....
Cameron, Angus R.	N. Y.	July 4, 1826	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Cameron, J. Donald R.	Pa.	.....	1824 Wis.	Lawyer.	Feb. 24, 1881
Carpenter, Matt. H. R.	Vt.	.....	1824 Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Cockrell, Francis M. R.	Mo.	Oct. 1, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Coke, Richard D.	Va.	Mar. 13, 1829	Texas	Jurist.	.....
Conkling, Roscoe R.	N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1829	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Davis, David D.	Md.	Mar. 9, 1815	Ill.	Jurist.	.....
Davis, Henry G. D.	Md.	Nov. 16, 1823	W. Va.	Varied.	.....
Dawes, Henry L. R.	Mass.	Nov. 20, 1812	Mass.	Varied.	.....
Eaton, William W. D.	Conn.	Oct. 11, 1816	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Edmunds, Geo. F. R.	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1826	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Farley, James T. R.	Va.	.....	1829 Cal.	Lawyer.	Jun. 23, 1886
Ferry, Thomas W. D.	Mich.	June 1, 1827	Mich.	Merchant.	.....
Garland, Aug. H. D.	Tenn.	June 11, 1832	Ark.	Lawyer.	.....
Groome, Jas. B. D.	Md.	April 18, 1832	Md.	Lawyer.	.....
Grover, Lafay. L. R.	Va.	Nov. 29, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Hamlin, Hannibal R.	Me.	Aug. 27, 1809	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
Hampton, Wade R.	S. C.	Mar. 28, 1818	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Harris, Isham G. D.	Tenn.	.....	1818 Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Hereford, Frank D.	Va.	July 4, 1825	W. Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Hill, Benjamin H. D.	Ga.	Sept. 14, 1823	Ga.	Lawyer.	Aug. 16, 1882
Hill, Nath'l P. R.	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1832	Col.	Chemist.	.....
Hoar, George F. R.	Mass.	Nov. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Ingalls, John J. R.	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1833	Kan.	Varied.	.....
Johnston, John W. D.	Va.	Sept. 9, 1818	Va.	Jurist.	.....
Jonas, Benj. F. D.	Ky.	July 19, 1834	Lou.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, Charles W. D.	Ire'd.	.....	1834 Fla.	Varied.	.....
Jones, John P. R.	Wal's	.....	1830 Nev.	Miner.	.....
Kellogg, William P. R.	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1830	Lou.	Jurist.	.....
Kernan, Frank E. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1816	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Kirkwood, Samuel J. R.	Md.	Dec. 20, 1813	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Lamar, Lucius Q. C. D.	Ga.	Sept. 17, 1825	Miss.	Varied.	.....
Logan, John A. D.	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
McDonald, Joseph E. D.	Ohio.	Aug. 29, 1819	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
McMillan, Sam'l J. R.	Pa.	Feb. 22, 1826	Minn.	Jurist.	.....
McPherson, John R. D.	N. Y.	May 9, 1833	N. J.	Agricult.	.....
Maxey, Samuel B. D.	Ky.	Mar. 30, 1825	Texas	Varied.	.....
Morgan, John T. D.	Tenn.	Nov. 20, 1824	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Morrill, Justin S. R.	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	.....
Paddock, Alger'n S. R.	N. Y.	.....	1830 Neb.	Lawyer.	.....
Pendleton, Geo. H. D.	Ohio.	July 25, 1825	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Platt, Orville H. R.	Conn.	July 19, 1827	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Plumb, Preston B. R.	Ohio.	Oct. 12, 1837	Kan.	Varied.	.....
Pugh, James L. D.	Ga.	Dec. 12, 1820	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Randolph, John G. D.	N. J.	June 24, 1824	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Ransom, Matt. W. D.	N. C.	May 13, 1826	N. C.	Varied.	.....
Rollins, Edward H. R.	N. H.	Oct. 3, 1824	N. H.	Merchant.	.....
Saulsbury, Eli D.	Del.	Dec. 29, 1817	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Saunders, Alvin R.	Ky.	July 12, 1817	Neb.	Varied.	.....
Sharon, William P.	Ohio.	Jan. 9, 1821	Nev.	Varied.	Nov. 13, 1885
Slater, James H. D.	Ill.	Dec. 28, 1826	Ore.	Lawyer.	.....
Teller, Henry M. R.	N. Y.	May 23, 1830	Col.	Lawyer.	.....
Thurman, Allen G. D.	Va.	Nov. 13, 1813	Ohio.	Jurist.	.....
Vance, Zebulon V. D.	N. C.	May 13, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Vest, George G. D.	Ky.	Dec. 6, 1830	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Voorhees, Dan'l W. D.	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1823	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Walker, Jas. D. R.	Ky.	Dec. 13, 1830	Ark.	Lawyer.	.....
Wallace, William A. D.	Pa.	Nov. 28, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Whyte, W. Pinkney D.	Md.	Aug. 9, 1824	Md.	Lawyer.	.....

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Williams, John S. D.	Ky.	.....	1820 Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Windsor, William R.	Ohio.	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.	.....
Withers, Robert E. D.	Va.	Sept. 18, 1821	Va.	Lawyer.	.....

Total Senators, 76. Lawyers, 46. Varied, 14. Jurists, 7. Agriculturists, 2. Merchants, 2. Journalists, 2. Banker, 1. Miner, 1. Chemist, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including Ireland, 1; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Acklen, J. Hayes D.	Tenn.	May 20, 1850	Lou.	Varied.	.....
Aiken, D. Wyatt D.	S. C.	Mar. 17, 1828	S. C.	Agricult.	.....
Ainslie, George D.	Mo.	Oct. 30, 1838	Ida.	Varied.	.....
Aldrich, Nelson W. R.	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1841	R. I.	Merchant.	.....
Aldrich, William R.	N. Y.	Jan. —, 1820	Ill.	Varied.	Dec. 3, 1885
Anderson, John A. R.	Pa.	June 6, 1834	Kan.	Clergym'n	.....
Armfield, Rob't F. D.	N. C.	July 9, 1829	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Atherton, Gibson D.	Ohio.	Jan. 19, 1831	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Atkins, John D. C. D.	Tenn.	June 4, 1825	Tenn.	Agricult.	.....
Bachman, Reuben K. D.	Pa.	Aug. 6, 1834	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Bailey, John M. R.	N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1838	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Baker, John H. R.	N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1832	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Ballou, Latimer W. R.	R. I.	Mar. 1, 1812	R. I.	Varied.	.....
Barber, Hiram D.	N. Y.	Mar. 24, 1835	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Barlow, Bradley R.	Vt.	May 12, 1814	Vt.	Banker.	.....
Bayne, Thomas M. R.	Pa.	June 14, 1816	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Beale, Rich'd L. T. D.	Va.	Dec. 22, 1819	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Belford, James B. R.	Pa.	Sept. 28, 1837	Col.	Jurist.	.....
Beltzhoover, Frank E. D.	Pa.	Nov. 6, 1841	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Bennett, Granville G. R.	Ohio.	Oct. 9, 1833	D. C.	Jurist.	.....
Berry, Campbell P. R.	Ala.	Nov. 7, 1834	Cal.	Agricult.	.....
Bicknell, George A. D.	Pa.	.....	Ind.	Jurist.	.....
Bligham, Henry H. R.	Pa.	.....	1841 Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Blackburn, J. C. S. D.	Ky.	.....	1 Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Blake, John L. R.	Mass.	Mar. 25, 1831	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Bland, Richard P. D.	Ky.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Bliss, Archibald M. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 25, 1838	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Blount, James H. D.	Ga.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Bouck, Gabriel D.	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1828	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Bowman, Selwyn Z. R.	Mass.	May 11, 1840	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Boyd, Thomas A. R.	Pa.	June 25, 1830	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Bragg, Edward S. D.	N. Y.	Feb. 30, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Brents, Thos. H. D.	Ill.	Dec. 24, 1840	W. T.	Lawyer.	.....
Brewer, Mark S. R.	Mich.	Oct. 22, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Briggs, James F. R.	Eng'd	.....	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Brigham, Lewis A. D.	N. Y.	Jan. 2, 1831	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Bright, John M. D.	Tenn.	Jan. 20, 1817	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Byrne, Thomas M. R.	Ohio.	April 19, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Buckner, Aylett H. D.	Pa.	Jan. 14, 1817	Mo.	Jurist.	.....
Burrows, Julius C. R.	Pa.	Jan. 9, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Butterworth, Benj. R.	Ohio.	Oct. 22, 1839	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Cabell, George C. D.	Va.	Jan. 25, 1837	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Caldwell, John W. D.	Ky.	Jan. 15, 1838	Ky.	Jurist.	.....
Calkins, William H. R.	Ohio.	Feb. 18, 1842	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Camp, John H. R.	N. Y.	April 14, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Candlish, John G. D.	Scott.	June 25, 1827	Ariz.	Varied.	.....
Cannon, George G. D.	Eng'd	Jan. 11, 1827	Utah.	Journalist	.....
Cannon, Joseph G. R.	N. C.	May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Carlisle, John G. D.	Ky.	Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Carpenter, Cyrus C. R.	Pa.	Nov. 24, 1829	Iowa.	Varied.	.....
Caswell, Lucien B. R.	Vt.	Nov. 27, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Chalmers, James R. D.	Va.	Jan. 11, 1831	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....
Chittenden, Sim. B. R.	Conn.	Mar. 29, 1814	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Claflin, William D.	Mass.	Mar. 6, 1818	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Clarke, Martin L. D.	Mo.	April 26, 1844	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Clark, Alvah A. D.	N. J.	Sept. 13, 1844	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Clark, John B. D.	Mo.	Jan. 14, 1831	Mo.	Varied.	.....
Clements, Newton N. D.	Ala.	Dec. 23, 1837	Ala.	Varied.	.....
Clymer, Hiestor D.	Pa.	Nov. 3, 1827	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Cobb, Thomas R. D.	Ind.	July 2, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Coffroth, Alex. H.	Pa.	May 18, 1828	Pa.	Lawyer	
Colerick, Walter D.	Ind.	Aug. 1, 1845	Ind.	Lawyer	
Conger, Omar D.	N. Y.	1818	Mich.	Varied	
Converse, George L.	D. Ohio.	June 4, 1827	Ohio.	Lawyer	
Cook, Philip	Ohio.	July 31, 1817	Ga.	Lawyer	
Covert, James W.	N. Y.	Sept. 2, 1842	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Cowgill, Calvin	Ohio.	Jan. 7, 1819	Ind.	Lawyer	
Cox, Samuel S.	D. Ohio.	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied	
Crawley, Jordan E.	Mass.	May 16, 1830	Mass.	Lawyer	
Crowley, Richard	N. Y.	Dec. 14, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Culberson, D. B.	D. Ga.	Sept. 29, 1830	Texas	Lawyer	
Daggett, Rollin M.	N. Y.	1831	Nev.	Journalist	
Davidson, R. H. M.	Fla.	Sept. 23, 1826	N. Y.	Varied	
Davis, George R.	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1840	Ill.	Miller	
Davis, Horace	N. Y.	April 13, 1828	N. C.	Lawyer	
Davis, Lowndes H.	Mo.	Dec. 14, 1826	Mo.	Lawyer	
DeLaMatry, Gilbert	N. Y.	July 8, 1825	Ind.	Clergym'n	
Deering, Nath'l C.	Me.	Sept. 22, 1827	Iowa.	Unknown	
Deuster, Peter V.	Gery	Feb. 13, 1831	Wis.	Journalist	
Dibrell, George G.	Tenn.	April 22, 1826	Pa.	Banker	
Dick, Samuel B.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 29, 1832	Ohio.	Lawyer	
Dickey, Henry L.	Ind.	July 25, 1839	W. Va.	Lawyer	
Downey, S. A.	N. C.	Nov. 3, 1834	Ark.	Agricult.	
Dunn, Poindexter	Me.	July 2, 1823	Minn.	Lawyer	
Dunnell, Mark H.	N. Y.	1828	N. Y.	Varied	
Dwight, Jere W.	Ohio.	Nov. 18, 1824	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Einstein, Edwin	Ark.	June 12, 1821	Lou.	Lawyer	
Elam, Joseph B.	Ind.	Oct. 15, 1841	Lou.	Lawyer	
Ellis, E. John	N. Y.	1817	Pa.	Journalist	
Errett, Russell	S. C.	July 18, 1830	S. C.	Lawyer	
Ervin, John H.	D. Ohio.	Aug. 7, 1829	Ohio.	Jurist	
Ewing, Thomas	Ga.	June 19, 1823	Ga.	Agricult.	
Felton, William H.	N. Y.	1828	Mass.	Lawyer	
Ferden, John W.	Vt.	April 26, 1831	Mass.	Lawyer	
Field, Walbridge A.	D. Ohio.	July 31, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer	
Finley, Ebenezer B.	Pa.	April 21, 1838	Pa.	Merchant	
Fisher, Horatio G.	Ire'd.	Mo.	Merchant		
Forney, William H.	N. C.	Nov. 9, 1823	Ala.	Lawyer	
Forsythe, Albert P.	Ohio.	May 24, 1830	Ill.	Agricult.	
Fort, Greenbury L.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 17, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer	
Frost, Richard P.	Mo.	Dec. 29, 1831	Me.	Lawyer	
Frye, William P.	Me.	Feb. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer	
Geddes, Geo.	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	Lou.	Varied	
Gibson, Randall L.	D. Conn.	Oct. 1, 1840	Iowa.	Varied	
Gillette, Edw'd H.	G-B	Oct. 25, 1817	Pa.	Miller	
Gedshalk, William	Pa.	May 27, 1829	Va.	Lawyer	
Goode, John	Va.	Sept. 18, 1828	N. H.	Lawyer	
Gunter, Thomas M.	D. Tenn.	Nov. 5, 1828	N. H.	Lawyer	
Hall, Joshua G.	N. H.	July 27, 1827	N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Hammond, John	Ga.	Dec. 26, 1833	Ga.	Lawyer	
Hammond, N. J.	Pa.	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa.	Merchant	
Harner, Alfred C.	Mass.	Nov. 10, 1823	Mass.	Lawyer	
Harris, Benj. W.	Va.	May 8, 1825	Va.	Jurist	
Harris, John T.	D. Vt.	Mar. 23, 1833	Mo.	Lawyer	
Haskell, Dudley C.	Ky.	Sept. 11, 1833	Ill.	Unknown	
Hatch, Wm. H.	N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Conn.	Journalist	
Hawk, Rob't M. A.	N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Conn.	Journalist	
Hawley, Joseph	Conn.	Feb. 3, 1833	Ill.	Journalist	
Hayes, Philip C.	N. H.	Jan. 8, 1833	Wis.	Lawyer	
Hazleton, Geo. C.	Gery	Oct. 11, 1824	Ind.	Manufac'r	
Heilman, William	Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1828	N. Y.	Physician	
Henderson, Thes. J.	Ind.	Nov. 24, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
Henkle, Eli J.	Mo.	Feb. 12, 1823	Mo.	Lawyer	
Henry, Daniel M.	D. Md.	Mar. 12, 1834	Ala.	Lawyer	
Herbert, Hilary A.	Ala.	July 1, 1828	Ala.	Lawyer	
Herdson, Thos. E.	Va.	Oct. 1, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer	
Hill, William D.	N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1834	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Hiscock, Frank	S. C.	Nov. 26, 1830	Miss.	Lawyer	
Hooker, Chas. E.	Vt.	Nov. 26, 1830	Miss.	Varied	
Horr, Roswell G.	Ind.	June 8, 1836	Tenn.	Varied	
Hostetter, Abraham	D. Tenn.	Jan. 9, 1827	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Houk, Leon C.	Mich.	Sept. 15, 1829	Mich.	Varied	
House, John F.	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1827	Fla.	Merchant	
Hubbell, Jay A.	Ga.	Mar. 14, 1830	Wis.	Jurist	
Hull, Noble A.	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1823	Pa.	Lawyer	
Humphrey, H. L.	D. Ohio.	Dec. 25, 1841	Ohio.	Lawyer	
Hunt, Eppa	D. Conn.	1823	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Hurd, Frank H.	N. Y.	July 1, 1812	N. Y.	Jurist	
Hutchins, Waldo	N. Y.	Feb. 9, 1807	Va.	Soldier	
James, Amaziah B.	Ala.	Sept. 5, 1828	Texas	Lawyer	
Johnston, Jos. E.	Ala.	Feb. 11, 1824	Va.	Physician	
Jones, George W.	Eng'd	Jan. 30, 1830	Pa.	Lawyer	
Jorgenson, Joseph	Ohio.	April 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied	
Joyce, Chas. H.	Pa.	April 10, 1848	W. Va.	Lawyer	
Keifer, J. Warren	N. Y.	Dec. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Agricult.	
Kelley, Wm. D.	N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
Kenna, John E.	Ind.	1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
Ketcham, John H.	Ind.	1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
Killinger, Wm. B.	Ind.	1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
Kimmell, William	Ind.	1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
King, J. Floyd	Ga.	April 20, 1842	Lou.	Agricult.	
Kitchin, Wm. H.	Ga.	Dec. 22, 1841	Pa.	C. Lawyer	
Klotz, Robert	Pa.	Oct. 27, 1819	Pa.	C. Varied	
Knott, J. Proctor	D. Ky.	Aug. 29, 1830	Ky.	Lawyer	
Ladd, George W. G-B	Me.	Sept. 28, 1838	Me.	Merchant	
Lapham, Eldridge G.	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1814	N. Y.	Varied	
LeFevre, Benj.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 8, 1828	Ohio.	Agricult.	
Leinsay, Stephen D.	Me.	Mar. 3, 1828	Me.	Lawyer	
Loring, George B.	Mass.	Nov. 8, 1817	Mass.	Physician	
Lounsbury, Wm.	N. Y.	Dec. 25, 1831	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Lowe, William M.	Ala.	Nov. 3, 1840	Iowa.	Lawyer	
McCoid, Moses A.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 10, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer	
McCook, Anson G.	R				

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McGowan, J. H.	R Ohio.	April 2, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer	
McKenzie, Jas. A.	D Ky.	Aug. 1, 1840	Ky.	Agricult.	
McKinley, William R.	D Ohio.	Feb. 26, 1844	Ohio.	Lawyer	
McLane, Rob't M.	D Del.	June 23, 1815	Md.	Varied	
McMahon, John A.	D Md.	Feb. 19, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer	
McMillin, Benton	D Ky.	Sept. 11, 1845	Tenn.	Jurist	
Maginnis, Martin	D N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1840	M. T.	Journalist	
Majors, Thos. J.	D Iowa.	June 25, 1841	Neb.	Varied	
Manning, Van H.	D N. C.	July 26, 1839	Miss.	Lawyer	
Marsh, Benj. F.	D Va.	Oct. 2, 1828	W. Va.	Lawyer	
Martin, Benj. F.	D Del.	Mar. 29, 1837	Del.	Lawyer	
Martin, Edward L.	D N. C.	Nov. 21, 1833	N. C.	Lawyer	
Mason, Joseph	D N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1828	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Miles, Frederick	D Conn.	Dec. 19, 1815	Conn.	Varied	
Miller, Warner	D N. Y.	Aug. 12, 1838	N. Y.	Varied	
Mills, Roger Q.	D Pa.	July 28, 1838	Texas	Lawyer	
Mitchell, John	D Miss.	Aug. 26, 1839	Miss.	Varied	
Money, Hernando D.	D Conn.	July 18, 1821	Ohio.	Journalist	
Monroe, James	D Ill.	Sept. 14, 1825	Ill.	Educator	
Morrison, Wm. R.	D Ill.	Sept. 14, 1825	Ill.	Lawyer	
Morse, Leopold	D Bav.	Aug. 15, 1831	Mass.	Varied	
Morton, Levi P.	D Vt.	May 16, 1828	N. Y.	Varied	
Muldrow, H. L.	D Gery	Nov. 15, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Muller, Nicholas	D Me.	Mar. 29, 1838	Me.	Varied	
Myers, Wm. R.	D Ohio.	June 12, 1836	Ind.	Varied	
Neal, Henry S.	D Ohio.	Aug. 25, 1828	Ohio.	Lawyer	
New, Jephtha D.	D Ind.	Nov. 28, 1830	Ind.	Jurist	
Newberry, John S.	D N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1826	Mich.	Varied	
Nicholls, John C.	D N. H.	Jan. 26, 1824	Mass.	Lawyer	
Norcross, Amasa	D Ire'd.	Mar. 13, 1841	N. Y.	Unknown	
O'Connor, M. P.	D S. C.	Sept. 29, 1831	S. C.	Lawyer	
O'Neill, Charles	D Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer	
O'Reilly, Daniel	D Ire'd.	June 3, 1838	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Orth, Godlove S.	D Pa.	April 22, 1833	Pa.	Lawyer	
Osmer, J. H.	D N. M.	Aug. 29, 1844	N. M.	Varied	
Otero, Mariano S.	D Pa.	Feb. 4, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer	
Overton, Edward	D Cal.	Oct. 31, 1831	Cal.	Varied	
Page, Horace F.	D N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1833	Cal.	Stage	
Persons, Henry	D Ga.	Jan. 12, 1822	Conn.	Agricult.	
Phelps, James	D Conn.	Jan. 31, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer	
Phillips, John F.	D Mo.	Dec. 31, 1834	Ky.	Jurist	
Phister, Elijah C.	D Gery	Aug. 22, 1833	Minn.	Merchant	
Poehner, Henry	D Ky.	Dec. 6, 1832	Wis.	Merchant	
Prescott, Cyrus D.	D N. Y.	Aug. 15, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Price, Hiram	D Pa.	Jan. 10, 1814	Iowa.	Merchant	
Randall, Sam'l J.	D Pa.	Oct. 10, 1823	Pa.	Merchant	
Ray, Ossian	D Vt.	Dec. 13, 1835	N. H.	Lawyer	
Reagan, John H.	D Me.	Oct. 8, 1818	Texas	Varied	
Reed, Thomas B.	D Me.	Oct. 18, 1839	Me.	Lawyer	
Rice, William W.	D Mass.	Mar. 7, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer	
Richardson, David P.	D N. Y.	May 28, 1833	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Richardson, John S.	D S. C.	Feb. 29, 1828	S. C.	Lawyer	
Richmond, Jas. B.	D Va.	1823	Va.	Lawyer	
Roberts, Edw'd W.	D Tenn.	June 13, 1823	Lou.	Lawyer	
Robeson, Geo. M.	D N. J.	Jan. 20, 1834	Mass.	Varied	
Robinson, Geo. D.	D Mass.	Jan. 20, 1834	Mass.	Varied	
Rothwell, Gideon F.	D N. J.	April 30, 1828	N. J.	Merchant	
Russell, Daniel L.	D Mo.	1836	Mo.	Lawyer	
Russell, Wm. A.	D N. C.	Aug. 7, 1845	N. C.	Lawyer	
Ryan, Thomas	D Vt.	April 22, 1834	Mass.	Manufac'r	
Ryon, John W.	D N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1837	Kan.	Lawyer	
Sanford, Wm. H.	D Pa.	Feb. 4, 1825	Pa.	Lawyer	
Sawyer, Sam'l L.	D Ga.	Sept. 16, 1844	Ala.	Lawyer	
Scales, Alfred M.	D Ohio.	Nov. 20, 1824	Iowa.	Lawyer	
Seaville, Jonathan	D N. H.	Nov. 27, 1813	Mo.	Jurist	
Shallenberger, W. S. R.	D N. C.	Nov. 26, 1827	N. C.	Lawyer	
Shelley, Chas. M.	D Conn.	Nov. 24, 1839	Pa.	Merchant	
Sherrin, Chas. B.	D Tenn.	Dec. 28, 1833	Ala.	Architect	
Sherwin, Chas. B.	D N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1838	Ill.	Lawyer	
Singleton, Jas. W.	D Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1838	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Singleton, Otho R.	D Va.	Nov. 23, 1811	Ill.	Varied	
Siemons, Wm. F.	D Ky.	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Lawyer	
Smith, A. Herr	D Tenn.	Mar. 15, 1830	Ark.	Lawyer	
Smith, Hezekiah B.	D Pa.	Mar. 7, 1815	Pa.	Lawyer	
Smith, Wm. E.	D Ga.	Mar. 14, 1829	Ga.	Varied	
Sparks, Emory	D Ind.	Nov. 19, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer	
Springer, Wm. M.	D Ga.	Sept. 3, 1848	Ga.	Lawyer	
Starin, John H.	D Ind.	May 30, 1836	Ill.	Varied	
Steele, Walter L.	D N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1825	N. C.	Lawyer	
Stephens, Alex. H.	D N. C.	April 18, 1823	N. C.	Lawyer	
Stevenson, Adlai E.	D Ga.	Oct. 23, 1835	Ill.	Lawyer	
Stone, John V. F. C.	D Ohio.	July 18, 1838	Mich.	Jurist	
Taylor, Ezra B.	D Md.	July 29, 1843	Md.	Lawyer	
Taylor, Rob't L.	D Ohio.	July 9, 1823	Ohio.	Jurist	
Thomas, John R.	D Tenn.	July 31, 1850	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Thompson, Philip B.	D Ill.	Oct. 11, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer	
Thompson, Wm. G.	D Ky.	Oct. 11, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer	
Tillman, Geo. D.	S. C.	Jan. 17, 1830	Iowa.	Jurist	
Townsend, Rich'd.	D S. C.	Aug. 21, 1826	S. C.	Varied	
Tucker, J. Randolph	D Pa.	1831	Ohio.	Merchant	
Turner, Oscar	D Md.	April 30, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer	
Turner, Thomas	D Va.	Dec. 24, 1823	Va.	Lawyer	
Tyler, James M.	D Lou.	Feb. 3, 1825	Ky.	Varied	
Updegraff, Thomas	D Ky.	Sept. 10, 1821	Ky.	Lawyer	
Updegraff, Thomas	D Vt.	April 27, 1835	Vt.	Lawyer	
Upson, C. Columbus	D Ohio.	1835	Ohio.	Varied	
	D Pa.	April 3, 1834	Iowa.	Lawyer	
	D N. Y.	Oct. 17, 1829	Texas	Lawyer	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Urner, Milton G.....R	Iowa.	July 29, 1839	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Valentine, Edw'd K....R	Mo.	June 1, 1843	Neb.	Jurist.....	
Van Aernam, Henry....R	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1819	N. Y.	Physician..	
Van Voorhis, John....R	N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1828	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	
Vance, Robert B.....R	N. C.	April 24, 1828	N. C.	Agricult'ist	
Voorhis, Chas. H.....R	N. J.	Mar. 13, 1833	N. J.	Lawyer.....	
Waddill, Jas. R.....D	Mo.	Nov. 22, 1842	Mo.	Lawyer.....	
Wait, John T.....R	Conn.	Aug. 27, 1811	Conn.	Lawyer.....	
Ward, William.....R	Pa.	Jan. 1, 1837	Pa.	Varied.....	
Warner, A. J.....D	N. Y.	Jan. 13, 1834	Ohio	Educator...	
Washburn, Wm. B....R	Me.	Jan. 14, 1831	Minn.	Manufac'r	
Weaver, Jas. B.....G-B	Ohio	June 12, 1833	Iowa	Lawyer.....	
Wellborn, Olin.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1823	Mo.	Unknown...	
Wells, Erastus.....D	Pa.	Jan. 12, 1834	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
White, Harry.....D	Ind.	May 4, 1820	Ore.	Agricult'ist	
Whiteaker, John.....D	Tenn.	April 19, 1823	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	
Whitthorne, W. C.....D	N. Y.	Oct. 5, 1820	N. Y.	Varied.....	
Wilber, David.....D	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1829	Wis.	Lawyer.....	
Williams, Chas. G.....D	Va.	Aug. 11, 1825	Ala.	Varied.....	
Williams, Thos.....D					

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Willis, Albert S.....D	Ky.	Jan. 22, 1843	Ky.	Lawyer.....	
Willits, Edwin.....R	N. Y.	April 24, 1830	Mich.	Lawyer.....	
Wilson, Benjamin.....D	Va.	April 30, 1825	W. Va.	Lawyer.....	
Wise, Morgan R.....D	Pa.	June 7, 1830	Pa.	Varied.....	
Wood, Fernando.....D	Pa.	June 14, 1812	N. Y.	Merchant....	Feb. 13, 1881
Wood, Walter A.....R	N. H.	Oct. 23, 1815	N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Wright, Hendrick B....D	Pa.	April 24, 1808	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
Yocum, Seth H.....R	Pa.	Aug. 2, 1834	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
Young, Casey.....D	Tenn.		Tenn.	Lawyer.....	
Young, Thos. L.....R	Ire'd.	Dec. 14, 1832	Ohio	Lawyer.....	

Total Representatives, **302**. Lawyers, **161**. Varied, **49**. Jurists, **20**. Merchants, **19**. Agriculturists, **14**. Journalists, **8**. Occupation Unknown, **7**. Manufacturers, **6**. Physicians, **4**. Millers, **2**. Educators, **2**. Bankers, **2**. Clergymen, **2**. Soldier, **1**. Stage-Owner, **1**. Architect, **1**. Railroad Agent, **1**. Railroad Officer, **1**. Machinist, **1**. Foreign Born, **13**: Including Germany, **4**; Ireland, **4**; England, **3**; Scotland, **1**; Bavaria, **1**.

Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, from 1881 to 1883.

1881—King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in London.

1881—James A. Garfield, President of the United States, assassinated by Guiteau, July 2. He survived, however, until Sept. 19.

1881—Final passage of the Irish Land Bill by the British Parliament, Aug. 16. Was approved Aug. 22.

1881—Parnell and other Irish agitators imprisoned, in October.

1881—The King of Ashantee (Africa) massacred 200 young girls, Nov. 10.

1881—Ring Theater, Vienna, Austria, destroyed by fire, with a loss of 900 lives, Dec. 8.

1882—Colliery explosion at Durham, Eng., with a loss of 70 lives, Feb. 16.

1882—Beechey shooting of Queen Victoria, by Roderick McLean, in London, Mar. 2.

1882—Servia proclaimed a Kingdom, under King Milan I., Mar. 6.

James A. Garfield, 20th President.

Chester A. Arthur, 21st President.

VICE-PRESIDENT (ACTING)—DAVID DAVIS, OF ILL.

Sec'y of State..... { James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.

Sec'y of Treas..... { William Windom, of Minn.
Chas. J. Folger, of N. Y.

Sec'y of War..... { Rob't T. Lincoln, of Ill.

Sec'y of Navy..... { Wm. H. Hunt, of Lou.

Sec'y of Interior..... { Sam'l J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.

Postmaster-Gen'l... { T. L. James, of N. Y.

Attorneys-Gen'l.... { Wayne McVeagh, of Pa.
Benj. H. Brewster, of Pa.

Speaker of House of Representatives.. { J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio.

1882—Great earthquake in Costa Rica, C. A.; reported loss of thousands of lives. Mar. 13.

1882—Parnell and the other Irish agitators released from prison, in May. Lord Cavendish, Secretary for Ireland, assassinated at Dublin, May 6.

1882—Alexandria, Egypt, bombarded by the British, July 11; pillaged and burned by natives, July 12.

1882—Active operations of the British in Egypt, with defeat of the Egyptians, between Aug. 5 and Sept. 16.

1883—Burning of a circus in Poland, with the loss of 270 lives, Jan. 13.

1883—Collision of the steamships "Cimbria" and "Sultan," two days out from Hamburg, Ger., with the loss of 434 lives, Jan. 19.

1883—Congress passed the Civil-Service Bill, in January.

1883—Alexander III., Emperor of all the Russias, crowned at Moscow, May 27.

D Indicates Democrat; **R**, Republican; **G-B**, Greenbacker.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aldrich, N. W.....R	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1841	R. I.	Merchant....	
Allison, William.....R	Ohio	Feb. 1, 1815	Iowa	Lawyer.....	Sept. 2, 1884
Anthony, Henry B....R	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist..	
Barrow, Pope.....D	Ga.	Aug. 1, 1839	Ga.	Lawyer.....	
Bayard, Thomas F....D	Del.	Oct. 29, 1828	Del.	Lawyer.....	
Beck, James B.....D	Scot.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.....	
Blair, Henry W.....R	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1834	N. H.	Lawyer.....	
Brown, Joseph E....R	S. C.	April 15, 1821	Ga.	Jurist.....	
Bunker, M. Calvin....D	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1834	S. C.	Lawyer.....	
Call, Wilkinson.....D	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1834	Pa.	Lawyer.....	
Camden, Johnson N..D	W. Va.	1828	W. Va.	Varied.....	
Cameron, Angus.....	N. Y.	July 4, 1826	Wis.	Lawyer.....	
Cameron, J. Donald..R	Pa.	1833	Pa.	Banker.....	
Cockrell, Francis M..D	Mo.	Oct. 1, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.....	
Coke, Richard.....D	Va.	Mar. 13, 1829	Texas	Jurist.....	
Conger, Omar D.....R	N. Y.	1818	Mich.	Varied.....	
Davis, David.....D	Mich.	Mar. 9, 1815	Ill.	Jurist.....	
Davis, Henry G.....D	Mich.	Nov. 16, 1823	W. Va.	Varied.....	
Dawes, Henry L.....R	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.....	
Edmunds, Geo. F....R	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.....	
Fair, James G.....D	Ire'd.	Dec. 3, 1831	Nev.	Miner.....	
Farley, James T.....D	Va.	1829	Cal.	Lawyer.....	Jan. 22, 1886
Ferry, Thomas W....R	Mich.	June 1, 1827	Mich.	Merchant....	
Frye, William P....R	S. C.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer.....	
Garland, Aug. H....D	Tenn.	June 11, 1832	Ark.	Lawyer.....	
George, James T....D	Ga.	Oct. 20, 1826	Miss.	Jurist.....	
Gorman, Arthur P....D	Mich.	Mar. 11, 1839	Mich.	Unknown...	
Groome, Jas. B.....D	Mich.	April 4, 1838	Mich.	Lawyer.....	
Grover, Lafayette....D	Me.	Nov. 29, 1823	Ore.	Lawyer.....	
Hale, Eugene.....R	Me.	June 9, 1836	Me.	Lawyer.....	
Hampton, Wade....D	S. C.	Mar. 28, 1818	S. C.	Lawyer.....	
Harris, Isham G....D	Tenn.	1818	Tenn.	Lawyer.....	
Harrison, Benj.....R	Ohio	Aug. 20, 1833	Ind.	Lawyer.....	
Hawley, Joseph R....R	N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Conn.	Journalist..	
Hill, Benjamin H....D	Ga.	Sept. 14, 1823	Ga.	Lawyer.....	Aug. 16, 1882
Hill, Nath'l P.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1832	Col.	Chemist....	
Hoar, George F.....R	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer.....	
Ingalls, John J....R	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1839	Kan.	Varied.....	
Jackson, Howell E..D	Tenn.	April 8, 1838	Tenn.	Jurist.....	
Johnston, John W....D	Va.	Sept. 9, 1818	Va.	Lawyer.....	
Jones, Benj. F.....D	Ky.	July 19, 1834	La.	Lawyer.....	
Jones, Charles W....D	Ire'd.	1834	Fla.	Varie.....	
Jones, John P.....R	W. Va.	1830	Nev.	Miner.....	
Kellogg, William P..D	Vt.	Dec. 8, 1830	Lon.	Jurist.....	
Lamar, Lucius Q. C..D	Sept.	17, 1825	Miss.	Varied.....	
Lapham, Elbridge G.R	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1814	N. Y.	Varied.....	
Logan, John A.....R	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer.....	

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
McDill, James W....R	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1834	Iowa	Jurist.....	
McMillan, Sam'l J. R..R	Pa.	Feb. 22, 1836	Minn.	Jurist.....	
McPherson, John R..D	N. Y.	May 9, 1835	N. J.	Agricult'ist	
Mahone, William.....	Va.	1827	Va.	Civil Eng'r	
Maxe, Samuel B.....D	Ky.	Mar. 30, 1825	Texas	Varied.....	
Miller, John F.....R	Ind.	1831	Cal.	Lawyer.....	
Miller, Warner.....R	N. Y.	Aug. 12, 1838	N. Y.	Varied.....	
Mitchell, John I....R	Pa.	July 28, 1838	Pa.	Varied.....	
Morgan, John T.....D	Tenn.	June 20, 1820	Ala.	Lawyer.....	
Morrill, Justin S.....R	Vt.	April 14, 1814	Vt.	Varied.....	
Pendleton, Geo. H....D	Ohio	July 29, 1825	Ohio	Lawyer.....	
Platt, Orville H.....R	Conn.	July 19, 1827	Conn.	Lawyer.....	
Plumb, Preston B....R	Ohio	Oct. 12, 1837	Kan.	Varied.....	
Pugh, James L.....D	Ga.	Dec. 12, 1820	Ala.	Lawyer.....	
Ransom, Matt. W....D	N. C.	1826	N. C.	Varied.....	
Rollins, Edward H....R	N. H.	Oct. 3, 1824	N. H.	Merchant....	
Saulsbury, Eli.....R	Del.	Dec. 29, 1817	Del.	Lawyer.....	
Saunders, Alvin.....R	Ky.	July 12, 1817	Neb.	Varied.....	
Sawyer, Philetus....R	Vt.	Sept. 22, 1816	Wis.	Lumberman	
Sewell, Wm. J.....R	Ire'd.	1835	N. J.	Varied.....	
Sherman, John.....R	Ohio	May 10, 1823	Ohio	Lawyer.....	
Slater, James H.....D	Ill.	Dec. 28, 1826	Ore.	Lawyer.....	
Taber, H. A. W.....D	Vt.	Nov. 26, 1830	Col.	Varied.....	
Teller, Henry M....R	N. Y.	May 23, 1830	Col.	Lawyer.....	
Vance, Jebulon B....R	N. C.	May 13, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer.....	
Van Wyck, Chas. H....R	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1824	Neb.	Lawyer.....	
Vest, George G.....D	Ky.	July 6, 1830	Mo.	Lawyer.....	
Voorhees, Dan'l W..D	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer.....	
Walker, Jas. D.....D	Ky.	Dec. 13, 1830	Ark.	Lawyer.....	
Williams, John S....D	Ky.	1820	Ky.	Lawyer.....	
Windom, William....R	Ohio	May 10, 1827	Minn.	Lawyer.....	

Total Senators, **78**. Lawyers, **39**. Varied, **17**. Jurists, **9**. Merchants, **3**. Journalists, **2**. Miners, **2**. Banker, **1**. Chemist, **1**. Agriculturist, **1**. Lumberman, **1**. Civil Engineer, **1**. Occupation Unknown, **1**. Foreign Born, **5**: Including Ireland, **3**; Scotland, **1**; Wales, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aiken, D. Wyatt.....D	S. C.	Mar. 17, 1828	S. C.	Agricult'ist	
Ainslie, George.....D	Mo.	Oct. 30, 1838	Ida.	Varied.....	
Aldrich, William.....R	N. Y.	Jan. —, 1820	Ill.	Varied.....	Dec. 3, 1885
Allen, Thomas.....R	Mass.		Mo.	Varied.....	
Anderson, John A....D	Pa.	June 6, 1834	Kan.	Clergym'n	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Armfield, Rob't F.....	N. C.	July 9, 1829	N. C.	Lawyer...	
Atterthorn, Gibson.....	Ohio	Jan. 19, 1831	Ohio	Lawyer...	
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tenn.	June 4, 1825	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Barbour, John S.....	Va.	Dec. 29, 1820	Va.	Varied...	
Barr, Samuel F.....	Ire'd.	June 15, 1829	Pa.	Varied...	
Bayne, Thomas M.....	Pa.	June 14, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Beach, Lewis.....	N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1835	N. Y.	Varied...	
Belford, James B.....	N. Y.	Sept. 28, 1837	Col.	Lawyer...	
Belmont, Peter.....	N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1851	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Beltzhoover, Frank E. D.	Pa.	Nov. 6, 1841	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Berry, Campbell P. C.	Ala.	Nov. 7, 1834	Cal.	Agricult.	
Bingham, Henry H. R.	Pa.	.....	1841	Pa.	Lawyer...
Bisbee, Horatio.....	Mo.	May 1, 1839	Fla.	Lawyer...	
Black, George F.....	Ga.	Mar. 24, 1835	Ga.	Varied...	
Blackburn, W. S.....	Ky.	Oct. 1, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Blanchard, N. C. D.....	Lou.	Jan. 29, 1849	Lou.	Lawyer...	
Bland, Richard P.....	Ky.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Bliss, Archibald M.....	N. Y.	Jan. 25, 1838	N. Y.	Varied...	
Blount, James H.....	Ga.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown...	
Bowman, Selwyn Z.....	Mass.	May 11, 1840	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Bragg, Edward S.....	N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer...	
Brenks, Thos. H.....	Ill.	Dec. 24, 1840	Wis.	Lawyer...	
Brewer, J. Hart.....	R. Eng'd	Mar. 29, 1844	N. J.	Manufac.	
Briggs, James F.....	Ohio	Oct. 23, 1827	N. H.	Lawyer...	
Browne, Thomas M.....	Ohio	April 19, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Brumm, Chas. N. G.....	Pa.	June 9, 1838	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Buchanan, Hugh.....	Scott.	Sept. 15, 1823	Ga.	Jurist...	
Buck, John R.....	Conn.	Dec. 6, 1836	Conn.	Lawyer...	
Buckner, A. S.....	Ind.	July 14, 1837	Ind.	Jurist...	
Burrows, Julius C.....	Pa.	Jan. 18, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer...	
Burrows, J. H.....	R. Eng'd	May 15, 1840	Mo.	Varied...	
Butterworth, Benj. R.	Ohio	Oct. 22, 1839	Ohio	Lawyer...	
Cabell, George C.....	Va.	Jan. 25, 1837	Va.	Lawyer...	
Caine, John T.....	Ind.	Jan. 8, 1829	Utah	Journalist	
Caldwell, John W.....	Ky.	Jan. 15, 1838	Ky.	Jurist...	
Calkins, William H.....	Ohio	Feb. 18, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Camp, John H.....	Ind.	April 1, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Campbell, Jacob M.....	Pa.	Nov. 20, 1821	Pa.	Varied...	
Candler, John W.....	Mass.	Feb. 10, 1828	Mass.	Merchant...	
Cannon, Joseph G.....	N. C.	May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer...	
Carlisle, John G.....	Ky.	Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Carpenter, Cyrus C.....	Pa.	Nov. 24, 1829	Iowa	Varied...	
Cassidy, George W.....	Ky.	April 25, 1836	Ind.	Journalist	
Caswell, Lucien B.....	Pa.	Jan. 25, 1837	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Chace, Jonathan.....	Mass.	Sept. 22, 1829	R. I.	Manufac.	
Chalmers, James R.....	Va.	Jan. 11, 1831	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Chapman, A. G.....	Mo.	Jan. 17, 1839	Mo.	Varied...	
Clardy, Martin L.....	Mo.	.....	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Clark, John B.....	Mo.	Jan. 14, 1831	Mo.	Varied...	
Clements, Jud. C.....	Ga.	Feb. 12, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Cobb, Thomas E.....	Ga.	Jan. 12, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Colerick, Walpole G.....	Ind.	Aug. 1, 1845	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Converse, George L.....	Ohio	June 4, 1827	Ohio	Lawyer...	
Cook, Philip.....	Ga.	July 31, 1817	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Cornell, Thomas.....	N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1814	N. Y.	Varied...	
Covington, Geo. W.....	Mo.	Sept. 12, 1838	Mo.	Varied...	
Cox, Samuel S.....	Ohio	Sept. 30, 1824	N. C.	Varied...	
Cox, William.....	Mo.	May 16, 1830	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Crapo, William W.....	Mo.	Nov. 7, 1830	Ark.	Lawyer...	
Cravens, Jordan E.....	N. Y.	Dec. 14, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Crowley, Richard.....	Ga.	Sept. 29, 1830	Texas	Lawyer...	
Culbertson, D. B.....	Ga.	Sept. 29, 1830	Texas	Lawyer...	
Cullen, William.....	Ire'd.	Mar. 4, 1826	Ill.	Journalist	
Curtin, Andrew G.....	Pa.	.....	1817	Pa.	Lawyer...
Cutts, Marcus E.....	Vt.	.....	1827	Vt.	Lawyer...
Cutts, Chester B.....	Vt.	June 29, 1842	Lou.	Varied...	
Davidson, R. H. M.....	Fla.	Sept. 23, 1832	Fla.	Lawyer...	
Davis, George R.....	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1840	Ill.	Varied...	
Davis, Lowndes H.....	Mo.	Dec. 14, 1836	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Dawes, Rufus R.....	Ohio	July 4, 1838	Ohio	Unknown...	
Deering, Nath'l C.....	Me.	Sept. 22, 1827	Iowa	Unknown...	
DeMotte, Mark L.....	Ind.	Dec. 28, 1832	Ind.	Varied...	
Deuster, Peter V.....	Gery	Feb. 15, 1831	Wis.	Journalist	
Dezendorf, John F.....	N. Y.	Aug. 10, 1834	Va.	Varied...	
Dibble, Samuel.....	S. C.	Sept. 16, 1837	S. C.	Lawyer...	
Dibrell, George G.....	Tenn.	April 12, 1822	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Dingley, Nelson.....	Me.	Feb. 15, 1832	Me.	Journalist	
Dowd, Clement.....	N. C.	Aug. 27, 1832	N. C.	Banker...	
Doxey, Chas. T.....	R. Eng'd	.....	Ind.	Unknown...	
Dugro, P. Henry.....	N. C.	Oct. 3, 1834	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Dunn, Poindexter.....	N. C.	Nov. 3, 1834	Ark.	Agricult.	
Dunnell, Mark H.....	Me.	July 2, 1823	Minn.	Lawyer...	
Dwight, Jere W.....	N. Y.	.....	N. Y.	Varied...	
Ellis, E. John.....	Lou.	Oct. 15, 1841	Lou.	Lawyer...	
Ermentrout, Dan'l.....	Pa.	Jan. 24, 1837	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Errett, Russell.....	N. Y.	Nov. 10, 1817	Pa.	Journalist	
Evins, John H.....	S. C.	July 12, 1825	S. C.	Lawyer...	
Farwell, Chas. B.....	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1823	Ill.	Varied...	
Farwell, Sewell S.....	Ohio	April 26, 1834	Iowa	Agricult.	
Finley, Jesse J.....	Tenn.	Nov. 18, 1812	Fla.	Jurist...	
Fisher, Horatio G.....	Pa.	April 21, 1838	Pa.	Merchant...	
Flower, Roswell P.....	N. Y.	Aug. 7, 1835	N. Y.	Varied...	
Ford, Nicholas.....	Ire'd.	.....	Mo.	Merchant...	
Forney, William H.....	N. C.	Dec. 29, 1841	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Frost, Richard.....	Va.	May 1, 1834	Va.	Lawyer...	
Fulkerson, Abram.....	Va.	Jan. 14, 1835	Va.	Lawyer...	
Garrison, George T.....	Ohio	July 16, 1824	Ohio	Jurist...	
Geddes, Geo. W.....	Ohio	May 13, 1849	Ore.	Lawyer...	
George, Melvin C.....	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	Lou.	Unknown...	
Gibson, Randall L.....	Pa.	Oct. 25, 1817	Pa.	Miller...	
Godshalk, William.....	Can.	May 24, 1835	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Grout, William W.....	Frus.	Nov. 30, 1845	Wis.	Druggist...	
Gunter, Rich'd.....	Tenn.	Sept. 18, 1826	Ark.	Lawyer...	
Gunter, Thos. M.....	N. H.	Nov. 5, 1828	N. H.	Lawyer...	
Hall, Joshua G.....	N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1827	N. Y.	Manufac.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hammond, N. J.....	Ga.	Dec. 26, 1833	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Hardanburgh, A. A.....	N. J.	May 18, 1830	N. J.	Banker...	
Hardy, John.....	Scott.	Sept. 19, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Harmer, Alfred C.....	Pa.	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa.	Manufac.	
Harris, Benj. W.....	Mass.	Nov. 10, 1823	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Harris, Henry S.....	N. J.	Dec. 27, 1850	N. J.	Lawyer...	
Haskell, Dudley C.....	It	Mar. 23, 1842	Kan.	Lawyer...	Dec. 15, 1883
Hatch, Wm. H.....	Vt.	Sept. 11, 1833	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Hawk, Rob't M. A.....	Ind.	April 23, 1839	Ind.	Unknown...	
Hazeltine, Ira S.....	G-B	July 31, 1822	N. Y.	Manufac.	
Hazeltine, Geo. C.....	N. H.	Jan. 3, 1833	Wis.	Lawyer...	
Heilman, William.....	R	Oct. 11, 1824	Ind.	Manufac.	
Henderson, Thos. J.....	Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1824	Ill.	Lawyer...	
Hepburn, W. P.....	Ohio	Nov. 4, 1833	Iowa	Lawyer...	
Herbert, Henry A.....	S. C.	Mar. 12, 1834	Ala.	Lawyer...	
Hendon, Thos. H.....	Ala.	July 1, 1828	Ala.	Lawyer...	
Hewitt, Abram S.....	N. Y.	July 31, 1822	N. Y.	Manufac.	
Hewitt, Goldsmith W. D.	Ala.	Feb. 14, 1834	Ala.	Lawyer...	
Hill, John.....	R	N. Y.	June 10, 1821	N. J.	Merchant...
Hiscock, Frank.....	N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1834	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Hitt, Robert R.....	R	Ohio	Jan. 16, 1834	Ill.	Varied...
Hoblitzell, F. S.....	Ind.	Oct. 7, 1838	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Hobbs, E. B.....	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Jurist...	
Holman, Wm. S.....	S. C.	.....	1823	N. Y.	Lawyer...
Hooker, Chas. E.....	Vt.	Nov. 26, 1830	Mich.	Varied...	
Horr, Roswell G.....	Tenn.	June 8, 1836	Tenn.	Varied...	
Houk, Leon C.....	Tenn.	Jan. 9, 1827	Tenn.	Varied...	
House, John F.....	Mich.	Sept. 15, 1829	Mich.	Varied...	
Hubbell, Jay A.....	N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1840	N. C.	Agricult.	
Hughes, John.....	N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1830	Wis.	Jurist...	
Humphrey, H. L.....	Conn.	.....	1823	N. Y.	Lawyer...
Hutchins, Waldo.....	N. Y.	Mar. 20, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Jacobs, Ferris.....	Pa.	Mar. 27, 1835	Pa.	Druggist...	
Jadwin, Cornelius C. R.	Ala.	Sept. 5, 1828	Texas	Lawyer...	
Jones, George W. G.....	Ark.	Sept. 29, 1839	Ark.	Lawyer...	
Jones, James T.....	Miss.	Jan. 18, 1819	N. J.	Physician	
Jorgenson, Joseph.....	R	Feb. 11, 1844	Va.	Physician	
Joyce, Chas. H.....	R. Eng'd	Jan. 30, 1830	Vt.	Lawyer...	
Kasson, John A.....	Vt.	Jan. 11, 1822	Iowa	Lawyer...	
Keifer, J. Warren.....	Ohio	Jan. 30, 1836	Ohio	Lawyer...	
Kelley, Wm. D.....	Pa.	April 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied...	
Kenna, John E.....	Va.	April 10, 1845	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Ketchum, John P.....	N. Y.	Dec. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Varied...	
King, J. Floyd.....	Ga.	April 20, 1842	Lou.	Varied...	
Klotz, Robert.....	D	Oct. 27, 1819	Pa.	Varied...	
Knott, J. Proctor.....	Ky.	Aug. 29, 1830	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Lacey, Edward S.....	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1835	Mich.	Banker...	
Ladd, George W.....	Me.	Sept. 28, 1818	Me.	Merchant...	
Latham, Louis C.....	N. C.	Sept. 11, 1840	N. C.	Lawyer...	
Leclerc, John P.....	Ohio	Oct. 10, 1849	Ohio	Varied...	
LeFevre, Benj.....	Ohio	Oct. 8, 1838	Ohio	Agricult.	
Lewis, John H.....	N. Y.	July 21, 1830	Ill.	Lawyer...	
Lindsey, Stephen D. R.	Me.	Mar. 3, 1828	Me.	Lawyer...	
Lord, Henry W.....	Mass.	Mar. 8, 1821	Mich.	Varied...	
Luna, Tranquillo.....	R	N. M.	Feb. 23, 1849	N. M.	Unknown...
Lynch, John R.....	Lou.	Sept. 10, 1847	Miss.	Photog'r.	
McClure, Addison S.....	Ohio	Oct. 10, 1839	Ohio	Varied...	
McCoid, Moses A.....	Ohio	Nov. 5, 1840	Iowa	Lawyer...	
McCook, Anson G.....	Ohio	Oct. 10, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
McKenzie, Jas. A.....	Ky.	Aug. 1, 1840	Ky.	Agricult.	
McKinley, William.....	Ohio	Feb. 26, 1844	Ohio	Lawyer...	
McLane, Rob't M.....	Del.	June 23, 1815	Mo.	Lawyer...	
McLean, James H.....	Scott.	Aug. 13, 1829	Mo.	Physician	
McLure, John P.....	Del.	Aug. 14, 1845	Tenn.	Varied...	
Mackey, E. W. M.....	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1846	S. C.	Varied...	Jan. 28, 1884
Magginnis, Martin.....	N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1840	M. T.	Journalist	
Manning, Van H.....	N. C.	July 26, 1839	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Marsh, Benj. F.....	Ill.	Nov. 19, 1837	Ill.	Unknown...	
Martin, Edward L.....	Del.	Mar. 29, 1837	Del.	Lawyer...	
Mason, Joseph.....	N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1828	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Mason, Court C.....	Ind.	April 25, 1841	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Miles, Frederick.....	R	Dec. 19, 1815	Conn.	Varied...	
Miller, Sam'l H.....	Pa.	April 19, 1840	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Mills, Roger G.....	Miss.	Aug. 26, 1839	Texas	Unknown...	
Money, Hernando D.....	Ala.	Mar. 28, 1830	Tenn.	Journalist	
Moore, William R.....	Ohio	April 8, 1841	Ohio	Lawyer...	
Morey, Henry L.....	Del.	June 23, 1815	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Morrison, Wm. R.....	Bav.	Aug. 15, 1831	Mass.	Merchant...	
Morse, Leopold.....	Pa.	July 14, 1821	Pa.	Manufac.	
Moulton, Sam'l W.....	Mass.	Jan. 20, 1822	Ill.	Lawyer...	
Muldrow, H. L.....	Miss.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Murch, Thompson.....	G-B	Mar. 29, 1838	Me.	Varied...	
Mutcher, William.....	Pa.	Dec. 21, 1831	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Nichols, Henry S.....	Ind.	Aug. 25, 1828	Ohio	Lawyer...	
Nolan, Michael N.....	Ire'd.	Mar. 18, 1834	N. Y.	Varied...	
Noncross, Amasa.....	N. H.	Jan. 26, 1824	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Oates, William C.....	Ala.	Nov. 30, 1835	Ala.	Varied...	
O'Neill, Charles.....	Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Orin, Godlove S.....	Pa.	April 22, 1817	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Oury, Granville H.....	Va.	Mar. 12, 1825	Ariz.	Lawyer...	
Pacheco, Romualdo R.....	Cal.	Oct. 31, 1831	Cal.	Lawyer...	
Patterson, R. F.....	Vt.	Nov. 29, 1833	Cal.	Stage-O'...	
Parker, Abram X.....	Vt.	Nov. 14, 1831	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Paul, John.....	Va.	June 30, 1839	Va.	Lawyer...	
Payson, Lewis E.....	R	Sept. 17, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer...	
Peelle, Stanton S.....	Ind.	Feb. 11, 1843	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Peirce, R. B. F.....	Ind.	Feb. 15, 1843	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Pettibone, Aug. H.....	Ohio	Jan. 21, 1835	Tenn.	Lawyer...	
Pettigrew, R. F.....	Vt.	July 7, 1848	D. T.	Varied...	
Phelps, James.....	Conn.	Jan. 12, 1822	Conn.	Jurist...	
Phister, Elijah C.....	Ky.	Oct. 8, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Post, Morton E.....	N. Y.	Dec. 25, 1840	W. T.	Banker...	
Pound, Thad. C.....	Pa.	Dec. 6, 1832	Wis.	Merchant...	
Prescott, Cyrus D.....	N. Y.	Aug. 15, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer...	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Kandall, Sam'l J.....D	Pa.	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa.	Merchant.	
Ranney, Ambrose A., R	Vt.	April 16, 1821	Mass.	Merchant.	
Ray, Ossian.....R	Vt.	Dec. 13, 1835	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Reagan, John H.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Texas	Varied.	
Reed, Thomas B.....R	Me.	Oct. 18, 1839	Me.	Lawyer.	
Reese, Seaborn.....D	Ga.	Nov. 28, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Rice, John B.....R	Ohio	Sept. 21, 1829	Ohio	Physician.	
Rice, Theron M.....G-B	Ohio	Sept. 21, 1829	Ko.	Lawyer.	
Rice, William W.....R	Mass.	Mar. 7, 1828	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Richardson, David P., R	N. Y.	May 28, 1833	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Richardson, John S., D	S. C.	Feb. 29, 1828	S. C.	Varied.	
Rich, John T.....D	Pa.	April 23, 1841	Mich.	Agricult.	
Ritchie, James M.....R	Scot.	July 28, 1829	Ohio	Lawyer.	
Robeson, Geo. M.....R	N. J.	April 22, 1831	Mass.	Manufac'r	
Robertson, Edw'd W., D	Tenn.	June 13, 1823	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Robinson, Geo. D.....R	Mass.	Jan. 20, 1834	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Robinson, Jas. S.....R	Ohio	Oct. 14, 1827	Ohio	Journalist	
Robinson, Wm. E., D	Ire'd.	May 6, 1814	N. Y.	Journalist	
Rosecrans, W. S.....D	Ohio	Sept. 6, 1819	Cal.	Soldier.	
Ross, Miles.....D	N. Y.	April 30, 1828	N. J.	Merchant.	
Russell, Wm. A.....R	Vt.	April 22, 1831	Mass.	Manufac'r	
Ryan, Thom. M.....D	N. Y.	Nov. 26, 1827	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Scales, Alfred M.....R	N. C.	Nov. 26, 1827	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Schultz, Emanuel.....R	Pa.	July 25, 1819	Ohio	Manufac'r	
Seaville, Jonathan.....R	Conn.		N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Seranton, Jos. A.....R	Conn.	July 26, 1838	Pa.	Journalist	
Shackelford, J. W.....D			N. C.	Unknown.	Jan. 18, 1883
Shallenberger, W. S., R	Pa.	Nov. 24, 1839	Pa.	Merchant.	
Shelley, Chas. M.....D	Pa.	Dec. 28, 1833	Ala.	Architect.	
Sherwin, John C.....R	N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1838	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Simonton, Chas. B., D	Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1838	Tenn.	Varied.	
Singleton, Jas. W., D	Va.	Nov. 23, 1811	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Singleton, Otho R., D	Ky.	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Skinner, Chas. R., R	N. Y.	Aug. 4, 1844	N. Y.	Journalist	
Small, Robert.....R	S. C.	April 5, 1835	S. C.	Sailor.	
Smith, A. Herr.....D	R. I.	Aug. 6, 1839	R. I.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Dietrich C., R	Han.	April 4, 1840	Ill.	Banker.	
Smith, J. Hyatt.....R	N. Y.	April 10, 1824	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Sparks, Wm. A., D	Ind.	Nov. 19, 1828	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Spaulding, Oliver L., R	N. H.	Aug. 2, 1833	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Speer, Emory.....D	Ga.	Sept. 3, 1848	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Spencer, Henry J., R	R. I.	Aug. 6, 1839	R. I.	Lawyer.	
Springer, Wm. M., D	Ind.	May 30, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Steele, George W., R	Ind.	Dec. 13, 1839	Ind.	Varied.	
Stephens, Alex. H., D	Ga.	Feb. 11, 1812	Ga.	Lawyer.	Mar. 4, 1883
Stockslager, S. M., D	Ind.	May 7, 1842	Ind.	Varied.	
Stone, Eben. F.....K	Mass.		1822	Mass.	Lawyer.
Straut, Horace B., R	Pa.	Jan. 26, 1835	Minn.	Varied.	
Talbot, J. F. C., D	Md.	July 29, 1843	Md.	Lawyer.	
Taylor, Ezra B., R	Ohio	July 9, 1823	Ohio	Lawyer.	
Taylor, Joseph D., R	Ohio	Nov. 7, 1830	Ohio	Varied.	
Thomas, John R., R	Ill.	Oct. 11, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Thompson, Philip B., D	Ky.	Oct. 15, 1845	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Thompson, Wm. G., R	Pa.	Jan. 17, 1830	Iowa.	Jurist.	
Tillman, Geo. D.....D	S. C.	Aug. 21, 1826	S. C.	Varied.	
Townsend, Amos.....R	Pa.		1831	Ohio.	Merchant.
Townshend, Rich'd., D	Md.	April 30, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Tucker, J. Randolph, D	Va.	Dec. 24, 1823	Va.	Lawyer.	
Turner, Henry G., D	N. C.	Mar. 20, 1839	Ga.	Unknown.	
Turner, Oscar.....D	Lou.	Feb. 3, 1825	Ky.	Varied.	
Tyler, James M.....R	Vt.	April 27, 1835	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Updegraff, Jona. T., R	Ohio		Ohio.	Varied.	
Updegraff, Thomas., R	Pa.	April 3, 1834	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Upson, Columbus.....D	N. Y.	Oct. 17, 1829	Texas	Lawyer.	
Urner, Milton G., R	Md.	July 29, 1839	Md.	Lawyer.	
Valentine, Edw'd K., R	Iowa.	June 1, 1843	Neb.	Jurist.	
Van Aernam, Henry., R	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1819	N. Y.	Physician.	
Vance, Robert B., R	N. C.	April 24, 1828	N. C.	Agricult.	
Van Horn, Rob't T., R	Pa.	May 19, 1824	Mo.	Journalist	
Van Voorhis, John., R	N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1828	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Wadsworth, Jas. W., R	Pa.	Oct. 12, 1846	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Wait, John T.....R	Conn.	Aug. 27, 1811	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Walker, Rob't J. C., R	Pa.	Oct. 30, 1838	Pa.	Varied.	
Warner, William.....R	Pa.	Jan. 1, 1837	Pa.	Varied.	
Warner, Richard.....D	Tenn.	Sept. 19, 1835	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Washburn, Wm. D., R	Me.	Jan. 14, 1831	Minn.	Manufac'r	
Watson, Lewis F., R	Pa.	April 14, 1819	Pa.	Varied.	
Webber, Geo. W., D	Vt.	Nov. 25, 1825	Mich.	Varied.	
Wellborn, Olin.....D			Texas	Unknown.	
West, George.....R	Eng'd	Feb. 17, 1823	N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Wheeler, Joseph.....D	Ky.	Jan. 16, 1849	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Whitthorne, W. C., D	Tenn.	April 19, 1825	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Williams, Chas. G., R	N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1829	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Williams, Thos.....D	Va.	Aug. 11, 1825	Ala.	Varied.	
Willis, Albert S., D	Ky.	Jan. 22, 1843	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Willits, Edwin.....R	N. Y.	April 24, 1830	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Wilson, Benjamin.....D	Va.	April 30, 1825	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Wise, Morgan R., D	Pa.	June 7, 1830	Va.	Varied.	
Wood, Benjamin.....D	Ky.	Oct. 13, 1820	N. Y.	Journalist	
Wood, Walter A., R	N. H.	Oct. 23, 1815	N. Y.	Manufac'r	
Young, Thos. L., R	Ire'd.	Dec. 14, 1832	Ohio	Lawyer.	

Total Representatives, **310**. Lawyers, **151**. Varied, **58**. Jurists, **16**. Occupation Unknown, **15**. Journalists, **14**. Merchants, **13**. Manufactur-
ers, **13**. Agriculturists, **12**. Bankers, **5**. Physicians, **4**. Druggists, **2**.
Clergyman, **1**. Miller, **1**. Stage-Owner, **1**. Sailor, **1**. Photographer, **1**.
Soldier, **1**. Architect, **1**. Foreign Born, **21**: Including Ireland, **6**; Scot-
land, **4**; England, **4**; Germany, **2**; Prussia, **1**; Bavaria, **1**; Hanover, **1**;
Isle of Man, **1**; Canada, **1**.

Forty-eighth Congress of the United States, from 1883 to 1885.

- 1883—The Great strike of Western Union
Telegraph operators throughout the
United States, July 20.
- 1883—Seventy excursionists drowned by the
breaking down of a pier near Balti-
more, Md., July 23.
- 1883—Burning of the Kimball House (hotel)
at Atlanta, Ga.—losses, \$1,000,000—
Aug. 14.
- 1883—Opening of the 22d Triennial Conclave
of Knights-Templar at San Francisco,
Cal., Aug. 21.
- 1883—Most severe tornado ever known in the
United States, in Minnesota; 60 per-
sons killed and 40 injured; Aug. 21.
- 1883—Woman-suffrage law passed by the
Legislature of Washington Territory,
Nov. 15.
- 1883—New standard time adopted, Nov. 18.
- 1884—Terrible cyclone in Georgia and North
Carolina, destroying over 5,000 houses,
\$2,000,000 worth of property, and kill-
ing 400 persons, besides wounding as
many more, Feb. 20.

Chester A. Arthur, 21st President.

VICE-PRESIDENT (ACTING)—GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, OF VT.

Sec'y of State..... } Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
Sec'y of Treas..... } Chas. J. Folger, of N. Y.
 } Hugh McCulloch, of Ind.
Sec'y of War..... } Rob't T. Lincoln, of Ill.
Sec'y of Navy..... } Wm. E. Chandler, of N. H.
Sec'y of Interior..... } Henry M. Teller, of Col.
Postmasters-Gen'l... } Timothy O. Howe, of Wis.
 } Walter Q. Gresham, of Ind.
 } Frank Hutton, of Iowa.
Attorney-Gen'l..... } Benj. H. Brewster, of Pa.
Speaker of House of
Representatives. } John G. Carlisle, of Ky.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican; G-B, Greenbacker.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aldrich, N. W.....R	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1841	R. I.	Merchant.	
Allison, William B., R	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Anthony, Harry B., R	R. I.	April 1, 1815	R. I.	Journalist	Sept. 2, 1884
Bayard, Thomas F., D	Del.	Oct. 29, 1825	Del.	Lawyer.	
Beck, James B.....D	Scot.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Blair, Henry W.....R	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1834	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Bowen, Thos. M.....R	Iowa	Oct. 26, 1835	Col.	Jurist.	
Brown, Joseph E., D	S. C.	April 15, 1821	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Butler, M. Calvin.....D	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1836	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Call, Wilkinson.....D	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1834	Fla.	Varied.	
Camden, John N., D	N. Y.	July 4, 1826	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Cameron, Angus., R	N. Y.	July 4, 1826	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Cameron, J. Donald., R	Pa.	July 22, 1829	R. I.	Manufac'r	
Chace, Jonathan.....R	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Cockrell, Francis M., D	Mo.	Oct. 1, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Coke, Richard.....D	Va.	Mar. 13, 1829	Texas	Jurist.	
Colquitt, Alfred H., D	April 20, 1824	Ga.	Lawyer.		
Conger, Omar P., R	N. Y.		1818	Mich.	Varied.
Cullion, Shelby M., R	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Dawes, Henry L., R	N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1835	Ore.	Varied.	
Dolph, Joseph N., R	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Edmunds, Geo. F., R	Ire'd.	Dec. 3, 1831	Nev.	Minor.	
Fair, James G., D	Va.	Aug. 6, 1829	Cal.	Lawyer.	Jan. 22, 1886
Frye, William F., D	Me.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer.	
Garland, Aug. H., D	Tenn.	June 11, 1832	Ark.	Lawyer.	
George, James.....D	Ga.	Oct. 20, 1835	Miss.	Jurist.	
Gibson, Randall L., D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	Lou.	Varied.	
Gorman, Arthur P., D	Md.	Mar. 11, 1839	Md.	Unknown.	
Groome, Jas. B., D	Md.	April 4, 1838	Md.	Lawyer.	

SENATORS.					REPRESENTATIVES.				
Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hale, Eugene.....R	Me. June 9, 1836	Me.	Lawyer...		Campbell, Jacob M....R	Pa. Nov. 20, 1821	Pa.	Varied...	
Hampton, Wade....S. C.	Mar. 28, 1818	S. C.	Lawyer...		Campbell, Jas. E.....D	Ohio. July 7, 1843	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
Harris, Isham G.....D	Tenn. 1818	Tenn.	Lawyer...		Candler, Allen D.....D	Ga. Nov. 4, 1834	Ga.	Varied...	
Harrison, Benj.....R	Ohio. Aug. 20, 1833	Ind.	Lawyer...		Cannon, Joseph G.....R	N. C. May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer...	
Hawley, Joseph R.....R	N. Y. Feb. 31, 1835	Conn.	Journalist		Carleton, Ezra C.....D	Mich. Sept. 6, 1838	Mich.	Merchant.	
Hill, Nath'l P.....R	N. Y. Feb. 18, 1835	Col.	Chemist.		Carlisle, John G.....D	Ky. Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Hoar, George F.....R	Mass. Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer...		Cassidy, George W.....D	Ky. April 25, 1836	Nev.	Journalist	
Ingalls, John J.....R	Mass. Dec. 29, 1833	Kan.	Varied...		Chace, Jonathan.....R	Mass. Sept. 22, 1829	R. I.	Manufac'r	
Jackson, Howell E....D	Tenn. April 8, 1832	Tenn.	Jurist...		Chalmers, James R....D	Mo. Jan. 11, 1831	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Jones, Benj. F.....D	Ky. July 19, 1834	Lou.	Lawyer...		Clardy, Martin L.....D	Mo. April 26, 1844	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Jones, Charles W.....D	Ire'd. 1834	Fla.	Varied...		Clay, James F.....D	Ky. Dec. 29, 1840	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Kenna, John E.....D	Wals. April 10, 1848	N. Y.	Miner...		Clements, Jud. C.....D	Ga. Feb. 12, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Lamar, Lucius Q. C. D	Ga. Sept. 17, 1825	Miss.	Varied...		Cobb, Thomas V. G.....D	Ind. July 2, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Lapham, Elbridge G. R	N. Y. Oct. 18, 1814	N. Y.	Varied...		Collins, Patk A.....D	Ire'd. Mar. 12, 1844	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Logan, John A.....R	Ill. Feb. 9, 1826	Ill.	Lawyer...		Connolly, Dan'l W....D	N. Y. April 24, 1847	Pa.	Lawyer...	
McMillan, Sam'l J. R. R	Pa. Feb. 22, 1826	Minn.	Jurist...		Converse, George L. D	Ohio. June 4, 1827	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
McPherson, John R. D	N. Y. May 9, 1833	N. J.	Agricult.		Cook, John C.....D	Ohio. Dec. 26, 1846	Iowa.	Jurist...	
Mahone, William.....D	Pa. Feb. 9, 1827	N. Y.	Civil Eng'r		Cosgrove, John.....D	N. Y. Sept. 12, 1839	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Manderson, Chas. F. D	Ky. Mar. 30, 1825	Texas.	Varied...		Covington, Geo. W. D	Ind. Sept. 12, 1838	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Maxey, Samuel B. D	Ind. Mar. 30, 1825	Cal.	Varied...		Cox, William R.....D	Ohio. Sept. 30, 1824	N. C.	Varied...	
Miller, John F.....R	N. Y. Aug. 12, 1838	N. Y.	Varied...		Craig, George H.....R	Ala. Dec. 25, 1845	Ala.	Jurist...	
Miller, Warner.....R	Pa. July 28, 1838	Pa.	Varied...		Crisp, Charles F.....D	Eng'd Jan. 29, 1845	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Mitchell, John I.....R	Tenn. June 20, 1824	Ala.	Lawyer...		Culbertson, D. B.....D	Ga. Sept. 29, 1830	Texas.	Lawyer...	
Morrill, Justin S.....R	Apr. 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied...		Culbertson, Wm. W. R	Pa. Ire'd. Mar. 4, 1826	Ky.	Manufac'r	
Palmer, Thos. E.....D	Mich. July 25, 1825	Ohio.	Lawyer...		Cullen, William.....R	Pa. Feb. 13, 1817	Pa.	Journalist	
Pendleton, Geo. H. D	Ohio. July 25, 1825	Ohio.	Lawyer...		Cutcheon, Byron M. R	N. C. May 11, 1836	Mich.	Lawyer...	
Pike, Austin F.....R	N. H. Oct. 16, 1819	N. H.	Lawyer...		Dargan, Geo. W.....D	S. C. 1841	S. C.	Lawyer...	
Platt, Orville H.....R	Conn. July 19, 1827	Conn.	Lawyer...		Davidson, R. H. M. D	Fla. Sept. 23, 1832	Fla.	Lawyer...	
Plumb, Preston B.....R	Ohio. Oct. 12, 1837	Kan.	Varied...		Davis, George R.....R	Mass. Jan. 3, 1840	Ill.	Varied...	
Pugh, James L.....D	Ga. Dec. 12, 1820	Ala.	Lawyer...		Davis, Lowndes H. D	Mo. Dec. 14, 1836	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Ransom, Matt. W. D	N. C. 1826	N. C.	Varied...		Davis, Robert T.....R	Ind. Aug. 28, 1823	Mass.	Physician.	
Riddleberger, H. H. R	Ill. Apr. 25, 1843	Minn.	Manufac'r		Dexter, Peter V.....D	Ger'y. Feb. 13, 1831	Wis.	Varied...	
Sabin, Dwight M.....R	Del. Dec. 29, 1817	Del.	Lawyer...		Dibble, Samuel.....D	S. C. Sept. 16, 1837	S. C.	Lawyer...	
Saulsbury, Eli.....D	Vt. Sept. 22, 1816	Wis.	Lumberm'n		Dibrell, George G. D	Tenn. April 12, 1822	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Sawyer, Philetus.....R	Ire'd. 1835	N. J.	Unknown.		Dingley, Nelson.....R	Me. Feb. 15, 1832	Me.	Journalist	
Sewell, Wm. J.....R	Ohio. May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer...		Dixon, Nathan F.....R	R. I. Aug. 28, 1847	R. I.	Lawyer...	
Sheffield, W. P.....R	Ohio. Dec. 28, 1844	Ore.	Lawyer...		Dockery, Alex. M.....D	Mo. Feb. 11, 1845	Mo.	Varied...	
Sherman, John.....R	N. C. May 13, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer...		Dorshelmer, Wm. D	N. Y. Feb. 5, 1832	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Slater, James H.....D	N. Y. Nov. 1, 1824	Neb.	Lawyer...		Ellis, Edward H.....D	N. C. Oct. 27, 1832	N. C.	Lawyer...	
Vance, Zebulon B. D	N. Y. Dec. 6, 1830	Mo.	Lawyer...		Duncan, Wm. H. D	Pa. Feb. 2, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Van Wyck, Chas. H. R	Ky. Dec. 6, 1830	Mo.	Lawyer...		Dunham, Ransom W. R	Mass. Mar. 21, 1838	Ill.	Merchant.	
Vest, George G.....D	Ind. Sept. 26, 1823	Ind.	Lawyer...		Dunn, Poindexter.....D	N. C. Nov. 3, 1834	Ark.	Varied...	
Voorhees, Dan'l W. D	Ky. Dec. 13, 1830	Ark.	Lawyer...		Eaton, Wm. W.....D	Conn. Oct. 11, 1816	Conn.	Lawyer...	
Walker, Jas. D.....D	Ky. 1820	Ky.	Lawyer...		Eldridge, Nath'l B. D	N. Y. Mar. 28, 1813	Mich.	Varied...	
Williams, John S.....D	Ohio. Oct. 19, 1828	Ohio.	Lawyer...		Elliott, Mort. F.....D	Pa. Sept. 24, 1843	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Wilson, James F.....R	Ohio. Oct. 19, 1828	Ohio.	Lawyer...		Ellwood, Reuben.....R	S. Y. Feb. 17, 1821	Ill.	Manufac'r	

Total Senators, 78. Lawyers, 41. Varied, 17. Jurists, 6. Journalists, 2. Manufacturers, 2. Occupation Unknown, 2. Miners, 2. Merchant, 1. Agriculturist, 1. Banker, 1. Chemist, 1. Lumberman, 1. Civil Engineer, 1. Foreign Born, 5: Including Ireland, 3; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.					REPRESENTATIVES.				
Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, George E.....R	N. H. June 18, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer...		Campbell, Jacob M....R	Pa. Nov. 20, 1821	Pa.	Varied...	
Adams, John J.....D	S. C. Mar. 17, 1828	N. Y.	Unknown.		Campbell, Jas. E.....D	Ohio. July 7, 1843	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
Aiken, D. Wyatt.....D	Pa. June 26, 1834	Kan.	Unknown.		Candler, Allen D.....D	Ga. Nov. 4, 1834	Ga.	Varied...	
Alexander, M. D.....D	Pa. June 26, 1834	Kan.	Clergym'n		Cannon, Joseph G.....R	N. C. May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer...	
Anderson, John A.....R	N. Y. Mar. 11, 1851	N. Y.	Banker...		Carleton, Ezra C.....D	Mich. Sept. 6, 1838	Mich.	Merchant.	
Arnot, John.....D	Pa. April 16, 1841	N. Y.	Physician.		Carlisle, John G.....D	Ky. Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Atkinson, Louis E.....R	N. Y. Nov. 26, 1832	N. Y.	Merchant.		Cassidy, George W.....D	Ky. April 25, 1836	Nev.	Journalist	
Bagley, John H.....D	Pa. Dec. 29, 1820	Tenn.	Lawyer...		Chace, Jonathan.....R	Mass. Sept. 22, 1829	R. I.	Manufac'r	
Ballentine, John G. D	Pa. Dec. 29, 1820	Mass.	Journalist		Chalmers, James R....D	Mo. Jan. 11, 1831	Miss.	Lawyer...	
Barbour, John S.....D	Ire'd. June 15, 1829	Pa.	Varied...		Clardy, Martin L.....D	Mo. April 26, 1844	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Barkdale, Ethel.....R	Pa. June 14, 1836	Ky.	Lawyer...		Clay, James F.....D	Ky. Dec. 29, 1840	Ky.	Lawyer...	
Barr, Samuel F.....R	N. Y. Mar. 30, 1835	N. Y.	Varied...		Clements, Jud. C.....D	Ga. Feb. 12, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Bayne, Thomas M.....R	N. Y. Sept. 28, 1835	Col.	Jurist...		Cobb, Thomas V. G.....D	Ind. July 2, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Beach, Lewis.....D	N. Y. Dec. 28, 1851	N. Y.	Lawyer...		Collins, Patk A.....D	Ire'd. Mar. 12, 1844	Mass.	Lawyer...	
Belford, James B.....R	N. C. June 18, 1840	N. C.	Jurist...		Connolly, Dan'l W....D	N. Y. April 24, 1847	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Belmont, Perry.....D	Pa. May 1, 1839	Fla.	Lawyer...		Converse, George L. D	Ohio. June 4, 1827	Ohio.	Lawyer...	
Bennett, Ridsen T. D	Me. May 1, 1839	Fla.	Lawyer...		Cook, John C.....D	Ohio. Dec. 26, 1846	Iowa.	Jurist...	
Bingham, Henry H.....R	Ky. Oct. 1, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer...		Cosgrove, John.....D	N. Y. Sept. 12, 1839	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Bisbee, Horatio.....R	Lou. Jan. 29, 1849	Lou.	Lawyer...		Covington, Geo. W. D	Ind. Sept. 12, 1838	Ind.	Lawyer...	
Blackburn, Jos. C. S. D	Ky. Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer...		Cox, William R.....D	Ohio. Sept. 30, 1824	N. C.	Varied...	
Blanchard, N. C.....D	Ky. Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown.		Craig, George H.....R	Ala. Dec. 25, 1845	Ala.	Jurist...	
Bland, Richard P.....D	Me. Feb. 9, 1839	Me.	Varied...		Crisp, Charles F.....D	Eng'd Jan. 29, 1845	Ga.	Lawyer...	
Blount, James H.....D	Pa. Feb. 4, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer...		Culbertson, D. B.....D	Ga. Sept. 29, 1830	Texas.	Lawyer...	
Boutelle, Chas. A.....D	Pa. Nov. 13, 1842	Pa.	Lawyer...		Culbertson, Wm. W. R	Pa. Ire'd. Mar. 4, 1826	Ky.	Manufac'r	
Bowen, Henry.....D	S. C. Mar. 7, 1831	S. C.	Physician.		Cullen, William.....R	Pa. Feb. 13, 1817	Pa.	Journalist	
Boyle, Charles H.....D	Ky. Nov. 22, 1846	Ark.	Agricult.		Cutcheon, Byron M. R	N. C. May 11, 1836	Mich.	Lawyer...	
Bratton, John.....D	Ky. Nov. 10, 1831	Mich.	Miner...		Dargan, Geo. W.....D	S. C. 1841	S. C.	Lawyer...	
Breckenridge, C. R. D	Ger'y. Dec. 24, 1840	W. T.	Lawyer...		Davidson, R. H. M. D	Fla. Sept. 23, 1832	Fla.	Lawyer...	
Breitung, Edward.....R	N. H. May 13, 1851	N. Y.	Varied...		Davis, George R.....R	Mass. Jan. 3, 1840	Ill.	Varied...	
Brents, Thos. H.....R	N. Y. May 29, 1844	N. Y.	Manufac'r		Davis, Lowndes H. D	Mo. Dec. 14, 1836	Mo.	Lawyer...	
Brewer, Francis B.....R	Pa. May 29, 1844	N. Y.	Lawyer...		Dexter, Peter V.....D	Ger'y. Feb. 13, 1831	Wis.	Varied...	
Brower, J. H.....D	Pa. May 29, 1844	N. Y.	Lawyer...		Dibble, Samuel.....D	S. C. Sept. 16, 1837	S. C.	Lawyer...	
Broadhead, Jas. O. D	N. Y. April 22, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer...		Dibrell, George G. D	Tenn. April 12, 1822	Tenn.	Agricult.	
Brown, Wm. W.....D	Ohio. April 19, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer...		Dingley, Nelson.....R	Me. Feb. 15, 1832	Me.	Journalist	
Browne, Thomas M. R	Pa. June 9, 1838	Pa.	Varied...		Dixon, Nathan F.....R	R. I. Aug. 28, 1847	R. I.	Lawyer...	
Brumm, Chas. N.....R	Scott. Sept. 15, 1823	Ga.	Jurist...		Dockery, Alex. M.....D	Mo. Feb. 11, 1845	Mo.	Varied...	
Buchanan, Hugh.....D	Va. Dec. 14, 1817	Mo.	Jurist...		Dorshelmer, Wm. D	N. Y. Feb. 5, 1832	N. Y.	Lawyer...	
Buckner, Aylett H. D	Va. May 13, 1851	N. Y.	Varied...		Ellis, Edward H.....D	N. C. Oct. 27, 1832	N. C.	Lawyer...	
Budd, James H.....D	N. H. June 2, 1832	N. Y.	Merchant.		Duncan, Wm. H. D	Pa. Feb. 2, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Burleigh, Henry G.....R	Ind. Aug. 22, 1832	Mo.	Lawyer...		Dunham, Ransom W. R	Mass. Mar. 21, 1838	Ill.	Merchant.	
Burnes, James N.....D	Va. Jan. 25, 1837	Va.	Varied...		Dunn, Poindexter.....D	N. C. Nov. 3, 1834	Ark.	Varied...	
Cabell, George C.....D	Lof M. Jan. 8, 1829	Utah.	Journalist		Eaton, Wm. W.....D	Conn. Oct. 11, 1816	Conn.	Lawyer...	
Caine, John T.....D	Ala. 1829	Tenn.	Lawyer...		Eldridge, Nath'l B. D	N. Y. Mar. 28, 1813	Mich.	Varied...	
Caldwell, Andrew J. R	Ohio. Feb. 18, 1842	Ind.	Lawyer...		Elliott, Mort. F.....D	Pa. Sept. 24, 1843	Pa.	Lawyer...	
Calkins, William H. R	N. Y. Feb. 28, 1829	N. Y.	Manufac'r		Ellwood, Reuben.....R	S. Y. Feb. 17, 1821	Ill.	Manufac'r	
Campbell, Felix.....D	N. Y. Feb. 28, 1829	N. Y.	Manufac'r		English, Wm. E.....D	Ind. Nov. 3, 1851	Ind.	Varied...	

Dec. 15, 1883

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Hunt, Carleton.....	D	Jan. 1, 1836 Lou.	Lawyer.		
Hurd, Frank H.....	D	Dec. 25, 1831 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Hutchins, Waldo.....	D	..... 1823 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
James, Darwin R.....	R	May 14, 1834 N. Y.	Merchant.		
Jeffords, Eliza.....	R	Ohio, May 23, 1826 Miss.	Jurist.		
Johnson, Fred A.....	R	N. Y., Jan. 2, 1833 N. Y.	Banker.		
Jones, Burr W.....	D	Wis., Mar. 9, 1846 Wis.	Lawyer.		
Jones, James H.....	D	Ala., Sept. 13, 1830 Texas	Lawyer.		
Jones, James K.....	D	Sept. 29, 1832 Ala.	Lawyer.		
Jones, James T.....	D	Va., 1832 Ala.	Lawyer.		
Jordan, Isaac M.....	D	Pa., May 5, 1835 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Kasson, John A.....	R	Vt., Jan. 11, 1822 Iowa.	Lawyer.		
Kean, John.....	R	..... N. J.	Unknown.		
Keifer, J. Warren.....	R	Ohio, Jan. 30, 1836 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Kelley, Wm. D.....	R	Pa., April 12, 1814 Pa.	Varied.		
Kellogg, Wm. P.....	R	Vt., Dec. 8, 1831 Lou.	Lawyer.		
Ketchum, John H.....	R	N. Y., Dec. 21, 1832 N. Y.	Agricult.		
King, J. Floyd.....	D	Ga., April 20, 1842 Lou.	Lawyer.		
Kleiner, John J.....	D	Pa., Feb. 8, 1845 Neb.	Lumberm'n		
Lacey, Edward S.....	R	N. Y., Nov. 26, 1835 Mich.	Varied.		
Laird, James.....	R	N. Y., June 20, 1849 Neb.	Lawyer.		
Lamb, John E.....	D	Ind., Dec. 26, 1832 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Lanham, Sam'l W. D.....	D	S. C., July 4, 1839 Va.	Lawyer.		
Lawrence, Geo. V.....	R	Pa., Nov. 13, 1818 Pa.	Agricult.		
LeFevre, Benj.....	D	Ohio, Oct. 8, 1838 Ohio.	Agricult.		
Lewis, Edward T.....	D	Lou., Oct. 26, 1834 Lou.	Lawyer.		
Libbey, Harry.....	R	N. H., Nov. 22, 1843 Va.	Merchant.		
Long, John D.....	R	Me., Oct. 27, 1838 Mass.	Lawyer.		
Lore, Chas B.....	D	Del., Mar. 16, 1831 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Lyotting, Henry B.....	D	N. H., April 8, 1841 Mass.	Ind.		
Lowry, Robert.....	D	Ire'd., Ind.	Jurist.		
Luna, Tranquilino.....	R	N. M., Feb. 23, 1849 N. M.	Unknown.		
Lyman, Theodore.....	R	Mass., Aug. 23, 1833 Mass.	Lawyer.		
McAdoo, William.....	D	Ire'd., Nov. 25, 1853 N. J.	Lawyer.		
McCold, Moses A.....	R	Ohio, Oct. 5, 1840 Iowa.	Lawyer.		
McComas, J. W.....	D	Id., Dec. 28, 1846 Mich.	Lawyer.		
McCormick, John W.....	R	Ohio, Dec. 20, 1831 Ohio.	Agricult.		
McKinley, William.....	R	Ohio, Feb. 26, 1844 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
McMillin, Benton.....	D	Ky., Sept. 11, 1845 Tenn.	Jurist.		
Maginnis, Martin.....	D	N. Y., Oct. 27, 1840 M. T.	Journalist		
Manzanarez, F. A.....	D	N. M., Jan. 25, 1843 N. M.	Merchant.		
Matson, Court. C.....	D	Ind., April 25, 1841 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Maybury, Wm. C.....	D	Mich., Nov. 21, 1849 Mich.	Lawyer.		
Mayo, Robert M.....	R	Vt., Jan. 14, 1841 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Millard, Stephen C.....	R	Tenn., Aug. 1, 1832 Texas	Varied.		
Miller, James F.....	D	Pa., April 19, 1840 Pa.	Varied.		
Miller, Sam'l H.....	R	Me., Me.	Lawyer.		
Milliken, Seth L.....	R	..... Texas	Unknown.		
Mills, Roger Q.....	D	Conn., Aug. 28, 1844 Conn.	Unknown.		
Mitchell, Chas. L.....	D	Miss., Aug. 26, 1839 Miss.	Journalist		
Money, Fernando D.....	D	N. Y., July 5, 1843 Mo.	Lawyer.		
Morgan, Chas. H.....	D	Ohio, April 8, 1841 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Morey, Henry L.....	R	Me., Feb. 12, 1834 Kan.	Banker.		
Morrill, Edmund N.....	R	Ill., Sept. 14, 1825 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Morrison, Wm. R.....	D	Bav., Aug. 15, 1831 Mass.	Merchant.		
Morse, Leopold.....	D	Mass., Jan. 20, 1822 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Moulton, Sam'l W.....	D	Miss., Nov. 15, 1836 N. Y.	R. Ag't.		
Muldrow, H. L.....	D	Gery, Nov. 15, 1836 N. Y.	R. Ag't.		
Muller, Nicholas.....	D	Mass., Feb. 19, 1835 Iowa.	Lawyer.		
Murphy, Jere. H.....	D	Ohio, Nov. 28, 1841 Ohio.	Varied.		
Murray, Rob't M.....	D	Pa., Dec. 21, 1831 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Mutehler, William.....	D	Ill., Feb. 26, 1831 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Neece, William H.....	D	Pa., Feb. 2, 1843 Minn.	Varied.		
Nelson, Knut.....	R	Ga., Ga.	Varied.		
Nicholls, John C.....	D	N. Y., Oct. 22, 1840 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Nutting, Newton W.....	R	Ala., Nov. 30, 1835 Ala.	Lawyer.		
Oates, William C.....	D	Texas, Texas	Journalist		
Ochiltree, Thos. P.....	R	Va., Oct. 21, 1840 Va.	Lawyer.		
O'Ferrall, Chas. T.....	D	N. Y., Feb. 26, 1844 N. C.	Lawyer.		
O'Hara, James E.....	R	Pa., Mar. 21, 1821 Pa.	Lawyer.		
O'Neill, Charles L.....	R	Va., June 25, 1846 Mo.	Manufac'r		
O'Neill, John J.....	D	Pa., Mar. 12, 1825 Ariz.	Lawyer.		
Oury, Granville H.....	D	Ohio, April 8, 1844 Ohio.	Merchant.		
Paige, David R.....	D	Vt., Nov. 14, 1831 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Parker, Abraham X.....	R	Pa., Pa.	Unknown.		
Patton, John D.....	D	N. Y., June 26, 1843 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Payne, Serebo E.....	R	R. I., Sept. 17, 1840 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Payson, Lewis B.....	R	Ark., Sept. 13, 1832 Ark.	Lawyer.		
Peel, Samuel W.....	D	Ind., Feb. 11, 1843 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Peelle, Stanton S.....	R	Ohio, Oct. 18, 1841 Kan.	Jurist.		
Perkins, Bishop W.....	R	Ohio, Aug. 16, 1842 Kan.	Jurist.		
Peters, Samuel R.....	R	Ohio, Jan. 21, 1835 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Petibone, Aug. H.....	R	N. Y., Aug. 24, 1839 N. J.	Lawyer.		
Phelps, Wm. W.....	D	Tenn., July 3, 1848 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Pierce, Eice A. M.....	D	Vt., Nov. 1, 1845 Pa.	Varied.		
Poland, Luke P.....	D	N. Y., Sept. 1, 1854 Pa.	Varied.		
Post, George A.....	D	N. Y., Dec. 25, 1840 W. T.	Banker.		
Post, Morton E.....	D	Mass., Mar. 10, 1823 N. Y.	Varied.		
Potter, Orlando B.....	D	Pa., June 17, 1824 Wis.	Varied.		
Price, William T.....	R	Ala., July 5, 1820 Ala.	Varied.		
Fryor, Luke.....	D	Pa., July 29, 1826 Iowa.	Banker.		
Pusey, Wm. H. M.....	D	Pa., Oct. 10, 1829 Pa.	Merchant.		
Randall, Sam'l J.....	D	N. J., Sept. 25, 1833 Wis.	Unknown.		
Rankin, Joseph.....	R	Vt., April 16, 1821 Mass.	Lawyer.		
Raney, Ambrose A.....	R	N. Y., Feb. 3, 1844 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Ray, George W.....	R	Vt., Dec. 13, 1835 N. H.	Lawyer.		
Ray, Ossian.....	R	N. Y., Dec. 5, 1844 D. T.	Unknown.		
Raymond, John B.....	R	Tenn., Oct. 8, 1848 Texas	Varied.		
Reagan, John H.....	D	Me., Oct. 18, 1849 Me.	Lawyer.		
Reed, Thomas I.....	D	Ga., Nov. 28, 1846 Ga.	Lawyer.		
Reese, Seaborn.....	R	N. C., June 11, 1849 N. C.	Lawyer.		
Reid, James W.....	D	Mass., Mar. 7, 1826 Mass.	Lawyer.		

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Riggs, James M.....	D	Ill., April 17, 1839 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Robertson, Thos. A.....	D	Ky., Sept. 9, 1848 Ky.	Lawyer.		
Robinson, Jas. S.....	R	Ohio, Oct. 14, 1827 Ohio.	Journalist		
Robinson, Wm. E.....	D	Ire'd., May 6, 1814 N. Y.	Journalist		
Rockwell, Francis W.....	R	Mass., May 26, 1844 Mass.	Lawyer.		
Rogers, John H.....	D	N. C., Oct. 9, 1845 Ark.	Jurist.		
Rogers, William F.....	D	Pa., Mar. 1, 1820 N. Y.	Journalist		
Rosecrans, W. S.....	D	Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819 Cal.	Soldier.		
Roswell, Jonathan H.....	R	N. H., Feb. 10, 1833 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Russell, Wm. A.....	R	Vt., April 22, 1831 Mass.	Manufac'r		
Ryan, Thomas.....	R	N. Y., Nov. 25, 1837 Kan.	Lawyer.		
Scales, Alfred M.....	D	N. C., Nov. 26, 1827 N. C.	Lawyer.		
Seney, George E.....	D	Pa., May 29, 1832 Ohio.	Jurist.		
Seymour, Edw'd W.....	D	Conn., Aug. 30, 1832 Conn.	Lawyer.		
Shaw, Aaron.....	D	N. Y., 1811 Ill.	Jurist.		
Shelley, Chas. M.....	D	Tenn., Dec. 28, 1833 Ala.	Architect.		
Shively, Benj. F.....	—	Ind., Mar. 20, 1857 Ind.	Varied.		
Singleton, Otho R.....	D	Ky., Oct. 14, 1814 Miss.	Lawyer.		
Skinner, Chas. R.....	D	N. Y., Aug. 4, 1844 N. Y.	Journalist		
Skinner, Thos. G.....	D	N. C., Jan. 21, 1842 N. C.	Lawyer.		
Smigser, Theo. F.....	R	Pa., Mar. 15, 1845 Ida.	Varied.		
Slocum, Henry W.....	D	S. C., Sept. 24, 1827 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Smalls, Robert.....	R	S. C., April 5, 1839 S. C.	Sailor.		
Smith, A. Herr.....	R	Pa., Mar. 7, 1815 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Smith, Hiram Y.....	R	Ohio, Mar. 22, 1843 Iowa.	Lawyer.		
Snyder, Chas. P.....	D	W. Va., June 9, 1847 W. Va.	Lawyer.		
Spooner, Henry J.....	R	R. I., Aug. 6, 1839 R. I.	Lawyer.		
Spriggs, John T.....	D	Eng'd., May 30, 1836 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Spring, Wm. M.....	D	Ind., Dec. 13, 1839 Ind.	Varied.		
Snell, George W.....	D	N. B., June 18, 1829 Wis.	Lumberm'n		
Stephenson, Isaac C.....	R	N. Y., Mar. 27, 1824 N. Y.	Varied.		
Stevens, Robert S.....	D	Tenn., May 30, 1836 Texas	Lawyer.		
Stewart, Chas.....	R	Vt., Vt.	Lawyer.		
Stewart, John W.....	R	Ind., May 7, 1842 Ind.	Varied.		
Stocksager, S. M.....	D	Mass., 1822 Mass.	Lawyer.		
Storm, John B.....	D	Pa., 1838 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Strait, Horace B.....	R	Pa., Jan. 26, 1835 Minn.	Varied.		
Struble, Isaac S.....	D	Va., Nov. 3, 1843 Iowa.	Lawyer.		
Summer, Chas. A.....	D	Mass., Aug. 2, 1835 Cal.	Lawyer.		
Summer, Dan'l H.....	D	N. Y., Sept. 15, 1837 Wis.	Lawyer.		
Swope, John A.....	D	Pa., Dec. 25, 1827 Pa.	Varied.		
Swope, John A.....	D	Pa., Dec. 25, 1827 Pa.	Lawyer.		
Taylor, Ezra B.....	R	Ohio, July 9, 1823 Ohio.	Jurist.		
Taylor, John M.....	D	Tenn., May 18, 1838 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Taylor, Joseph D.....	R	Ohio, Nov. 7, 1830 Ohio.	Varied.		
Thomas, John R.....	R	Ill., Oct. 11, 1846 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Thompson, Philip B.....	D	Ky., Oct. 15, 1845 Ky.	Lawyer.		
Throckmorton, J. W.....	D	Tenn., Feb. 1, 1825 Texas	Lawyer.		
Tilghart, Geo. D.....	D	S. C., Aug. 21, 1828 S. C.	Varied.		
Townsend, Rich'd.....	D	Id., April 30, 1840 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Tucker, J. Randolph.....	D	Dec. 24, 1823 Va.	Lawyer.		
Tully, Pleasant B.....	D	Tenn., Mar. 21, 1829 Cal.	Lawyer.		
Turner, Henry G.....	D	N. C., Mar. 20, 1839 Ga.	Unknown.		
Turner, Oscar.....	D	Lou., Feb. 3, 1825 Ky.	Varied.		
Valentine, Edw'd K.....	R	Iowa, June 1, 1843 Neb.	Jurist.		
Van Alstyne, Thos. J.....	R	N. Y., July 27, 1837 N. Y.	Lawyer.		
Vance, Robert B.....	D	N. C., April 24, 1825 N. C.	Agricult.		
Van Eaton, Henry S.....	D	Ohio, Sept. 14, 1828 Miss.	Lawyer.		
Wadsworth, Jas. W.....	R	Pa., Oct. 12, 1846 N. Y.	Unknown.		
Wait, John T.....	R	Conn., Aug. 27, 1811 Conn.	Lawyer.		
Wakefield, Jas. B.....	R	Conn., Mar. —, 1828 Minn.	Lawyer.		
Wallace, Jonathan H.....	D	Ohio, 1825 Ohio.	Lawyer.		
Wall, Thomas B.....	D	Ohio, July 22, 1833 Ind.	Jurist.		
Warner, A. J.....	D	N. Y., Jan. 13, 1834 Ohio.	Varied.		
Warner, Richard.....	D	Tenn., Sept. 19, 1833 Tenn.	Lawyer.		
Washburn, Wm. D.....	R	Me., Jan. 14, 1831 Minn.	Varied.		
Weaver, Arch'd J.....	R	Pa., April 15, 1844 Neb.	Jurist.		
Wellborn, Olin.....	D	..... Texas	Unknown.		
Weller, L. H.....	D	Conn., Aug. 24, 1833 Iowa.	Varied.		
Wemple, Edward.....	D	N. Y., Oct. 23, 1843 N. Y.	Manufac'r		
White, John D.....	D	Ky., Jan. 16, 1849 Ky.	Lawyer.		
White, Milo.....	R	Vt., Aug. 17, 1830 Minn.	Merchant.		
Whiting, William.....	R	Mass., May 24, 1841 Mass.	Manufac'r		
Wilkins, Beriah.....	D	Ohio, July 10, 1846 Ohio.	Banker.		
Williams, Thos.....	D	Va., Jan. 11, 1825 Ala.	Varied.		
Willis, Albert S.....	D	Ky., Jan. 22, 1843 Ky.	Lawyer.		
Wilson, James.....	R	Scott., Aug. 16, 1835 Iowa.	Agricult.		
Wilson, Wm. L.....	D	N. Y., May 3, 1843 W. Va.	Lawyer.		
Winans, Edwin B.....	D	N. Y., May 16, 1836 Mich.	Agricult.		
Winans, John.....	D	N. J., Sept. 27, 1831 Wis.	Lawyer.		
Wise, George D.....	D	Va., 1835 Va.	Lawyer.		
Wise, John S.....	D	Braz'l, Dec. 25, 1846 Va.	Lawyer.		
Wolford, Frank L.....	D	Ky., Sept. 2, 1817 Ky.	Lawyer.		
Wood, Thos. J.....	R	Ohio, Sept. 30, 1844 Ind.	Lawyer.		
Wood, Thos. G. H.....	R	D. C., Dec. 25, 1835 Wis.	Lawyer.		
Worthington, N. E.....	D	N. Y., May 3, 1836 Ill.	Lawyer.		
Yaple, George L.....	—	Mich., Feb. 20, 1851 Mich.	Lawyer.		
York, Tyre.....	—	N. C., May 4, 1836 N. C.	Physician.		
Young, Casey.....	D	Tenn., Tenn.	Lawyer.		

Total Representatives, 346. Lawyers, 178. Varied, 48. Jurists, 24. Occupation Unknown, 18. Journalists, 15. Merchants, 15. Manufacturers, 13. Agriculturists, 12. Bankers, 7. Physicians, 5. Lumbermen, 2. Clergymen, 1. Druggist, 1. Miner, 1. Sailor, 1. Soldier, 1. Mechanic, 1. Zoologist, 1. Architect, 1. Railroad Agent, 1. Foreign Born, 24: Including Ireland, 8; Scotland, 4; Germany, 3; Bavaria, 2; England, 2; Prussia, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Norway, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Brazil, 1.

Forty-ninth Congress of the United States, from 1885 to 1887.

- 1885—Illinois Eastern Insane Hospital, at Kankakee, burned, with the loss of 17 lives, Jan. 18.
- 1885—Dynamite explosions in British House of Commons, Westminster Hall, and the Tower of London, Jan. 24.
- 1885—Dedication of the Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.
- 1885—General Grant placed on the retired list of the Army by Congress, Mar. 4.
- 1885—Explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Camphausen, Rhenish Prussia, with the loss of 150 lives, Mar. 18.
- 1885—Twenty lives lost in a fire at Vicksburg, Miss., April 22.
- 1885—An avalanche in Armenia, Asia Minor, destroyed 68 lives, May 8.
- 1885—Villages destroyed and more than 3,000 persons killed by an earthquake in the Vale of Cashmere, India, June 1.
- 1885—Great floods in China, in June; 10,000 persons drowned.

Grover Cleveland, 22d President.
 VICE-PRESIDENT—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF IND.
 VICE-PRESIDENT (ACTING)—JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO.
 Sec'y of State..... } Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.
 Sec'y of Treas..... } Daniel Manning, of New York.
 Sec'y of War..... } Wm. C. Endicott, of Mass.
 Sec'y of Navy..... } Wm. C. Whitney, of New York.
 Sec'y of Interior.... } Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.
 Postmaster-Gen'l.... } Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
 Attorney-Gen'l..... } Aug. H. Garland, of Arkansas.
 Speaker of House of Representatives... } John G. Carlisle, of Ky.

- 1885—Resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in England, June 9.
- 1885—Conservative Ministry formed by the Earl of Salisbury, June 23.
- 1885—Death of General Grant, July 23.
- 1885—"Jumbo" the great elephant, killed in a railroad collision in Canada, Sept. 15.
- 1885—Charter House Buildings, London, Eng., damaged by fire—loss amounting to \$15,000,000, Oct. 8.
- 1885—Opening of the New Orleans (La.) Exposition, Nov. 10.
- 1885—Nearly 25,000 Christians massacred in Cochín China during the year.
- 1886—M. Freycinet succeeded M. Grevy as Premier of France, in January.
- 1886—Freezing weather reported in Georgia, Jan. 7.
- 1886—Intensely cold weather in the Northwest—the thermometer 48 degrees below zero in Northern Minnesota, Jan. 8.

D, indicates Democrat; **R**, Republican.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aldrich, N. W.....R	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1841	R. I.	Merchant.	.....
Allison, William B.....R	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa	Lawyer.	.....
Beck, James B.....D	Scott.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Berry, James H.....D	Ala.	May 15, 1841	Ark.	Jurist.	.....
Blackburn, Jos. C. S.....D	Ky.	Oct. 1, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Blair, Henry W.....R	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1834	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Bowen, Thos. M.....R	Iowa	Oct. 26, 1835	Col.	Varied.	.....
Brown, Joseph E.....D	S. C.	April 15, 1821	Ga.	Jurist.	.....
Butler, M. Calvin.....D	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1836	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Call, Wilkinson.....D	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1834	Fla.	Lawyer.	.....
Camden, Johnson N.....D	W. Va.	.....	1828 W. Va.	Varied.	.....
Cameron, J. Donald.....R	Pa.	.....	1833 Pa.	Banker.	.....
Chace, Jonathan.....R	Mass.	July 22, 1829	R. I.	Manufac'r	.....
Cockrell, Francis M.....D	Mo.	Oct. 1, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Coke, Richard E.....D	Va.	Mar. 13, 1829	Texas	Jurist.	.....
Colquitt, Alfred H.....D	Ga.	April 20, 1824	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Conger, Omar D.....R	N. Y.	.....	1818 Mich.	Varied.	.....
Cullom, Shelby M.....R	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1829	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Dawes, Henry L.....R	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.	.....
Dolph, Joseph N.....R	N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1835	Ore.	Lawyer.	.....
Edmunds, Geo. F.....R	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Eustis, James B.....D	Lou.	Aug. 27, 1834	Lou.	Lawyer.	.....
Evarts, Wm. M.....D	Mass.	Feb. 6, 1818	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Fair, James G.....D	Ire'd.	Dec. 3, 1831	Nev.	Miner.	.....
Frye, William P.....R	Me.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer.	.....
George, James Z.....D	Ga.	Oct. 20, 1826	Miss.	Jurist.	.....
Gibson, Randall L.....D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	Lou.	Varied.	.....
Gorman, Arthur P.....D	Md.	Mar. 11, 1839	Md.	Unknown.	.....
Gray, George.....D	Del.	May 4, 1836	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Hale, Eugene.....D	Mass.	June 20, 1834	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Hampton, Wade.....D	S. C.	Mar. 28, 1818	S. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Harris, Isham G.....D	Tenn.	.....	1818 Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Harrison, Benj.....R	Ohio	Aug. 20, 1833	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Hawley, Joseph R.....R	N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Conn.	Journalist	.....
Hoar, George F.....R	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Ingalls, John J.....R	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1833	Kan.	Lawyer.	.....
Jackson, Howell E.....D	Ire'd.	April 8, 1836	Fla.	Lawyer.	.....
Jones, Charles K.....D	Miss.	Sept. 29, 1839	Ark.	Varied.	.....
Jones, John P.....R	Wal's	.....	1830 Nev.	Miner.	.....
Kenna, John E.....D	Va.	April 10, 1848	W. Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Logan, John A.....R	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1826	Ill.	Jurist.	.....
McMillan, Sam'l J. R.....R	Pa.	Feb. 22, 1826	Minn.	Jurist.	.....
McPherson, John R.....D	N. Y.	May 9, 1833	N. J.	Agricult.	.....
Mahone, William.....D	Va.	.....	1827 Va.	Civil Eng'g	.....
Manderson, Chas. F.....R	Pa.	Feb. 9, 1837	Neb.	Lawyer.	.....
Maxey, Samuel B.....D	Ky.	Mar. 30, 1825	Texas	Lawyer.	.....
Miller, John F.....D	Ind.	.....	1831 Cal.	Lawyer.	.....
Miller, Warner.....R	N. Y.	Aug. 12, 1838	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Mitchell, John H.....R	Pa.	June 22, 1835	Ore.	Lawyer.	.....
Mitchell, John I.....R	Pa.	July 28, 1836	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Morgan, John C.....R	Tenn.	June 20, 1824	Ala.	Lawyer.	.....
Morrill, Justin S.....R	Vt.	April 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	.....
Palmer, Thos. W.....R	Mich.	Jan. 25, 1830	Mich.	Varied.	.....
Payne, Henry B.....D	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1810	Ohio	Varied.	.....
Pike, Austin F.....R	N. H.	Oct. 16, 1819	N. H.	Lawyer.	.....
Platt, Orville H.....R	Conn.	July 19, 1827	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Plumb, Preston B.....R	Ohio	Oct. 12, 1837	Kan.	Varied.	.....
Pugh, James L.....D	Ga.	Dec. 12, 1831	N. C.	Varied.	.....
Ransom, Matt.....D	N. C.	.....	1826 N. C.	Varied.	.....
Riddleberger, H. H.....D	Va.	Oct. 4, 1844	Va.	Journalist	.....
Sabin, Dwight M.....R	Ill.	April 25, 1843	Minn.	Varied.	.....
Saulsbury, Eli.....D	Del.	Dec. 29, 1817	Del.	Lawyer.	.....
Sawyer, Philetus.....R	Vt.	Sept. 22, 1816	Wis.	Lumberm'n	.....
Sewell, Wm. J.....R	Ire'd.	.....	1835 N. J.	Varied.	.....
Sherman, John.....R	Ohio	May 10, 1823	W. Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Spooner, John C.....R	Ind.	.....	1833 Ohio	Lawyer.	.....
Stanford, Leland.....R	N. Y.	Mar. 9, 1824	Cal.	Varied.	.....
Teller, Henry M.....R	N. Y.	May 23, 1830	Col.	Lawyer.	.....
Vance, Zebulon B.....D	N. C.	May 13, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer.	.....
Van Wyck, Chas. H.....R	N. Y.	Nov.	1824 Neb.	Lawyer.	.....
Vest, George G.....D	Ky.	Dec. 6, 1830	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Voorhees, Dan'l W.....D	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Walthall, Edw'd C.....D	Va.	April 4, 1831	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Wilson, Ephraim K. D.....D	Md.	Dec. 22, 1821	Md.	Jurist.	.....
Wilson, James F.....R	Ohio	Oct. 19, 1828	Iowa	Lawyer.	.....

Total Senators, **76**. Lawyers, **42**. Varied, **16**. Jurists, **7**. Journalists, **2**. Miners, **2**. Merchant, **1**. Banker, **1**. Manufacturer, **1**. Agriculturist, **1**. Occupation Unknown, **1**. Lumberman, **1**. Civil Engineer, **1**. Foreign Born, **5**: Including Ireland, **3**; Scotland, **1**; Wales, **1**.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Adams, George E.....R	N. H.	June 18, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Adams, John J.....D	D.	.....	N. Y.	Unknown.	.....
Aiken, D. Wyatt.....D	S. C.	Mar. 17, 1828	S. C.	Agricult.	.....
Allen, Chas. H.....R	Mass.	April 15, 1848	Mass.	Merchant.	.....
Allen, John M.....D	Pa.	.....	Miss.	Unknown.	.....
Anderson, Chas. M.....D	Pa.	Jan. 5, 1845	Ohio	Lawyer.	.....
Anderson, John A.....R	Pa.	June 26, 1834	Kan.	Clergym'n	.....
Arnot, John, Jr.....D	N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1831	N. Y.	Banker.	.....
Atkinson, Louis E.....R	Pa.	April 16, 1841	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Baker, Chas. S.....R	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1839	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Ballentine, John G.....D	D.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Barbour, John S.....D	Va.	Dec. 29, 1820	Va.	Varied.	.....
Barksdale, Ethel.....D	Tenn.	.....	Miss.	Journalist	.....
Barnes, George T.....D	Pa.	Aug. 14, 1838	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Barry, F. G.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 15, 1845	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....
Bayne, Thomas M.....R	Pa.	June 14, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Beach, Lewis.....D	N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1835	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Bean, Curtis C.....D	N. H.	Jan. 4, 1828	Ariz.	Lawyer.	.....
Belmont, Perry.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1851	N. Y.	Lawyer.	.....
Bennett, Riden T.....D	N. C.	June 18, 1840	N. C.	Jurist.	.....
Bingham, Henry H.....R	Pa.	.....	1841 Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Blanchard, N. J.....D	Lou.	Jan. 29, 1849	Lou.	Lawyer.	.....
Bland, Richard P.....D	Ky.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Bliss, Arch'd M.....D	N. Y.	Jan. 25, 1838	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Blount, James H.....D	Ga.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Bond, Franklin.....D	Pa.	.....	1829 Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Boutelle, Chas. A.....R	Me.	Feb. 9, 1839	Me.	Varied.	.....
Boyle, Charles E.....D	Pa.	Feb. 4, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Brady, James D.....R	Va.	April 3, 1843	Va.	Merchant.	.....
Bragg, Edw'd S.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Breckenridge, C. R.....D	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1846	Ark.	Agricult.	.....
Breckenridge, W. C.....D	Ky.	Aug. 28, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Brown, Charles E.....R	Ohio	July 4, 1834	Ohio	Lawyer.	.....
Brown, Wm. W.....R	N. Y.	April 22, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Browne, Thomas M.....R	Ohio	April 19, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Brum, Chas. N.....R	Pa.	June 9, 1838	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Buchanan, James.....R	N. J.	June 17, 1839	N. J.	Lawyer.	.....
Buck, John R.....R	Conn.	Dec. 6, 1836	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Bunnell, Frank C.....R	Pa.	Mar. 19, 1842	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Burleigh, Henry G.....R	N. H.	June 2, 1832	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Burnes, James N.....D	Ind.	Aug. 22, 1832	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Burrows, Julius C.....R	Pa.	Jan. 9, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Butterworth, Benj.....R	Pa.	Oct. 22, 1839	Ohio	Lawyer.	.....
Byrd, Wm. D.....D	Ind.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....
Cabell, George C.....D	Va.	Jan. 25, 1837	Va.	Varied.	.....
Caine, John T.....D	I. of M.	Jan. 8, 1829	Utah	Journalist	.....
Caldwell, Andrew J.....D	Ala.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Campbell, Felix.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1829	N. Y.	Manufac'r	.....
Campbell, Jacob M.....R	Pa.	Nov. 20, 1821	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Campbell, Jas. E.....D	Ohio	July 7, 1843	Ohio	Lawyer.	.....
Candler, Allen D.....D	Ga.	Nov. 4, 1840	N. Y.	Printer.	.....
Candler, Allen D.....D	Ga.	Nov. 4, 1834	Ga.	Varied.	.....
Cannon, Joseph G.....R	N. C.	May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Carey, Joseph M.....R	Del.	Jan. 19, 1845	W. T.	Jurist.	.....
Carleton, Ezra C.....D	Mich.	Sept. 6, 1838	Mich.	Merchant.	.....
Carlisle, John G.....R	Ky.	Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Caswell, Lucien B.....R	Vt.	Nov. 27, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Cassidy, Martin L.....D	Miss.	Jan. 11, 1847	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....
Clardy, Martin L.....D	Mo.	April 26, 1844	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Clements, Jud. C.....D	Ga.	Feb. 12, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer.	.....
Cobb, Thomas R.....D	Ind.	July 2, 1828	Ind.	Lawyer.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cole, William H.	Mo.	Jan. 11, 1837	Mo.	Varied.	
Collins, Patk A.	Ind.	Mar. 12, 1844	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Compton, Barnes D.	Mo.	Nov. 16, 1830	Mo.	Varied.	
Comstock, Charles C.	N. H.	Mar. 5, 1814	Mich.	Varied.	
Conger, Edwin H.	Ill.	Mar. 7, 1843	Iowa.	Varied.	
Cooper, William C.	R. Ohio.	Dec. 18, 1832	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Cowles, Wm. H. H.	D. N. C.	April 22, 1840	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Cox, William R.	D. N. C.		N. C.	Varied.	
Crain, William H.	D. Texas.	Nov. 25, 1848	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Crisp, Charles F.	D. Eng.	Jan. 29, 1845	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Croton, Thomas.	D. Va.	Mar. 15, 1822	Va.	Lawyer.	
Culberson, David B.	D. Ga.	Sept. 29, 1830	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Curtin, Andrew G.	D. Pa.		1817 Pa.	Lawyer.	
Cutcheon, Byron M.	D. N. H.	May 11, 1836	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Daniel, John W.	D. V. C.	Sept. 5, 1842	Va.	Lawyer.	
Dargan, Geo. W.	D. S. C.	June 28, 1841	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Davenport, Ira.	D. R. N. Y.		June 28, 1841	N. Y.	Unknown.
Davidson, Alex. C.	D. N. C.	Dec. 26, 1826	Ala.	Agricult.	
Davidson, R. H. M.	D. Fla.	Sept. 23, 1832	Fla.	Lawyer.	
Davis, Robert T.	D. Ire'd.	Aug. 28, 1823	Mass.	Physician.	
Dawson, William.	D. S. C.		Mo.	Unknown.	
Dibble, Samuel.	D. S. C.	Sept. 16, 1837	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Dingley, Nelson.	D. Me.	Feb. 1, 1845	Mo.	Journalist.	
Dockery, Alex. M.	D. Mo.	Feb. 11, 1845	Mo.	Varied.	
Dorsey, George W.	D. Va.	Jan. 25, 1842	Neb.	Varied.	
Dougherty, Charles.	D. Ire'd.		Fla.	Unknown.	
Downey, Abraham.	D. Mass.	Mar. 21, 1838	Ill.	Contract.	
Dunham, Ransom W.	D. Mass.	Mar. 21, 1838	Ill.	Merchant.	
Dunn, Polindexter.	D. Ky.	Feb. 1, 1834	Ark.	Varied.	
Eden, John R.	D. N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1813	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Eldridge, Nathl B.	D. Ohio.	Dec. 18, 1833	Ohio.	Physician.	
Ellsberry, Wm. W.	D. Ohio.	Sept. 24, 1838	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Ely, Frederick D.	D. Pa.	Jan. 24, 1837	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Ermentrout, Danl.	D. Pa.	July 29, 1827	Pa.	Physician.	
Evans, I. Newton.	D. R. Scot.	April 17, 1833	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Everhart, Jas. B.	D. N. Y.		1832 Cal.	Journalist.	
Farquhar, John M.	D. N. Y.		1832 Cal.	Unknown.	
Felton, Charles N.	D. Md.	Dec. 21, 1839	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Findlay, John V. L.	D. Mich.	Feb. 3, 1843	Mich.	Varied.	
Fisher, Spencer O.	D. Pa.	Mar. 13, 1839	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Fleeger, George W.	D. Pa.	Nov. 11, 1844	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Foran, Martin A.	D. Ind.	Jan. 11, 1846	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Ford, George.	D. N. C.	Nov. 9, 1823	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Forney, William H.	D. N. C.	Oct. 5, 1834	Iowa.	Manufac.	
Frederick, Benj. T.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 5, 1834	Iowa.	Manufac.	
Fuller, William E.	D. Pa.	Mar. 30, 1846	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Funston, Edw'd H.	D. Ohio.		1836 Kan.	Agricult.	
Gallinger, Jacob H.	D. Can.	Mar. 28, 1837	N. H.	Physician.	
Gay, Edward J.	D. Ohio.	Feb. 3, 1816	Lou.	Varied.	
Geddes, Geo. W.	D. Ohio.	July 16, 1824	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Gibson, Charles H.	D. Va.	Jan. 19, 1842	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Gibson, Eustace.	D. Md.	Oct. 4, 1842	Va.	Lawyer.	
Gifford, Oscar F.	D. N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1842	D. T.	Lawyer.	
Gillilan, John B.	D. Vt.	Feb. 11, 1835	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Glass, Presley T.	D. Mo.	Oct. 18, 1824	Tenn.	Varied.	
Glover, John M.	D. Va.	June 23, 1825	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Goff, Nathan.	D. Va.	Feb. 9, 1843	Va.	Lawyer.	
Green, Robert S.	D. N. J.	Mar. 25, 1841	N. J.	Lawyer.	
Green, Wharton J.	D. Fla.		N. C.	Agricult.	
Grosvenor, Chas. H.	D. Conn.	Sept. 20, 1833	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Groat, William W.	D. Prus.	Nov. 30, 1845	Wis.	Druggist.	
Guenther, Rich'd.	D. Prus.	Nov. 24, 1830	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Hahn, Michael.	D. Bay.	Aug. 29, 1835	Idaho.	Varied.	
Hailey, John.	D. Tenn.	Feb. 27, 1831	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Hale, John B.	D. Va.	Feb. 27, 1831	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Hall, Benton J.	D. Ohio.	Jan. 13, 1835	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Halsell, John E.	D. Ky.	Sept. 11, 1826	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Hammond, N. J.	D. Ky.	Dec. 26, 1833	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Hanback, Lewis.	D. Ill.	Mar. 27, 1839	Kan.	Lawyer.	
Harnier, Alfred C.	D. Pa.	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa.	Merchant.	
Harris, Henry R.	D. Ga.	Feb. 2, 1828	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Hatch, Wm. H.	D. Ky.	Sept. 11, 1833	Mo.	Agricult.	
Hayden, Edward D.	D. Mass.	Dec. 27, 1833	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Haynes, Martin A.	D. N. H.	July 30, 1842	N. H.	Journalist.	
Heard, John T.	D. Mo.		Mo.	Lawyer.	
Hemphill, John J.	D. S. C.	Aug. 25, 1849	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Henderson, David B.	D. Scot.	Mar. 14, 1840	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Henderson, John S.	D. N. C.	Jan. 6, 1846	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Henderson, Thos. J.	D. Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1824	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Henley, Barclay.	D. Ind.	Mar. 17, 1843	Cal.	Lawyer.	
Hepburn, Wm. P.	D. Ohio.	Nov. 4, 1833	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Herbert, Hilary A.	D. S. C.	Mar. 12, 1834	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Herman, Binger.	D. Md.	Feb. 19, 1843	Ore.	Lawyer.	
Hewitt, Abram S.	D. N. Y.	July 31, 1822	N. Y.	Manufac.	
Hiestand, John A.	D. Pa.	Oct. 2, 1824	Pa.	Varied.	
Hill, William D.	D. Va.	Oct. 1, 1835	Ohio.	Varied.	
Hires, George.	D. N. J.	Jan. 26, 1835	N. J.	Lawyer.	
Hiseock, Frank.	D. N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1834	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Hitt, Robert R.	D. Ohio.	Jan. 16, 1834	Ill.	Varied.	
Holman, Wm. S.	D. Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Holmes, Adon J.	D. Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1842	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Hopkins, A. J.	D. Ill.	Aug. 15, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Houk, Leon C.	D. Tenn.	June 8, 1836	Tenn.	Varied.	
Howard, Jonas G.	D. Tenn.		Mo.	Unknown.	
Hutton, John E.	D. Mo.		Mo.	Unknown.	
Irion, Alfred B.	D. Lou.	Feb. 18, 1833	Lou.	Lawyer.	
Jackson, Oscar L.	D. Pa.	Sept. 2, 1840	Pa.	Lawyer.	
James, Darwin R.	D. Mass.	May 14, 1834	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Johnson, Aaron A.	D. N. Y.	Jan. 2, 1833	N. Y.	Banker.	
Johnson, James.	D. Ind.	Jan. 19, 1839	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Johnston, Thos. D.	D. N. C.	April 1, 1840	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Jones, James H.	D. Ala.	Sept. 13, 1830	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Jones, James T.	D. Va.	Sept. 13, 1830	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Joseph, Antonio.	D. N. M.	Aug. 25, 1846	N. M.	Merchant.	
Kelley, Wm. D.	D. Pa.	April 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied.	
Ketcham, John H.	D. R. N. Y.	Dec. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Agricult.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
King, J. Floyd.	D. Ga.	April 20, 1842	Lou.	Varied.	
Kleiner, John J.	D. Pa.	Feb. 8, 1845	Ind.	Lumberm'n	
Lafoon, Polk.	D. Ky.	Oct. 24, 1844	Ky.	Lawyer.	
LaFollette, Robt M.	D. Wis.	June 14, 1855	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Laird, James.	D. N. Y.	June 20, 1849	Neb.	Lawyer.	
Landes, Silas Z.	D. Va.	May 15, 1842	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Lanham, Sam'l W. T. D.	D. S. C.	July 4, 1846	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Lawler, Frank.	D. N. Y.	June 25, 1842	Ill.	Varied.	
LeFebvre, Benj.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 8, 1838	Ohio.	Agricult.	
Lehback, Herman.	D. Ger'y	July 3, 1845	N. J.	Surveyor.	
Libbey, Harry.	D. N. H.	Nov. 22, 1843	Va.	Merchant.	
Lindsay, James G.	D. N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1819	N. Y.	Manufac.	
Little, John.	D. Ohio.	June 25, 1857	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Long, John D.	D. Me.	Oct. 27, 1838	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Lore, Chas. B.	D. Del.	Mar. 16, 1831	Del.	Lawyer.	
Loutitt, J. A.	D. Cal.		Cal.	Unknown.	
Lovering, Henry B.	D. N. H.	April 8, 1841	Mass.	Manufac.	
Lowry, Robert.	D. Ire'd.		Ind.	Lawyer.	
Lyman, Joseph.	D. Mich.	Sept. 13, 1840	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
McAdoo, William.	D. Ire'd.	Oct. 25, 1853	Cal.	Lawyer.	
McComas, Louis E.	D. Md.	Oct. 28, 1846	Cal.	Lawyer.	
McCreary, Jas. B.	D. Ky.	July 8, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer.	
McKenna, Joseph.	D. Pa.	Aug. 10, 1843	Cal.	Lawyer.	
McKinley, Wm. Jr.	D. Ohio.	Feb. 26, 1844	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
McMillin, Benton.	D. Ky.	Sept. 11, 1845	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
McRae, Edmund C.	D. Ark.	Dec. 21, 1851	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Mahoney, Peter P.	D. N. Y.	June 25, 1848	N. Y.	Contract.	
Markham, H. H.	D. N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1840	Cal.	Lawyer.	
Martin, John M.	D. Ala.	Jan. 20, 1837	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Matson, Court C.	D. Ind.	April 25, 1841	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Maybury, Wm. C.	D. Mich.	Nov. 21, 1849	Mich.	Lawyer.	
McGinn, James M.	D. N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1839	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Millard, Stephen C.	D. N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1841	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Miller, James F.	D. Tenn.	Aug. 1, 1832	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Milliken, Seth L.	D. Me.		Me.	Lawyer.	
Mills, Roger C.	D. Conn.	Aug. 6, 1844	Conn.	Unknown.	
Mitchell, Chas. L.	D. Mich.	Aug. 10, 1841	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Moffatt, Seth C.	D. Tenn.	Mar. 14, 1835	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Morgan, James B.	D. Tenn.	Mar. 14, 1835	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Morrill, Edmund N.	D. Ill.	Sept. 14, 1845	Kan.	Banker.	
Morrison, Wm. R.	D. Ill.	Sept. 14, 1845	Ill.	Varied.	
Morrow, William W.	D. Ind.	July 13, 1843	Cal.	Varied.	
Muller, Nicholas.	D. Ger'y	Nov. 15, 1836	N. Y.	R. R. Ag't	
Murphy, Jere. H.	D. Mass.	Feb. 19, 1835	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Neal, John R.	D. Tenn.		Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Negley, William H.	D. Ill.	Feb. 26, 1831	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Negley, James S.	D. Pa.	Dec. 22, 1826	Pa.	Soldier.	
Nelson, Knute.	D. Nor'y	Feb. 2, 1843	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Norwood, Thos. M.	D. Ala.	Nov. 30, 1835	Ala.	Varied.	
Oates, William C.	D. Conn.	Mar. 25, 1840	Mich.	Mechanic.	
O'Donnell, James.	D. Va.	Oct. 21, 1840	Va.	Lawyer.	
O'Ferrall, Chas. T.	D. N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1844	N. C.	Lawyer.	
O'Hara, James E.	D. Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.	
O'Neill, Charles.	D. Pa.	June 25, 1846	Mo.	Manufac.	
O'Neill, John J.	D. Pa.	Aug. 7, 1839	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Osborne, Edwin S.	D. Ohio.	Dec. 5, 1841	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Outhwaite, Joseph H.	D. Ind.	Sept. 6, 1846	Ind.	Clergym'n	
Owen, William D.	D. Vt.	Nov. 14, 1831	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Parker, Abraham X.	D. N. Y.	June 26, 1843	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Payson, Lewis E.	D. R. I.	Sept. 17, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Peel, Samuel W.	D. Ark.	Sept. 12, 1832	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Perkins, Bishop W. R.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 18, 1841	Kan.	Lawyer.	
Perry, William H.	D. S. C.	June 9, 1839	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Peters, Samuel R.	D. Ohio.	Aug. 16, 1842	Kan.	Lawyer.	
Pettibone, Aug. H.	D. Ohio.	Jan. 21, 1835	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Phelps, Wm. W.	D. N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1839	N. J.	Lawyer.	
Pidcock, James N.	D. N. J.	Feb. 8, 1836	N. J.	Varied.	
Pindar, John S.	D. N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Pierce, William A.	D. R. I.	Feb. 29, 1824	R. I.	Varied.	
Plumb, Ralph.	D. N. Y.	Mar. 29, 1816	Ill.	Varied.	
Price, William T.	D. Pa.	June 17, 1824	Wis.	Varied.	
Pultizer, Joseph.	D. Hun.		1847 N. Y.	Journalist.	
Randall, Sam'l J.	D. Pa.	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa.	Merchant.	
Rankin, Joseph.	D. N. J.	Sept. 25, 1833	Wis.	Unknown.	
Ranney, Ambrose A.	D. Vt.	April 16, 1821	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Reagan, John H.	D. Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Texas.	Varied.	
Reed, Thomas B.	D. Me.	Oct. 18, 1839	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Reese, Seaborn.	D. Ga.	Nov. 28, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Reid, James W.	D. N. C.	June 11, 1849	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Rice, William W.	D. Mass.	Mar. 7, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Riebel, John J.	D. Tenn.	Mar. 10, 1843	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Riggs, James M.	D. Ill.	April 17, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Robertson, Thos. A.	D. Ky.	Sept. 9, 1848	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Rockwell, Francis W.	D. Mass.	May 26, 1844	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Rogers, John H.	D. N. C.	Oct. 9, 1843	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Romeis, Jacob.	D. Bav.	Dec. 1, 1835	Ohio.	Shipped.	
Rowell, Jonathan H.	D. N. H.	Feb. 10, 1833	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Sadler, Thomas W.	D. N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1837	Kan.	Lawyer.	
Sadler, Thos. W.	D. Ala.	April 17, 1831	Ala.	Varied.	
Sawyer, John G.	D. Vt.	June 5, 1825	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Sayers, Joseph D.	D. Miss.	Sept. 23, 1841	Texas.	Lawyer.	
Scott, William L.	D. D. C.	July 2, 1828	Pa.	Varied.	
Seranton, Jos. A.	D. Conn.	July 26, 1838	Pa.	Journalist.	
Seney, George E.	D. Pa.	May 29, 1832	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Sessions, Walter L.	D. Vt.		N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Seymour, Edw'd W.	D. Conn.	Aug. 30, 1832	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Shaw, Frank T.	D. Md.	Oct. 7, 1841	Mich.	Physician.	
Singleton, Otto R.	D. Ky.	Oct. 14, 1814	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Skinner, Thomas G.	D. N. C.	Jan. 21, 1842	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Smalls, Robert.	D. S. C.	June 9, 1839	S. C.	Sailor.	
Snyder, Chas. P.	D. W. Va.	June 9, 1847	W. Va.	Unknown.	
Sowden, William H.	D. R. I.	Aug. 6, 1839	R. I.	Lawyer.	
Spooner, Henry J.	D. Eng'd		1827 N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Spriggs, John T.	D. Ind.	May 30, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Stahlnecker, Wm. G. D.	N. Y.	June 20, 1849	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Steele, George W.	Ind.	Dec. 13, 1839	Ind.	Varied.	.....
Stephenson, Isaac C. R.	N. B.	June 18, 1829	Wis.	Lumberm'n.	.....
Stewart, Chas.	Tenn.	May 30, 1836	Texas	Lawyer.	.....
Stewart, John W.	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
St. Martin, Louis.	Lou.	.....	Lou.	Merchant.	.....
Stone, Eben. F.	Mass.	.....	Mass.	Lawyer.	.....
Stone, William J.	Ky.	June 26, 1841	Ky.	Agricul't.	.....
Stone, William J.	Ky.	May 7, 1848	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Storm, John B.	D.	.....	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
Strait, Horace B.	Pa.	Jan. 26, 1835	Minn.	Varied.	.....
Struble, Isaac S.	Va.	Nov. 3, 1843	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Swinburne, John.	N. Y.	May 30, 1820	N. Y.	Physician.	.....
Swope, John A.	D.	Dec. 25, 1827	Pa.	Varied.	.....
Symes, George D.	Ohio.	April 28, 1840	Col.	Lawyer.	.....
Tarsney, Timothy E. D.	Mich.	Feb. 4, 1849	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Taulbee, William P. D.	Ky.	Oct. 22, 1851	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Taylor, Ezra B.	Ohio.	July 9, 1823	Ohio.	Jurist.	.....
Taylor, Isaac H.	Ohio.	April 18, 1840	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Taylor, John M.	Tenn.	May 18, 1838	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Taylor, Zachary.	Tenn.	May 9, 1849	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Thomas, John R.	Ill.	Oct. 11, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Thomas, Ormsby B. R.	Vt.	Aug. 21, 1832	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Thompson, Albert C. R.	Pa.	Jan. 23, 1842	Ohio.	Jurist.	.....
Throckmorton, J. W. D.	Tenn.	Feb. 1, 1825	Texas	Lawyer.	.....
Tillman, George D.	S. C.	Aug. 21, 1826	S. C.	Varied.	.....
Toole, Joseph K.	N. Y.	May 13, 1851	N. Y.	Miller.	.....
Townsend, Rich'd.	Ind.	April 30, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Trigg, Connolly F.	Va.	Sept. 18, 1847	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Tucker, J. Randolph. D.	Va.	Dec. 24, 1823	Va.	Lawyer.	.....
Turner, Henry G.	N. C.	Mar. 20, 1839	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Van Eaton, Henry S. D.	Ohio.	Sept. 14, 1826	Miss.	Lawyer.	.....
Van Schick, Isaac. R.	N. Y.	July 7, 1827	Wis.	Miller.	.....
Viele, Egbert L.	N. Y.	June 17, 1825	N. Y.	Civil Eng'r.	.....
Voorhees, Chas. S.	Ind.	June 4, 1853	W. T.	Lawyer.	.....
Wade, William H.	Ohio.	Nov. 3, 1835	Mo.	Agricul't.	.....

* Geo. Hearst was appointed by the Governor of California to fill the unexpired term of Senator John F. Miller, deceased. Mr. Hearst held the office until Aug. 4, 1886, when Abram P. Williams, a Republican, was elected to succeed him by the Legislature of that State. Mr. Williams, a gentleman of varied occupations, was born in Maine, Feb. 3, 1832. His term as Senator expired March 3, 1887.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Wadsworth, Wm. H. R.	Ky.	July 4, 1821	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Wait, John T.	Conn.	Aug. 27, 1811	Conn.	Lawyer.	.....
Wakefield, Jas. B.	R.	.....	Conn.	Mar. —, 1828	Minn. Lawyer.
Ward, James H.	Ill.	.....	Ill.	Nov. 30, 1853	Ill. Jurist.
Ward, Thomas B.	D.	.....	Ohio.	April 27, 1835	Ind. Lawyer.
Warner, A. J.	N. Y.	Jan. 13, 1834	Ohio.	Lawyer.	.....
Warner, William.	R.	.....	.....	1841 Mo.	Lawyer.
Weaver, Arch'd J.	Pa.	April 15, 1844	Neb.	Jurist.	.....
Weaver, James B.	Ohio.	June 12, 1833	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Weber, John B.	N. Y.	Sept. 21, 1842	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Wellborn, Olin.	D.	.....	.....	Texas Unknown.	.....
West, George.	R.	Feb. 17, 1823	N. Y.	Manufac'r.	.....
Wheeler, Joseph.	Pa.	Sept. 10, 1836	Ala.	Varied.	.....
White, Alex. C.	R.	Dec. 12, 1833	Pa.	Lawyer.	.....
White, Milo.	Vt.	Aug. 17, 1830	Minn.	Merchant.	.....
Whiting, William.	Mass.	May 24, 1841	Mass.	Manufac'r.	.....
Wilkins, Beriah.	D.	.....	Ohio.	July 10, 1846	Ohio. Banker.
Willis, Albert S.	Ky.	Jan. 22, 1843	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Wilson, Wm. L.	D.	.....	Va.	May 3, 1843	W. Va. Lawyer.
Winans, Edwin B.	N. Y.	May 16, 1836	Mich.	Agricul't.	.....
Wise, George D.	D.	.....	.....	1835 Va.	Lawyer.
Wolford, Frank L.	Ky.	Sept. 2, 1817	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Woodburn, Wm.	R.	.....	.....	Nev. Unknown.	.....
Worthington, N. E.	W. Va.	Mar. 30, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....

Total Representatives, **333**. Lawyers, **185**. Varied, **46**. Occupation Unknown, **20**. Jurists, **17**. Merchants, **14**. Agriculturists, **11**. Manufacturers, **8**. Journalists, **7**. Physicians, **6**. Bankers, **4**. Clergymen, **2**. Lumbermen, **2**. Printer, **1**. Contractor, **1**. Druggist, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Railroad Agent, **1**. Soldier, **1**. Mechanic, **1**. Shipper, **1**. Sailor, **1**. Miller, **1**. Civil Engineer, **1**. Foreign Born, **21**: Including Ireland, **6**; England, **3**; Scotland, **2**; Germany, **2**; Bavaria, **2**; Prussia, **1**; Isle of Man, **1**; Norway, **1**; New Brunswick, **1**; Canada, **1**; Hungary, **1**.

Howell E. Jackson, Senator from Tennessee, resigned, and was succeeded (by appointment of the Governor) by Washington C. Whitborne, a lawyer and a Democrat, who was born in Tennessee, April 19, 1825. Mr. Whitborne's term as Senator expired with the Forty-ninth Congress.

DECEASED CONGRESSMEN.

Senators and Representatives Whose Deaths Have Been Noted Since the Foregoing Tables Were Compiled.

ENATORS.	State Represented.	Date of Death.
Arnold, Sam'l G.	R. I.	Feb. 13, 1880.
Chaffee, Jerome B.	Colo.	Mich. 9, 1886.
Cilley, Joseph.	N. H.	Sept. 16, 1887.
Davis, David.	Ill.	June 26, 1886.
Frelinghuysen, F. T.	N. J.	May 20, 1885.
Hareford, Frank.	W. Va.	..... 1881.
Hunter, Robert M. T.	Va.	July 18, 1887.
Logan, John A.	Ill.	Dec. 26, 1886.
Miller, John F.	Cal.	Mich. 8, 1886.
Pike, Austin F.	N. H.	Oct. 8, 1886.
Randolph, Theo. F.	N. J.	Nov. 7, 1883.
Sprague, Peleg.	Me.	Oct. 13, 1880.
Stuart, Chas. E.	Mich.	May 19, 1887.
Washburn, Wm. B.	Mass.	Oct. 5, 1887.
Yulee, David L.	Fla.	Oct. 10, 1886.

REPRESENTATIVES.	State Represented.	Date of Death.
Aiken, D. Wyatt.	S. C.	Apr. 6, 1887.
Aiken, William.	S. C.	Sept. 7, 1887.
Albert, Wm. J.	Md.	Mar. 29, 1879.
Allen, John W.	Ohio.	..... 1887.
Allen, Thos.	Mo.	Apr. 9, 1882.
Allen, William.	Ohio.	July 11, 1879.
Arnot, John, Jr.	N. Y.	Nov. 20, 1886.
Ashe, Thos. S.	N. C.	Feb. 4, 1887.
Ashley, Delos R.	Nev.	July 18, 1873.
Atherton, Gibson.	Ohio.	Nov. 10, 1887.
Babbitt, Elijah.	Penn.	..... 1887.
Baylor, Richard E. B.	Ala.	Jan. 6, 1874.
Beach, Lewis.	Ohio.	Aug. 10, 1886.
Blair, Bernard.	N. Y.	May 1, 1880.
Boyer, Benj. M.	Pa.	Aug. 16, 1887.
Brayton, Wm. D.	R. I.	..... 1887.
Breitung, Edward.	Mich.	Mar. 3, 1887.
Brinkerhoff, Jacob.	Ohio.	July 19, 1880.
Cain, R. H.	S. C.	..... 1887.

REPRESENTATIVES.	State Represented.	Date of Death.
Caulfield, Bernard G.	Ill.	..... 1887.
Chamberlain, Jacob.	N. Y.	Oct. 5, 1878.
Clark, Freeman.	N. Y.	June 24, 1887.
Cole, Wm. H.	Md.	July 8, 1886.
Cranston, Robt. B.	R. I.	Jan. 27, 1873.
Cross, Edward.	Ark.	..... 1887.
Cuthbert, John A.	Ga.	Sept. 22, 1881.
Deering, Nath. C.	Iowa.	Dec. 8, 1887.
Dixon, Nathan F.	R. I.	Apr. 11, 1881.
Dowdney, Abraham.	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1886.
Driggs, Jno. F.	Mich.	Dec. 17, 1877.
Ewing, John H.	Ohio.	June 9, 1887.
Ewing, Thos. H.	Pa.	..... 1887.
Foster, Wilder D.	Mich.	Sept. 27, 1873.
Freeman, John D.	Miss.	Jan. 18, 1886.
Golladay, J. S.	Ky.	May 23, 1887.
Grover, Asa P.	Ky.	..... 1887.
Hahn, Michael.	La.	Mar. 15, 1886.
Halsted, William.	N. J.	Mar. 4, 1878.
Harding, Abner C.	Ill.	July 19, 1874.
Hathorn, Henry H.	N. Y.	..... 1887.
Hawes, Richard.	Ky.	May 25, 1877.
Hendricks, Thos. A.	Ind.	Nov. 25, 1885.
Hersey, Samuel F.	Me.	July 21, 1875.
Holladay, Alex. R.	Va.	Jan. 14, 1875.
Horsford, Jedediah.	N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1875.
Houston, Geo. S.	Ala.	Dec. 31, 1879.
Hunter, Robert M. T.	Va.	July 18, 1887.
Jackson, James.	Ga.	Jan. 13, 1887.
Jones Owen.	Pa.	Dec. —, 1878.
Jones, Thomas L.	Ky.	..... 1887.
Kelly, John.	N. Y.	June 1, 1886.
Letcher, John.	Va.	Jan. 26, 1884.
Levy, David.	Fla.	Oct. 10, 1886.
McDowell, Jas. F.	Ind.	Apr. 18, 1887.
McLean, James H.	Va.	Aug. 12, 1886.
Martin, Morgan L.	Wis.	Dec. 11, 1887.
Matthews, James.	Minn.	..... 1887.
Mitchell, Alex.	Wis.	Apr. 19, 1887.
Morrill, Anson P.	Me.	..... 1887.
Muhlenberg, Fred. A.	Penn.	June 4, 1801.

REPRESENTATIVES.	State Represented.	Date of Death.
Newberry, John S.	Mich.	..... 1887.
Newton, Willoughby.	Va.	May 23, 1874.
Parker, Jno. M.	N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1873.
Peyton, Bailie.	Tenn.	Aug. 18, 1878.
Phelps, John S.	Mo.	Nov. 20, 1886.
Phister, E. C.	Ky.	..... 1887.
Poland, Luke P.	Vt.	July 2, 1887.
Pratt, James T.	Conn.	..... 1887.
Preston, William.	Ky.	Sept. 21, 1887.
Pritch, Wm. T.	Wis.	Dec. 6, 1886.
Rainey, Joseph H.	S. C.	Aug. 1, 1887.
Rankin, Joseph.	Wis.	Jan. 24, 1886.
Robertson, Ed. W.	La.	..... 1887.
Robertson, John.	Va.	July 5, 1873.
Rodney, George B.	Del.	June 18, 1883.
Rollins, James S.	Mo.	Jan. 9, 1888.
Sargent, Aaron A.	Cal.	..... 1887.
Schleicher, Gustave.	Tex.	Jan. 11, 1879.
Seddon, Jas. A.	Va.	Aug. 19, 1880.
Shaw, Aaron.	Ill.	..... 1887.
Smith, J. Hyatt.	N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1886.
Smith, William.	Va.	..... 1887.
Standiford, Elisha D.	Ky.	July 27, 1887.
Stratton, N. T.	N. J.	..... 1887.
Talbot, Albert G.	Ky.	Sept. 9, 1887.
Tapman, Mason W.	N. H.	Oct. 24, 1887.
Thaxby, J. K.	Mass.	..... 1887.
Thomas, Benj. F.	Mass.	Sept. 27, 1878.
Thorington, James.	Iowa	June 12, 1887.
Trimble, Carey A.	Ohio.	May 4, 1887.
Vandyke, John.	N. J.	Dec. 24, 1887.
VanTrump, Phila.	Ohio.	July 31, 1874.
Washburn, Wm. B.	Ill.	Oct. 22, 1887.
Washburn, Wm. B.	Mass.	Oct. 5, 1887.
Weaver, Arch'd J.	Neb.	Apr. 18, 1887.
Wellborn, Marshall J.	Ga.	Oct. 16, 1874.
Wheeler, Wm. A.	N. Y.	June 3, 1887.
Williams, Alpheus S.	Mich.	Dec. 1, 1887.
Williams, Henry.	R. I.	..... 1887.
Willis, Benj. A.	N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1886.

Fiftieth Congress of the United States, from 1887 to 1889.

- 1887—The new census of France showed a population of 38,218,963, against 37,672,048 in 1881.
- 1887—The mammoth steamship Great Eastern was sold at auction, at Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 18, for nearly \$650,000.
- 1887—The first railway in China was opened for traffic by a train between Taxu and Tientsin, May 20.
- 1887—The Sultan of Turkey formally ceded the Island of Cyprus to England, June 1.
- 1887—The Emperor of Germany inaugurated the work of building a canal to unite the North Sea with the Baltic, to cost \$40,000,000, June 2.
- 1887—The Queen of England's Semi-Centennial Jubilee, June 20, attracted immense crowds to London.

Grover Cleveland, 22d President.

VICE-PRESIDENT (ACTING)—JOHN J. INGALLS, OF KANS.

Sec'y of State..... } Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.
 Sec'y of Treas..... } Chas. S. Fairchild, of New York.
 Sec'y of War..... } Wm. C. Endicott, of Mass.
 Sec'y of Navy..... } Wm. C. Whitney, of New York.
 Sec'y of Interior... } Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
 Postmaster-Gen'l... } Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan.
 Attorney-Gen'l..... } Aug. H. Garland, of Arkansas.
 Speaker of House of } John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.
 Representatives...

- 1887—The new English crimes act became a law, July 19, and, July 24, 41 Irish counties were proclaimed under it.
- 1887—The steamship City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, was burned in mid-ocean, Aug. 19. The passengers and crew took to boats, and were rescued.
- 1887—The English "crack" yacht Thistle was outtailed by the American yacht Volunteer, which secured the international prize to the latter, Sept. 30.
- 1887—A mob of malecontents, carrying red flags, entered Westminster Abbey, in London, and broke up a divine service that was in progress, Oct. 23.
- 1887—Count de Lesseps announced to the French Academy of Sciences that the ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien would be completed Feb. 3, 1890.

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican; I, Independent.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Aldrich, N. W.....R	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1841	R. I.	Merchant.	
Allison, Wm. B.....R	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1829	Ohio	Lawyer.	
Bate, B. Wm.....D	Tenn.		Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Beck, James B.....D	Scott.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Berry, Jas. H.....D	Ala.	May 15, 1841	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Blackburn, Jos. C. S..D	Ky.	Oct. 1, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Blair, Henry W.....R	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1834	N. H.	Lawyer.	
Blodgett, Rufus.....D	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1834	N. J.	Varied.	
Bowen, Thos. M.....R	Colo.	Oct. 26, 1835	Colo.	Varied.	
Brown, Jos. E.....D	S. C.	Apr. 15, 1821	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Butler, M. Calvin.....D	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1836	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Call, Wilkinson.....D	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1834	Fla.	Lawyer.	
Cameron, J. Don.....R	Pa.	Sept. 5, 1833	Pa.	Banker.	
Chace, Jonathan.....R	Mass.	July 22, 1829	R. I.	Man'fact'r	
Chandler, Wm. E.....R	N. H.	Dec. 28, 1835	H. I.	Lawyer.	
Cockrell, Francis M...D	Mo.	Oct. 1, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Coke, Richard.....D	Va.	Mar. 13, 1829	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Colquitt, Alfred H...D	Ga.	Apr. 20, 1824	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Cullom, Silsby M.....R	Ill.	Nov. 22, 1829	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Daniel, John W.....D	Va.	Sept. 5, 1842	Va.	Lawyer.	
Davi, Cushman K.....R	N. Y.	June 16, 1838	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Dawes, Henry L.....R	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied.	
Delph, Joseph N.....R	N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1835	Que.	Lawyer.	
Edmunds, Geo. F.....R	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Enstis, James B.....D	La.	Aug. 27, 1834	La.	Lawyer.	
Evarts, Wm. M.....R	Mass.	Feb. 6, 1818	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Farwell, Chas. B.....D	N. Y.	July 1, 1823	Ill.	Merchant.	
Faulkner, Chas. J.....D	N. Y.	Sept. 21, 1847	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Frie, Wm. P.....R	Me.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer.	
George, James Z.....R	Ga.	Oct. 20, 1828	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Gibson, Randall L.....D	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	La.	Varied.	
Gorman, Arthur P.....D	Md.	Mar. 11, 1839	Md.	Varied.	
Gray, George.....D	Del.	May 4, 1840	Del.	Lawyer.	
Hale, Eugene.....R	Me.	June 9, 1836	Me.	Lawyer.	
Hampton, Wade.....D	S. C.	Mar. 28, 1818	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Harris, Henry L.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1818	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Hawley, Joseph N.....R	N. C.	Oct. 21, 1826	N. C.	Journalist.	
Hearst, George.....D	Mo.	Sept. 3, 1820	Cal.	Miner.	
Hiscock, Frank.....R	N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1834	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Hoar, George F.....R	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Ingalls, John J.....R	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1833	Kans.	Lawyer.	
Jones, Jas. K.....D	Miss.	Sept. 29, 1839	Ark.	Varied.	
Jones, John P.....D	Wal.	Oct. 1, 1830	Nov.	Miner.	
Kenna, John E.....D	N. C.	Apr. 10, 1848	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
McPherson, John R...D	N. Y.	May 9, 1833	N. J.	Ag'cult'st.	
Manderson, Chas. F...R	Pa.	Feb. 9, 1837	Neb.	Lawyer.	
Mitchell, John H.....R	Pa.	June 22, 1835	Ore.	Lawyer.	
Morgan, John T.....R	Tenn.	June 20, 1824	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Morrill, Justin S.....R	Vt.	Apr. 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied.	
Paddock, A. S.....R	N. Y.	June 9, 1830	Neb.	Lawyer.	
Palmer, Thos. W.....R	Mich.	Jan. 25, 1830	Menn.	Varied.	
Pasco, Samuel.....D	Eng.	June 28, 1834	Fla.	Lawyer.	
Payne, Henry B.....D	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1810	Ohio.	Varied.	
Platt, Orville H.....R	Conn.	July 19, 1827	Conn.	Lawyer.	
Plumb, Preston B.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 12, 1837	Kans.	Varied.	
Pugh, James L.....D	Ga.	Dec. 12, 1820	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Quay, Matt. S.....R	Pa.	Sept. 30, 1833	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Reagan, Jno. H.....D	Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Tenn.	Varied.	
Ransom, Matt. W.....D	N. C.	Apr. 4, 1828	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Riddleberger, H. H...D	Va.	Oct. 4, 1844	Va.	Journalist.	
Sabin, Dwight M.....R	Ill.	Apr. 25, 1843	Minn.	Varied.	
Saulsbury, Eli.....D	Del.	Dec. 29, 1817	De.	Lawyer.	
Sawyer, Philetus.....R	Vt.	Sept. 22, 1816	Wis.	Lumb'm'n	
Sherman, John.....R	Ohio.	May 10, 1823	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Spooner, John C.....R	Ind.	Jan. 6, 1843	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Stanford, Leland.....R	N. Y.	Mar. 9, 1838	Cal.	Lawyer.	
Stewart, Wm. M.....D	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	Nev.	Varied.	
Stockbridge, F. B.....R	Me.	Apr. 9, 1826	Mich.	Lumb'm'n	
Teller, Henry M.....R	N. Y.	May 23, 1830	Calo.	Lawyer.	
Turpie, David.....D	Ohio.	July 8, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Vance, Zebulon B.....D	N. C.	May 13, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Vest, George G.....D	Ky.	Dec. 6, 1830	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Voorhees, Dan. W.....D	Ind.	Sept. 26, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Walthall, Wm. M.....D	Va.	Apr. 4, 1827	Nev.	Lawyer.	
Wilson, Ephraim K...D	Md.	Dec. 22, 1821	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Wilson, Jas. F.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 19, 1828	Iowa.	Lawyer.	

Total Senators, 76. Lawyers, 43. Varied Occupation, 15. Jurists, 7. Journalists, 2. Merchants, 2. Miners, 2. Lumbermen, 2. Agriculturist, 1. Banker, 1. Manufacturer, 1. Foreign Born, 3: Including England, 1; Wales, 1; Scotland, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Abbott, Jo.....D	Ala.	Jan. 15, 1840	Tenn.	Jurist.	
Adams, Geo. E.....R	N. H.	June 18, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Allen, Chas. H.....R	Mass.	Apr. 15, 1848	Mass.	Merchant.	
Allen, Edw'd P.....R	Mich.	Oct. 28, 1839	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Allen, John M.....D	Miss.	July 8, 1847	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Anderson, Albert R...R	Ohio.	Nov. 8, 1837	Iowa.	Lawyer.	
Anderson, C. L.....D	Miss.	Mich. 15, 1845	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Anderson, Geo. A.....D	Va.	Mich. 11, 1853	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Anderson, Jno. A.....R	Pa.	June 26, 1834	Kans.	Clerg'm'n	
Arnold, Warren O.....R	R. I.	June 3, 1839	R. I.	Man'fact'r	
Atkinson, Louis E...R	Pa.	Apr. 16, 1841	Penn.	Varied.	
Bacon, Henry.....D	N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1846	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Baker, Chas. S.....R	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1839	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Baker, Jehu.....R	Ky.	Nov. 4, 1822	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Bankhead, Jno. H.....D	Ala.	Sept. 13, 1842	Ala.	Farmer.	
Barnes, Geo. T.....D	Ga.	Aug. 14, 1833	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Barry, F. G.....D	Tenn.	Jan. 15, 1845	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Bayne, Thos. M.....R	Pa.	June 14, 1836	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Belden, Jas. J.....R	N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1825	N. Y.	Varied.	
Belmont, Perry.....D	N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1851	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Biggs, Marion.....D	Mo.	May 2, 1823	Cal.	Farmer.	
Bingham, Henry H...R	Pa.	Sept. 1, 1841	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Blanchard, Newton C.D	La.	Jan. 29, 1849	La.	Lawyer.	
Bland, Richard P.....D	Ky.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Bliss, Archibald M...D	N. Y.	Jan. 25, 1838	N. Y.	Varied.	
Blount, James H.....D	Ga.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown.	
Boothman, M. M.....R	Ohio.	Oct. 16, 1846	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Boutin, Franklin.....R	Pa.	Oct. 1, 1828	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Bowen, Chas. A.....R	Me.	Feb. 19, 1839	Me.	Varied.	
Bowden, Geo. E.....R	Va.	July 6, 1852	Va.	Banker.	
Bowen, Henry.....R	Va.	Dec. 26, 1841	Va.	Farmer.	
Breckenridge, C. R...D	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1846	Ark.	Varied.	
Breckinridge, W. C. P.D	Ky.	Aug. 28, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Brewer, Mark S.....R	Mich.	Oct. 22, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Brower, Jno. M.....R	N. C.	July 19, 1845	N. C.	Varied.	
Brown, Chas. E.....R	Ohio.	July 4, 1834	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Brown, John R.....R	Va.	Jan. 14, 1842	Va.	Man'fact'r	
Browne, Thos. H. B...R	Va.	Jan. 1, 1844	Va.	Lawyer.	
Browne, Thos. M.....R	Ohio.	Apr. 19, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Brumm, Chas. N.....R	Pa.	June 9, 1838	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Bryce, Lloyd S.....D	N. Y.	Sept. 4, 1851	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Buchanan, James.....R	N. J.	June 17, 1839	N. J.	Jurist.	
Buckalew, Chas. R...D	Pa.	Dec. 28, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Bunnell, Frank C.....R	Pa.	Mar. 19, 1842	Pa.	Varied.	
Burnes, Jas. N.....D	Ind.	Aug. 22, 1832	Mo.	Jurist.	
Burnett, Edw'd.....D	Mass.	Mar. 16, 1849	Mass.	Unknown.	
Burrows, Julius C...R	Pa.	Jan. 9, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Butler, Rodk. R.....R	Va.	Apr. 8, 1827	Tenn.	Varied.	
Butterworth, Benj...R	Ohio.	Oct. 22, 1839	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
By um, Wm. D.....D	Ind.	June 26, 1846	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Carr, John C. (Mrm.)	Lo'fM	Jan. 8, 1829	Utah	Varied.	
Campbell, Felix.....D	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1829	N. Y.	Man'fact'r	
Campbell, Jas. E.....D	Ind.	July 7, 1843	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Campbell, Tim. J.....D	Ire'd.	Nov. 1, 1840	N. Y.	Varied.	
Candler, Allen D.....D	Ga.	Nov. 4, 1834	Ga.	Varied.	
Cannon, Jos. G.....R	N. C.	May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Car isle, John G.....D	Ky.	Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Carlton, Henry H.....D	Ga.	May 14, 1835	Ga.	Physician.	
Caruth, Ashel.....D	Ky.	Feb. 7, 1844	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Carr, Joseph M.....R	N. Y.	Jan. 19, 1845	Wyo.	St'k-raiser	
Caswell, Lucien B...R	Vt.	Nov. 27, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Catchings, Thos. C...D	Miss.	Jan. 11, 1847	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Cheadle, Jos. B.....R	Ind.	Aug. 14, 1842	Ind.	Journalist.	
Chipman, J. Logan...D	Mich.	June 5, 1830	Mich.	Jurist.	
Clardy, Martin L.....D	Mo.	Apr. 26, 1844	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Clark, Chas. B.....R	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1844	Wis.	Man'fact'r	
Clements, Judson C.D	Ga.	Feb. 12, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Cobb, Jos. B.....D	Ga.	Oct. 5, 1835	Ala.	Jurist.	
Cockran, Wm. B.....D	Ire'd.	Feb. 28, 1854	N. Y.	Lawyer.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Cogswell, Wm.	R. Mass.	Aug. 23, 1838	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Collins, Patrick A.	D. Md.	Mar. 12, 1844	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Compton, Barnes.	D. Ill.	Nov. 16, 1830	Md.	Varied.	
Conger, Edwin H.	D. Ohio.	Mar. 7, 1843	Iowa	Varied.	
Cooper, Wm. C.	D. S. C.	Dec. 18, 1832	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Cottrill, J. S.	D. N. C.	Aug. 8, 1830	S. C.	Jurist.	
Cowles, Wm. H.	D. Ohio.	Apr. 22, 1840	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Cox, Samuel S.	D. Tex.	Sept. 30, 1838	N. Y.	Varied.	
Crain, Wm. H.	D. Eng'd	Nov. 25, 1848	Ga.	Jurist.	
Crisp, Chas. F.	D. Ohio.	Jan. 29, 1845	Ohio.	Man'fact'r	
Crouse, George W.	D. Ga.	Nov. 23, 1832	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Culbertson, David B.	D. N. Y.	Sept. 29, 1830	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Cummings, Amos J.	D. N. Y.	May 15, 1841	N. Y.	Journalist.	
Cutcheon, Byron M.	D. N. H.	May 11, 1836	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Dalzell, John.	D. S. C.	Apr. 19, 1845	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Dargan, Geo. W.	D. Pa.	Jan. 24, 1827	Pa.	Broker.	
Darlington, Smedley R.	D. N. Y.	June 28, 1841	N. Y.	Unknown.	
Davenport, Ira.	D. N. C.	Dec. 26, 1826	Ala.	Farmer.	
Davidson, Alex. C.	D. Fla.	Sept. 23, 1832	Fla.	Lawyer.	
Davidson, Rob't. H.	D. Ire'd.	Aug. 28, 1823	Mass.	Physician.	
Davis, Robert T.	D. N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1844	N. Y.	Varied.	
DeLano, Milton.	D. S. C.	Oct. 16, 1823	Tex.	Journalist.	
Dibble, Sam'l.	D. Me.	Feb. 15, 1832	Me.	Varied.	
Dingley, Nelson.	D. Mo.	Feb. 11, 1845	Mo.	Varied.	
Dockery, Alex. M.	D. Va.	Jan. 25, 1842	Neb.	Varied.	
Dorsey, Geo. W. E.	D. Ga.	Oct. 15, 1850	Fla.	Farmer.	
Dougherty, Chas.	D. Ill.	May 29, 1851	Id'ho	Unknown.	
Dubois, Fred. T.	D. Mass.	Mar. 21, 1838	Ill.	Merchant.	
Dunham, Ransom W.	D. N. Y.	Nov. 29, 1841	Ark.	Varied.	
Dunn, Poindexter.	D. S. C.	Sept. 3, 1838	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Elliott, William.	D. Tenn.	Jan. 18, 1848	Tenn.	Journalist.	
Enloe, Benj. A.	D. Pa.	Jan. 24, 1837	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Ermentrout, Dan'l.	D. Pa.	Apr. 17, 1832	N. Y.	Journalist.	
Farquhar, John M.	D. N. Y.	.....	Cal.	Unknown.	
Felton, Chas. N.	D. Ky.	Jan. 18, 1833	Ky.	Jurist.	
Finley, H. F.	D. Mich.	Feb. 3, 1844	Mich.	Varied.	
Fisher, Spencer O.	D. N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1844	N. Y.	Varied.	
Fitch, Ashbel P.	D. N. Y.	Apr. 12, 1844	N. Y.	Varied.	
Flood, Thos. S.	D. Pa.	Nov. 11, 1844	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Foran, Martin A.	D. Mich.	June 30, 1849	Mich.	St'ng'p'r.	
Ford, Melbourne H.	D. N. C.	Nov. 9, 1823	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Forney, Wm. H.	D. Conn.	Aug. 6, 1835	Conn.	Man'fact'r	
French, Carlos.	D. Conn.	Mar. 30, 1836	Iowa	Farmer.	
Fuller, Wm. G.	D. Ohio.	Aug. 30, 1844	Kans.	Varied.	
Funston, Edw'd. H.	D. Va.	Aug. 30, 1844	Va.	Varied.	
Gaines, Wm. E.	D. Can.	Mar. 28, 1837	N. H.	Physician.	
Gallinger, Jacob H.	D. Va.	Feb. 3, 1816	La.	Varied.	
Gay, Edward J.	D. N. Y.	Apr. 7, 1825	Iowa.	Merchant.	
Gear, John H.	D. Ill.	Jan. 7, 1838	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Gest, William H.	D. Md.	Jan. 19, 1824	Md.	Lawyer.	
Gibson, Chas. H.	D. Md.	Sept. 29, 1842	D. T.	Varied.	
Gifford, Oscar.	D. Va.	Oct. 18, 1824	Tenn.	Varied.	
Glass, Presley T.	D. Mo.	June 23, 1845	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Glover, John M.	D. Va.	Feb. 9, 1843	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Goff, Nathan.	D. Mass.	Aug. 12, 1817	Conn.	Jurist.	
Granger, Miles T.	D. N. Y.	Jan. 26, 1840	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Greenman, Edw'd W.	D. Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Grimes, Thos. W.	D. N. C.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Grosvenor, Chas. H.	D. Can.	May 24, 1836	Vt.	Lawyer.	
Grout, William W.	D. Prus.	Nov. 30, 1845	Wis.	Druggist.	
Guenther, Richard.	D. Pa.	Nov. 17, 1829	Pa.	Merchant.	
Hall, Norman.	D. Ohio.	Nov. 13, 1827	Tex.	Jurist.	
Hare, Silas.	D. Pa.	Aug. 8, 1825	Pa.	Merchant.	
Harmer, Alfred C.	D. Ky.	Sept. 11, 1833	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Hatch, Wm. H.	D. N. C.	Nov. 9, 1842	Is.	Lawyer.	
Haugen, N.	D. Nor.	Dec. 7, 1833	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Hayden, Edw'd.	D. Mich.	Dec. 9, 1841	Iowa	Jurist.	
Hayes, Walter I.	D. Mo.	.....	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Heard, John T.	D. S. C.	Aug. 25, 1849	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Hemphill, John J.	D. Scot.	Mar. 14, 1840	Iowa	Lawyer.	
Henderson, David B.	D. N. C.	Jan. 6, 1846	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Henderson, John S.	D. Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1824	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Herbert, Hilary A.	D. S. C.	Mar. 12, 1834	Ala.	Lawyer.	
Hermann, Binger.	D. Md.	Feb. 19, 1843	Ore.	Lawyer.	
Hiestand, John A.	D. N. J.	Oct. 2, 1824	Pa.	Varied.	
Hires, George.	D. N. J.	Jan. 26, 1835	N. J.	Varied.	
Hitt, Robert R.	D. Ohio.	Jan. 16, 1834	Ill.	Varied.	
Hogg, Chas. E.	D. Va.	Dec. 21, 1852	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Holman, Wm. S.	D. Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Jurist.	
Holmes, Adoniram J.	D. Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1842	Iowa	Lawyer.	
Hooker, Chas. E.	D. S. C.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Hopkins, A. J.	D. Ill.	Aug. 15, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Hopkins, Sam'l. I.	D. Md.	Dec. 12, 1843	Va.	Unknown.	
Hopkins, Stephen T.	D. N. Y.	Mar. 25, 1849	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Houk, Leonidas C.	D. Tenn.	June 8, 1836	Tenn.	Varied.	
Hovey, Alvin P.	D. Ind.	Sept. 6, 1821	Ind.	Jurist.	
Howard, Jonas G.	D. Ind.	.....	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Hudd, Thos. R.	D. N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1835	W. Va.	Physician.	
Hunter, W. Godfrey.	D. N. Y.	.....	1841	Physician.	
Hutton, Jno. E.	D. Pa.	Sept. 2, 1840	Pa.	Unknown.	
Jackson, Oscar L.	D. Pa.	Sept. 2, 1840	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Johnston, James T.	D. Ind.	Jan. 19, 1839	Ind.	Lawyer.	
Johnston, Thos. D.	D. N. C.	Apr. 1, 1840	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Jones, James T.	D. Va.	.....	1832	Lawyer.	
Joseph, Antonio.	D. N. C.	Dec. 25, 1849	N. M.	Merchant.	
Kean, John.	D. N. C.	Dec. 4, 1852	N. J.	Varied.	
Kelley, Wm. D.	D. Pa.	Apr. 12, 1814	Pa.	Varied.	
Kennedy, Rob't. P.	D. Ohio.	Jan. 23, 1840	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Kerr, Daniel.	D. Scot.	Jan. 18, 1836	Iowa	Lawyer.	
Ketcham, Jno. H.	D. N. Y.	D. c. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Farmer.	
Kilgore, C. B.	D. Ga.	Feb. 20, 1835	Tex.	Lawyer.	
Kilfool, Polk.	D. Ky.	Oct. 24, 1844	Ky.	Lawyer.	
LaFollette, Rob't. M.	D. Wis.	June 14, 1855	Wis.	Lawyer.	
Lagan, Matt. D.	D. Ire'd.	June 20, 1829	La.	Merchant.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Laidlaw, Wm. G.	R. Scot.	Jan. 1, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Laird, James.	D. N. Y.	June 20, 1849	Neb.	Lawyer.	
Landes, Silas Z.	D. Va.	May 15, 1842	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Lane, Edward.	D. Ohio.	Mar. 27, 1842	Ill.	Jurist.	
Lanham, Sam'l. W. T.	D. S. C.	July 4, 1846	Tex.	Lawyer.	
Latham, Lewis C.	D. N. C.	Sept. 11, 1840	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Lawler, Frank.	D. N. Y.	June 25, 1842	Ill.	Varied.	
Lee, W. H. F.	D. Va.	May 31, 1837	Va.	Farmer.	
Leibach, Herman.	D. Germ.	July 3, 1845	N. J.	Surveyor.	
Lind, John.	D. Swe.	Mar. 25, 1854	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Lodge, Henry C.	D. R. Mass.	May 12, 1850	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Long, John D.	D. Me.	Oct. 27, 1838	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Lyman, Joseph.	D. Mich.	Sept. 13, 1840	Iowa	Jurist.	
Lynch, John.	D. R. I.	Nov. 1, 1843	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Maffitt, James T.	D. Pa.	Feb. 2, 1837	Pa.	Jurist.	
Maish, Levi.	D. Pa.	Nov. 22, 1837	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Mahey, Peter P.	D. N. Y.	June 25, 1848	N. Y.	Merchant.	
Mansur, Chas. H.	D. Pa.	Mar. 6, 1838	Mo.	Lawyer.	
Martin, Wm. H.	D. Ala.	Sept. 2, 1823	Tex.	Lawyer.	
Mason, Wm. E.	D. N. Y.	July 7, 1850	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Matson, Court C.	D. Ind.	Apr. 25, 1841	Ind.	Lawyer.	
McAdoo, Wm.	D. Ire'd.	Oct. 25, 1853	N. J.	Lawyer.	
McBach, C. W.	D. N. C.	May 29, 1839	N. C.	Farmer.	
McComas, Louis E.	D. Pa.	June 30, 1844	Pa.	Lawyer.	
McCormick, Henry C.	D. Pa.	June 30, 1844	Pa.	Lawyer.	
McCreary, Jas. B.	D. Ky.	July 8, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer.	
McCullogh, Welty.	D. Pa.	Oct. 10, 1847	Pa.	Lawyer.	
MacDonald, Jno. L.	D. Scot.	.....	1838	Minn.	Jurist.
McKenna, Jos.	D. Pa.	Aug. 10, 1843	Cal.	Lawyer.	
McKinney, Wm.	D. Ohio.	Feb. 26, 1844	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
McKinney, L.	D. Ark.	Oct. 25, 1841	N. Y.	Man'fact'r	
McMillin, Benton.	D. Ky.	Sept. 11, 1845	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
McRae, Thos. C.	D. Ark.	Dec. 21, 1851	Ark.	Lawyer.	
McShane, John A.	D. Ohio.	Aug. 25, 1850	Neb.	St'k-raiser	
Merriman, Truman A.	D. N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1839	N. Y.	Journalist.	
Milliken, Seth L.	D. Me.	.....	Me.	Lawyer.	
Moffatt, Seth Q.	D. Mich.	Aug. 10, 1841	Tex.	Unknown.	
Moffitt, John H.	D. N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1843	N. Y.	Man'fact'r	
Montgomery, A. B.	D. Ky.	Dec. 11, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer.	
Moore, L. W.	D. Ala.	.....	1835	Tex.	Jurist.
Morgan, Jas. B.	D. Tenn.	Mar. 14, 1835	Miss.	Lawyer.	
Morrill, Edmund N.	D. Me.	Feb. 12, 1834	Kans.	Banker.	
Morrow, Wm. W.	D. Ind.	July 15, 1843	Cal.	Lawyer.	
Morse, Leopold.	D. Va.	Aug. 15, 1831	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Neal, John R.	D. Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Nelson, Knute.	D. Nor.	Feb. 2, 1843	Minn.	Lawyer.	
Newton, Cherubusco.	D. Ia.	May 15, 1848	La.	Lawyer.	
Nichols, John.	D. N. C.	Nov. 14, 1834	N. C.	Printer.	
Norwood, Thos. M.	D. Ga.	Apr. 26, 1830	Ga.	Lawyer.	
Nottingham, Wm. W.	D. N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1840	N. Y.	Jurist.	
Oaks, Wm. C.	D. Conn.	Mar. 30, 1835	Ala.	Lawyer.	
O'Donnell, James.	D. Conn.	Mar. 25, 1840	Mich.	Journalist.	
O'Ferrall, Chas. T.	D. Va.	Oct. 21, 1840	Va.	Lawyer.	
O'Neill, Jno. H.	D. S. C.	Oct. 30, 1838	Ind.	Lawyer.	
O'Neill, Charles.	D. Pa.	Mar. 21, 1821	Pa.	Lawyer.	
O'Neill, John J.	D. Pa.	June 25, 1846	Mo.	Man'fact'r	
O'Rourke, Erin S.	D. Pa.	Aug. 7, 1859	Pa.	Lawyer.	
Outbave, John.	D. Ohio.	Dec. 5, 1841	Mich.	Lawyer.	
Owen, William D.	D. Ind.	Sept. 6, 1846	Ind.	Clerg'm'n.	
Parker, Abraham X. R.	D. Vt.	Nov. 14, 1831	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Pattson, John.	D. Pa.	Jan. 6, 1823	Pa.	Banker.	
Payson, Lewis E.	D. R. I.	Sept. 17, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Peel, Sam'l. W.	D. Ark.	Sept. 13, 1832	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Pennington, Jno. B.	D. Del.	Dec. 20, 1825	Del.	Lawyer.	
Perry, William H.	D. Pa.	Nov. 9, 1839	S. C.	Lawyer.	
Perkins, Bishop W.	D. Ohio.	Oct. 18, 1841	Kan.	Jurist.	
Peters, Sam'l. R.	D. Ohio.	Aug. 16, 1842	Kan.	Jurist.	
Phelan, James.	D. Miss.	Dec. 7, 1856	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Phelps, Wm. W.	D. N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1839	N. J.	Lawyer.	
Pidcock, Jas. N.	D. N. J.	Feb. 8, 1836	N. J.	Varied.	
Plumb, Ralph.	D. N. Y.	Mar. 29, 1816	Ill.	Varied.	
Post, Philip S.	D. N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1835	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Pugsley, Jacob J.	D. N. Y.	.....	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Randall, Sam'l. J.	D. Pa.	Oct. 10, 1828	Pa.	Merchant.	
Rayner, Isador.	D. D.	Apr. 11, 1850	Md.	Lawyer.	
Reed, Thos. B.	D. Me.	Oct. 18, 1839	Me.	Lawyer.	
Rice, Edmund.	D. Vt.	Feb. 14, 1819	Minn.	R. R. Off'r.	
Richardson, Jas. D.	D. Tenn.	Mar. 10, 1843	Tenn.	Lawyer.	
Rice, John.	D. La.	Jan. 1, 1852	La.	Lawyer.	
Rockwell, Francis W.	D. Mass.	May 26, 1844	Mass.	Jurist.	
Rogers, John H.	D. N. C.	Oct. 9, 1845	Ark.	Lawyer.	
Romeis, Jacob.	D. Bav.	Dec. 1, 1835	Ohio.	Shipper.	
Rowell, Jona. H.	D. N. H.	Feb. 10, 1833	Ill.	Lawyer.	
Rowland, Alfred.	D. N. C.	Feb. 9, 1844	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Rusk, Harry W.	D. Md.	Oct. 17, 1852	Md.	Lawyer.	
Russell, Chas. A.	D. Mass.	Mar. 2, 1852	Conn.	Man'fact'r	
Russell, Jno. E.	D. Mass.	Jan. 20, 1834	Mass.	Lawyer.	
Ryan, Thomas.	D. N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1837	Kan.	Lawyer.	
Sawyer, John G.	D. Vt.	June 5, 1825	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Sayers, J. D.	D. Miss.	Sept. 23, 1841	Tex.	Lawyer.	
Scott, Wm. L.	D. D. C.	July 2, 1828	Pa.	R. R. Off'r.	
Seull, Edward.	D. Pa.	.....	1818	Pa.	Varied.
Seney, George E.	D. Pa.	May 29, 1852	Ohio.	Lawyer.	
Sexton, Frank.	D. Md.	Oct. 7, 1841	Md.	Physician.	
Sherman, Jas. S.	D. N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1855	N. Y.	Lawyer.	
Shively, Benj. F.	D. Ind.	Mar. 20, 1857	Ind.	Journalist.	
Simmons, F. M.	D. N. C.	Jan. 20, 1854	N. C.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Marcus A.	D. Ky.	Jan. 24, 1852	Ariz.	Lawyer.	
Smith, Henry.	D. Md.	July 22, 1838	Wis.	Millwright.	
Snyder, Chas. F.	D. W. Va.	June 9, 1847	W. Va.	Lawyer.	
Sowden, Wm. H.	D. N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1821	N. Y.	Man'fact'r	
Spinoz, Francis B.	D. R. I.	Aug. 6, 1839	R. I.	Lawyer.	
Springer, Henry J.	D. Ind.	May 30, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer.	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	When Died.
Stahlnecker, Wm. G. D.	N. Y.	June 20, 1849	N. Y.	Merchant.	.....
Steele, Geo. W.	Ind.	Dec. 13, 1839	Ind.	Varied.	.....
Stevenson, Isaac C. R.	N. B.	June 18, 1829	Wis.	L'm'b'm'n.	.....
Stewart, Chas.	Tenn.	May 30, 1836	Tenn.	Lawyer.	.....
Stewart, John D.	Ga.	Aug. 2, 1833	Ga.	Varied.	.....
Stewart, John W.	Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer.	.....
Stockdale, Thos. R.	Pa.	.....	Pa.	Miss.	.....
Stone, Wm. J.	Ky.	May 26, 1841	Ky.	Farmer.	.....
Stone, Wm. J.	Ky.	May 7, 1848	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....
Struble, Isaac S.	Va.	Nov. 3, 1843	Iowa.	Lawyer.	.....
Symes, Geo. G.	Ohio.	Apr. 28, 1840	Colo.	Lawyer.	.....
Tarsney, Tim. E.	Mich.	Feb. 4, 1849	Mich.	Lawyer.	.....
Taulbee, Wm. P.	Ky.	Oct. 22, 1851	Ky.	Lawyer.	.....
Taylor, Ezra B.	Ohio.	July 9, 1823	Ohio.	Jurist.	.....
Taylor, Joseph D.	Ohio.	Nov. 7, 1830	Ohio.	Varied.	.....
Thomas, Geo. M.	Ky.	Nov. 23, 1828	Ky.	Jurist.	.....
Thomas, Jno. R.	Ill.	Oct. 11, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Thomas, Ormsby B.	Vt.	Aug. 21, 1832	Wis.	Lawyer.	.....
Thompson, Albert C.	Pa.	Jan. 23, 1842	Ohio.	Jurist.	.....
Thompson, Thos. L.	Va.	May 31, 1838	Cal.	Journalist.	.....
Tillman, Geo. D.	S. C.	Aug. 21, 1826	S. C.	Varied.	.....
Toole, Joseph K.	Mo.	May 12, 1850	Mont.	Lawyer.	.....
Townsend, Rich. W.	Md.	Apr. 30, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer.	.....
Tracy, Charles.	N. Y.	May 27, 1847	N. Y.	Varied.	.....
Turner, Erastus J.	Pa.	Dec. 26, 1846	Kan.	Lawyer.	.....
Turner, Henry G.	N. C.	Mar. 20, 1839	Ga.	Unknown.	.....
Vance, Rob't. J.	N. Y.	Mar. 15, 1854	Conn.	Journalist.	.....
Vandever, Wm.	Md.	Mar. 31, 1817	Cal.	Lawyer.	.....
Voorhees, Chas. S.	Ind.	June 4, 1853	Wash.	Lawyer.	.....
Washington, Jos. E.	Tenn.	Nov. 10, 1851	Tenn.	Farmer.	.....
Wade, Wm. H.	Ohio.	Nov. 3, 1835	Mo.	Farmer.	.....
Walker, Jas. P.	Tenn.	Mar. 14, 1851	Mo.	Unknown.	.....
Warner, Wm.	R.	.....1841	Mo.	Lawyer.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.
Weaver, James B.	D.	Ohio.	June 12, 1833	Iowa.
Weber, John B.	R.	N. Y.	Sept. 21, 1842	N. Y.
West, George.	R.	Eng.	Feb. 17, 1823	N. Y.
Wheeler, Jos.	D.	Ga.	Sept. 10, 1836	Ala.
White, James B.	R.	Scot.	June —, 1835	Ind.
White, Stephen V.	R.	N. C.	Aug. 1, 1831	N. Y.
Whiting, Justin R.	—	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1847	Mich.
Whiting, William	R.	Mass.	May 24, 1841	Mass.
Whithorne, Wash. C. D.	—	Tenn.	Apr. 19, 1825	Tenn.
Wickham, Chas. P.	R.	Ohio.	Sept. 15, 1836	Ohio.
Wilber, David.	R.	N. Y.	Oct. 5, 1820	N. Y.
Wilkins, Beriah.	D.	Ohio.	July 10, 1846	Ohio.
Williams, Elihu S.	R.	Ohio.	Jan. 24, 1835	Ohio.
Wilkinson, Theo. S.	D.	La.	Dec. 18, 1847	La.
Wilson, Thomas.	D.	Ire'd.	May 16, 1827	Minn.
Wilson, Wm. L.	D.	W. Va.	May 3, 1843	W. Va.
Wise, George D.	D.	Va.	.....	1835
Woodburn, Wm.	R.	Ire'd.	.....	1838
Yardley, Rob't. M.	R.	Pa.	Oct. 9, 1850	Pa.
Yoder, Sam'l. S.	D.	Ohio.	Aug. 16, 1841	Ohio.
Yost, Jacob.	R.	Va.	Apr. 1, 1853	Va.

Total Representatives, **333**. Lawyers, **173**. Varied Occupation, **43**. Jurists, **28**. Merchants, **14**. Farmers, **18**. Manufacturers, **12**. Occupations Unknown, **12**. Journalists, **11**. Physicians, **6**. Bankers, **5**. Clergymen, **3**. Railroad Officers, **2**. Stock-raisers, **2**. Shipper, **1**. Planter, **1**. Lumberman, **1**. Millwright, **1**. Printer, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Druggist, **1**. Stenographer, **1**. Broker, **1**. Foreign Born, **27**: Including Ireland, **8**; Scotland, **6**; England, **2**; Canada, **2**; Bavaria, **2**; Norway, **2**; Sweden, **1**; Prussia, **1**; Germany, **1**; New Brunswick, **1**; Isle of Man, **1**

Total Representatives, **333**. Lawyers, **173**. Varied Occupation, **43**. Jurists, **28**. Merchants, **14**. Farmers, **13**. Manufacturers, **12**. Occupations Unknown, **12**. Journalists, **11**. Physicians, **6**. Bankers, **5**. Clergymen, **3**. Railroad Officers, **2**. Stock-raisers, **2**. Shipper, **1**. Planter, **1**. Lumberman **1**. Millwright, **1**. Printer, **1**. Surveyor, **1**. Druggist, **1**. Stenographer, **1**. Broker, **1**. Foreign Born, **27**: Including Ireland, 8; Scotland, 6; England, 2; Canada, 2; Bavaria, 2; Norway, 2; Sweden, 1; Prussia, 1; Germany, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Isle of Man, 1.

Fifty-first Congress of the United States, from 1889 to 1891.

- 1888—Lucius Q. C. Lamar appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- 1888—Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- 1888—Major-General Schofield succeeds General Sheridan (deceased) as Commander of the United States Army.
- 1889—North and South Dakota, Washington and Montana admitted to the Union as new States.
- 1889—Johnstown, Penn., destroyed, with a loss of 5,000 lives, by the breaking of a reservoir dam in the Cone-maugh Valley.

Benjamin Harrison, 23d President.

VICE-PRESIDENT—LEVI P. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

Sec'y of State..... } James G. Blaine, of Maine.
 Sec'y of Treas. } William Windom, of Minn.
 Sec'y of War..... } Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
 Sec'y of Navy..... } Benj. F. Tracy, of New York.
 Sec'y of Interior... } John W. Noble, of Mo.
 Postmaster-Gen'l.. } John W. Wamaker, of Penn.
 Attorney-Gen'l..... } Wm. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.
 Speaker of House of } Thos. B. Reed, of Maine.
 Representatives.. }

D, indicates Democrat; R, Republican;
I, Independent.

- 1889—Losses by fires: At Buffalo, N. Y., \$3,000,000; at Chicago, tea, \$1,250,000; at New York, grain, \$3,000,000; at Seattle, Wash., \$6,000,000; at Spokane Falls, Wash., \$3,000,000; at Lynn, Mass., \$10,000,000; at Boston, Mass., \$8,000,000.
- 1890—"Nelly Bly," a New York girl, circumnavigates the globe in 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes.
- 1890—Congress passes the bill authorizing the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1892-93—April 21.
- 1890—First execution by electricity—that of Wm. Kemmler—at Auburn, New York; very successful.
- 1890—Excursion steamer wrecked in Lake Pepin—200 persons reported drowned.
- 1890—Brazil changes from an empire to a republic. Dom Pedro deposed while in Europe.

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	Remarks.	
Idrich, N. W.	R.	R. I.	Nov. 6, 1841	R. I.	Merchant	
Allen, Jno. B.	R.	Ind.	May 18, 1845	Wash.	Lawyer	
Allison, Wm. B.	R.	Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1829	Iowa.	Lawyer	
Barbour, J. S.	D.	Va.	Dec. 29, 1820	Va.	Varied	
Bate, Wm. P.	D.	Tenn.	Feb. 13, 1822	Tenn.	Lawyer	
Beck, Jas. B.	D.	Scot.	Feb. 13, 1822	Ky.	Lawyer	
Berry, Jas. H.	D.	Ala.	May 15, 1841	Ark.	Jurist	
Blackburn, J. C. S.	D.	Ky.	Oct. 1, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer	
Blair, Henry W.	R.	N. H.	Dec. 6, 1834	N. H.	Lawyer	
Blodgett, Rufus.	D.	N. H.	Oct. 9, 1834	N. J.	Varied	
Brown, Jos. E.	D.	S. C.	Apr. 15, 1821	Ga.	Jurist	
Butler, M. Calvin.	D.	S. C.	Mar. 8, 1836	S. C.	Lawyer	
Carlisle, Jno. G.	D.	Ky.	Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer	
Call, Wilkinson.	D.	Ky.	Jan. 9, 1834	Fla.	Lawyer	
Carey, Jos. M.	R.	Del.	Jan. 19, 1845	Wyo.	Jurist	
Cameron, J. Don.	R.	Penn.	1833	Penn.	Banker
Casey, Lyman R.	R.	N. Y.	1837	N. D.	Merchant
Chace, John.	R.	Mass.	July 22, 1829	R. I.	Man'fact'r	
Chandler, Wm. E.	R.	N. H.	Feb. 12, 1826	N. H.	Man'fact'r	
Cockrell, Fra. M.	D.	Mo.	Oct. 1, 1834	Mo.	Lawyer	
Coke, Richard.	D.	Va.	Mar. 13, 1829	Tenn.	Jurist	
Colquitt, Alf. H.	D.	Ga.	Apr. 20, 1824	Ga.	Lawyer	
Cullom, Shelby M.	R.	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1829	Ill.	Lawyer	
Daniel, Jno. W.	D.	Va.	Sept. 5, 1842	Va.	Lawyer	
Davis, Cushman K.	R.	N. Y.	June 16, 1838	Minn.	Lawyer	
Dawes, Henry L.	R.	Mass.	Oct. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied	
Dixon, Nathan F.	R.	R. I.	Aug. 28, 1847	R. I.	Lawyer	
Dolph, Jos. N.	R.	N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1835	Ore.	Lawyer	
Edmunds, Geo. F.	R.	Vt.	Feb. 1, 1828	Vt.	Lawyer	
Eustis, Jas. B.	D.	La.	Aug. 27, 1834	La.	Lawyer	
Evarts, Wm. M.	R.	Mass.	Feb. 6, 1818	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Fairwell, Chas. B.	R.	N. Y.	July 1, 1823	Ill.	Merchant	
Faulkner, Chas. J.	D.	W Va	Sept. 21, 1847	W. Va	Jurist	
Frye, Wm. P.	D.	Me.	Sept. 2, 1831	Me.	Lawyer	
George, Jas. Z.	D.	Ga.	Oct. 20, 1826	Miss.	Jurist	
Gibson, Randall L.	D.	Ky.	Sept. 10, 1832	La.	Varied	
Gorman, Arthur P.	D.	Md.	Mar. 11, 1839	Md.	Varied	
Gray, George.	D.	Del.	May 4, 1840	Del.	Lawyer	
Hale, Eugene.	R.	Me.	June 9, 1836	Me.	Lawyer	
Hampton, Wade.	D.	S. C.	Mar. 28, 1818	S. C.	Lawyer	
Harris, Isham G.	D.	Tenn.	.....	Tenn.	Lawyer
Hawley, Joseph R.	R.	N. C.	Oct. 31, 1826	Conn.	Journalist	
Hearst, Geo.	D.	Mo.	Sept. 3, 1820	Cal.	Miner	
Higgins, Anthony.	R.	Del.	Oct. 1, 1840	Del.	Lawyer	
Hiscock, Frank.	R.	N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1834	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Hoar, Geo. F.	R.	Mass.	Aug. 29, 1826	N. Mass.	Lawyer	
Ingalis, John J.	R.	Mass.	Dec. 29, 1833	Kans.	Lawyer	
Jones, Jas. K.	D.	Miss.	Sept. 29, 1839	Ark.	Varied	
Jones, John P.	R.	Wales	1830	Nev.	Miner
Kenna, Jno. E.	D.	Va.	Apr. 10, 1848	W. Va	Lawyer	
McMillan, Jas.	—	Conn.	May 12, 1838	Mich.	Man'fact'r	
McPherson, J. R.	D.	N. Y.	May 9, 1833	N. J.	Farmer	
Manderson, C. F.	R.	Pa.	Feb. 9, 1837	Neb.	Lawyer	
Mitchell, Jno. d.	R.	Penn.	June 22, 1835	Ore.	Lawyer	
Moody, Gibson C.	R.	N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1832	S. D.	Jurist	
Morgan, Jno. T.	D.	Tenn.	June 20, 1824	Ala.	Lawyer	
Morrill, Justin S.	R.	Vt.	Apr. 14, 1810	Vt.	Varied	
Paddock, A. S.	R.	N. Y.	June 9, 1830	Neb.	Lawyer	
Pasco, Sam'l.	D.	Eng.	June 28, 1834	Fla.	Lawyer	
Payne, Henry B.	D.	N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1810	Ohio.	Varied	
Pettigrew, Rich. F.	R.	Vt.	July —, 1848	S. D.	Lawyer	
Pierce, Gil. A.	R.	N. Y.	1818	N. D.	Journalist
Platt, Orville H.	R.	Conn.	July 19, 1827	Conn.	Lawyer	
Plumb, Preston B.	R.	Ohio.	Oct. 12, 1837	Kans.	Varied	
Power, Thos. C.	—	Iowa.	May 22, 1839	Mont.	Civ. Eng.	
Pugh, Jas. L.	D.	Ga.	Dec. 12, 1820	Ala.	Varied	
Quay, Matt. S.	R.	Penn.	Sept. 30, 1833	Penn.	Lawyer	
Ransom, M. W.	D.	N. C.	1826	N. C.	Varied
Reagan, Jno. H.	D.	Tenn.	Oct. 8, 1818	Tenn.	Varied	
Sanders, Wilber F.	R.	N. Y.	May 2, 1834	Mont.	Lawyer	

SENATORS.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Sawyer, Philetus S. R	Vt.	Sept. 22, 1816	Wis.	Lumb'm	
Sherman, Jno. S. . . R	Ind.	May 10, 1823	Ohio	Lawyer	
Spooner, Jno. C. . . R	Ind.	Jan. 6, 1843	Wis.	Lawyer	
Squire, Watson C. R	N. Y.	..... 1838	Wash.	Lawyer	
Stanford, Leland. R	N. Y.	Mar. 9, 1824	Cal.	Varied	
Stewart, Wm. M. R	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1827	Nev.	Varied	
Stockbridge, F. B. R	Me.	Apr. 9, 1826	Mich.	Lumb'm	
Teller, Henry M. R	N. Y.	May 23, 1830	Colo.	Lawyer	
Vurpie, David S. . D	Ohio	July 8, 1829	Ind.	Jurist	
Vance, Zebulon B. D	N. C.	May 13, 1830	N. C.	Lawyer	
Vest, Geo. G. . . . D	Ky.	Dec. 6, 1830	Mo.	Lawyer	
Voorhees, Dan. W. D	Ind.	Sept. 28, 1827	Ind.	Lawyer	
Walsh, E. C. . . . D	Va.	Apr. 4, 1831	Miss.	Lawyer	
Warren, Francis E. R	Mass.	June 20, 1844	Wyo.	Stockman	
Washington, W. D. R	Me.	Jan. 14, 1816	Mass.	Varied	
Wilson, Eph. K. . . D	Me.	Dec. 22, 1821	Ind.	Jurist	
Wilson, Jas. F. . . R	Ohio	Oct. 19, 1828	Iowa	Lawyer	
Wolcott, Edward O. R	Mass.	Mar. 26, 1848	Colo.	Lawyer	

Total Senators, 88. Lawyers, 49. Varied Occupation, 14. Jurists, 9. Journalists, 2. Stockman, 1. Merchants, 3. Miners, 2. Lumbermen, 2. Civil Engineer, 1. Farmer, 1. Banker, 1. Manufacturers, 8. Foreign 4. Including Eng., 1. Scot., 1. Wales, 1. Canada, 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Abbott, Joseph . . . D	Ala.	Jan. 15, 1840	Tex.	Jurist	
Adams, Geo. E. . . R	N. H.	June 18, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer	
Alderson, Jno. D. . D	W. Va.	Nov. 29, 1854	W. Va.	Lawyer	
Allen, Edw. P. . . . R	Mich.	Oct. 23, 1839	Mich.	Lawyer	
Allen, John B. . . . D	Ind.	May 18, 1845	Wash.	Lawyer	
Allen, John M. . . . D	Miss.	July 8, 1847	Miss.	Lawyer	
Anderson, C. L. . . D	Miss.	Mar. 15, 1845	Miss.	Lawyer	
Anderson, John A. R	Penn.	June 26, 1834	Kans.	Clerg'm'n	
Andrew, Jno. F. . . D	Mass.	Nov. 24, 1859	Mass.	Lawyer	
Arnold, Warren O. R	R. I.	June 3, 1830	R. I.	Man'fac'r	
Atkinson, Louis E. R	Penn.	Apr. 16, 1841	Penn.	Varied	
Atkinson, Geo. W. R	Va.	June 29, 1846	W. Va.	Lawyer	
Baker, Chas. S. . . R	N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1839	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Bankhead, Jno. H. D	Ala.	Sept. 13, 1842	Ala.	Farmer	
Banks, Nath. P. . . R	Mass.	Aug. 30, 1816	Mass.	Varied	
Barnes, Geo. T. . . D	Ga.	Aug. 14, 1833	Ga.	Lawyer	
Bartine, Hor. F. . . R	N. Y.	Mar. 21, 1843	Nev.	Lawyer	
Barwig, Chas. . . . D	Germ.	Mar. 19, 1837	Wis.	Merchant	
Bayne, Thos. M. . . R	Penn.	June 14, 1836	Penn.	Lawyer	
Beckwith, Chas. D. R	N. Y.	Oct. 23, 1838	N. Y.	Man'fac'r	
Belden, Jas. J. . . . R	N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1825	N. Y.	Varied	
Belknap, Chas. E. . R	N. Y.	Oct. 17, 1846	Mich.	Man'fac'r	
Bergen, Chris. A. R	N. J.	Aug. 2, 1841	N. J.	Lawyer	
Biggs, Marion. . . . D	Mo.	May 2, 1823	Cal.	Farmer	
Bingham, Henry H. R	Penn.	..... 1841	Penn.	Lawyer	
Blanchard, N. C. . D	Ky.	Jan. 29, 1849	La.	Lawyer	
Bland, Rich'd P. . D	La.	Aug. 19, 1835	Mo.	Lawyer	
Bliss, Aaron H. . . R	N. Y.	May 22, 1837	Mich.	Lumb'm	
Blount, Jas. H. . . D	Ga.	Sept. 12, 1837	Ga.	Unknown	
Boatner, Chas. J. . D	La.	Jan. 24, 1849	La.	Lawyer	
Boothman, M. M. . R	Ohio	Oct. 16, 1846	Ohio	Lawyer	
Boutelle, Chas. A. R	Me.	Feb. 9, 1839	Me.	Varied	
Bowden, Geo. E. . . D	Va.	July 6, 1852	Va.	Banker	
Breckenridge, C. R. D	Ky.	Nov. 22, 1846	Ark.	Varied	
Br'ken'ge, W. C. P. D	Ky.	Aug. 28, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer	
Brewer, Mark S. . . R	Mich.	Oct. 27, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer	
Brickner, Geo. H. . D	Germ.	Jan. 21, 1834	Wis.	Man'fac'r	
Brookshire, Eli. V. D	Ind.	Aug. 15, 1836	Ind.	Lawyer	
Brosius, Mariott. . R	Penn.	Mar. 7, 1843	Penn.	Lawyer	
Brower, Jno. M. . . R	N. C.	July 19, 1845	N. C.	Varied	
Brown, Thos. H. B. R	Va.	..... 1844	Va.	Lawyer	
Brown, Jason B. . . D	Ind.	Feb. 26, 1839	Ind.	Lawyer	
Browne, Thos. M. . R	Ohio	Apr. 19, 1829	Ind.	Lawyer	
Brunne, David B. . D	Penn.	Mar. 7, 1833	Penn.	Educator	
Buchanan, Jas. . . R	N. J.	June 17, 1839	N. J.	Jurist	
Buchanan, Jno. A. D	Va.	Oct. 7, 1843	Va.	Lawyer	
Buckalew, Chas. R. D	Penn.	Dec. 28, 1821	Penn.	Lawyer	
Bullock, Rob't. . . D	N. C.	Dec. 8, 1828	Fla.	Lawyer	
Bunn, Benj. H. . . . D	N. C.	Oct. 14, 1844	N. C.	Lawyer	
Burnes, Jas. N. . . . D	Ind.	Aug. 22, 1832	Mo.	Jurist	
Burrows, Julius C. R	Penn.	Jan. 9, 1837	Mich.	Lawyer	
Burton, Theo. E. . R	Ohio	Dec. 20, 1831	Ohio	Lawyer	
Butterworth, Benj. R	Ohio	Oct. 22, 1839	Ohio	Lawyer	
Bynum, Wm. D. . . D	Ind.	June 26, 1846	Ind.	Lawyer	
Caine, Jno. T. (Mrm)	I. of M.	Jan. 8, 1829	Utah	Varied	
Caldwell, Jno. A. . R	Ohio	Apr. 21, 1853	Ohio	Lawyer	
Campbell, Alex. . . D	N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1829	N. Y.	Unknown	
Chandler, Allen D. . R	Ga.	Nov. 4, 1834	Ga.	Varied	
Cannon, Jos. G. . . R	N. Y.	May 7, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer	
Carey, Joseph M. . . R	Del.	Jan. 19, 1845	Wyo.	Jurist	
Carlisle, Jno. G. . . D	Ky.	Sept. 5, 1835	Ky.	Lawyer	
Carleton, Henry H. D	Ga.	May 14, 1835	Ga.	Physician	
Carter, Thos. H. . . R	Ohio	Oct. 30, 1854	Mont.	Lawyer	
Caruth, Asher G. . D	Ky.	Feb. 7, 1844	Ky.	Lawyer	
Caswell, Lucien B. R	Vt.	Nov. 27, 1827	Wis.	Lawyer	
Catchings, Thos. C. D	Miss.	Jan. 11, 1847	Miss.	Lawyer	
Cate, William H. . . D	Tenn.	Nov. 11, 1839	Ark.	Varied	
Candler, Jno. W. . . R	Mass.	Feb. 10, 1828	Mass.	Merchant	
Cheadle, Jos. B. . . R	Ind.	Aug. 14, 1842	Ind.	Jo'nalist	
Cheatham, He r y P. R	N. C.	Dec. 27, 1837	N. C.	Varied	
Chipman, J. Logan. . D	Mich.	June 5, 1830	Mich.	Jurist	
Clancy, Jno. M. . . . D	Ire'd.	May 7, 1837	N. Y.	Land Del'r	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Clark, Chas. B. . . . R	N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1844	Wis.	Man'fac'r	
Clark, Clarence. . . R	N. Y.	Apr. 16, 1851	Wyo.	Lawyer	
Clark, Richard H. . D	Ala.	Feb. 9, 1843	Ala.	Lawyer	
Clements, Judson C. D	Ga.	Feb. 12, 1846	Ga.	Lawyer	
Clunie, Thos. J. . . . D	N. F.	Mar. 25, 1852	Cal.	Lawyer	
Cobb, Jas. E. D	Ga.	Oct. 5, 1835	Ala.	Jurist	
Cogswell, Wm. R	Mass.	Aug. 23, 1838	Mass.	Lawyer	
Coleman, H. D. . . . R	La.	May 12, 1845	La.	Man'fac'r	
Compton, Barnes. . D	Md.	Nov. 16, 1830	Md.	Varied	
Comstock, Sol. G. . R	Me.	May 9, 1842	Minn.	Lawyer	
Conger, Edwin H. . R	Ill.	Sept. 2, 1842	N. Y.	Varied	
Connell, Wm. J. . . . R	Can.	July 6, 1846	Neb.	Lawyer	
Cooper, Geo. W. . . . D	Ind.	May 21, 1851	Ind.	Lawyer	
Cooper, Wm. C. . . . R	Ohio	Dec. 18, 1832	Ohio	Lawyer	
Cortran, Jas. S. . . D	S. C.	Aug. 8, 1830	S. C.	Jurist	
Covett, Jas. W. . . . D	N. Y.	Sept. 2, 1842	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Cowles, Wm. H. H. . D	N. C.	Apr. 22, 1840	N. C.	Lawyer	
Cox, Sam'l S. D	Ohio	Sept. 30, 1824	N. Y.	Varied	
Craig, Sam'l A. . . . R	Penn.	Nov. 19, 1839	Penn.	Lawyer	
Crain, Wm. H. D	Tex.	Nov. 25, 1848	Tex.	Lawyer	
Crisp, Chas. F. . . . D	Eng.	Jan. 29, 1845	Ga.	Jurist	
Culbertson, Dav. B. . D	Cal.	Sept. 29, 1830	Tex.	Lawyer	
Culbertson, Wm. C. R	Penn.	Nov. 25, 1825	Penn.	Varied	
Cummings, Amos J. D	N. Y.	May 15, 1841	N. Y.	Jo'nalist	
Cutcheon, Byron M. R	N. H.	May 11, 1836	Mich.	Lawyer	
Dalzell, John. R	N. Y.	Apr. 19, 1845	Penn.	Lawyer	
Dargan, Geo. W. . . D	S. C.	..... 1841	S. C.	Lawyer	
Darlington, Smed. . R	Penn.	Jan. 24, 1827	Penn.	Broker	
De Haven, Th. M. D.	Pa.	Sept. 23, 1832	Pa.	Lawyer	
De Haven, Jno. J. . . R	Mo.	Mar. 12, 1849	Cal.	Lawyer	
Delano, Milton. . . . R	N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1844	N. Y.	Varied	
Dibble, Sam'l. D	S. C.	Sept. 16, 1837	S. C.	Lawyer	
Dingley, Nelson. . . R	Me.	Feb. 15, 1832	Me.	Jo'nalist	
Dockery, Alex. M. . D	Mo.	Feb. 11, 1845	Mo.	Varied	
Dolliver, Jona. P. . R	Va.	Feb. 6, 1858	Iowa	Lawyer	
Dorsey, Geo. W. E. . R	Va.	Jan. 25, 1842	Neb.	Varied	
Dubois, Fred. T. . . R	Ill.	May 29, 1851	Id'ho	Unknown	
Dunphy, Edw'd J. . D	N. Y.	May 12, 1856	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Dunnell, Mark H. . R	Me.	July 2, 1823	Iowa	Lawyer	
Edmonds, Paul C. . D	Va.	Nov. 1, 1836	Va.	Farmer	
Elliott, Wm. D	S. C.	Sept. 3, 1835	S. C.	Lawyer	
Ellis, Wm. J. D	Ky.	July 24, 1845	Ky.	Lawyer	
Enloe, Benj. J. . . . D	Penn.	Jan. 18, 1848	Tenn.	Jo'nalist	
Evans, Henry C. . . R	Penn.	June 18, 1843	Tenn.	Man'fac'r	
Ewart, Hamilton G. R	S. C.	Oct. 23, 1849	N. C.	Lawyer	
Farquhar, Jno. M. . R	Scot.	Apr. 17, 1832	N. Y.	Jo'nalist	
Featherstone, L. P. R	Miss.	July 28, 1851	Ark.	Unknown	
Finley, H. F. R	Ky.	Jan. 18, 1833	Ky.	Jurist	
Fitch, Ashbel P. . . R	N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1848	N. Y.	Lawyer	
Fithian, Geo. W. . . D	Ill.	July 4, 1854	Ill.	Lawyer	
Fitzgerald, T. J. . . D	.....	.....	N. Y.	Unknown	
Flick, James P. . . . R	Penn.	Aug. 28, 1845	Iowa	Lawyer	
Flood, Thos. S. . . . R	N. Y.	Apr. 12, 1844	N. Y.	Varied	
Flower, Roswell P. D	N. Y.	Aug. 7, 1835	N. Y.	Unknown	
Forman, Wm. S. . . . D	Miss.	Jan. 20, 1847	Ill.	Lawyer	
Fowler, Wm. H. . . . D	C. Nov.	9, 1835	Ala.	Lawyer	
Fowler, Sam'l. D	N. J.	Mar. 22, 1851	N. J.	Lawyer	
Frank, Nathan. . . . R	Ill.	Feb. 23, 1852	Mo.	Lawyer	
Funston, Edw. H. . R	Ohio	..... 1836	Kans.	Farmer	
Gay, Edward J. . . . D	Va.	Feb. 3, 1816	La.	Varied	
Gear, John H. R	N. Y.	Apr. 7, 1825	Iowa	Merchant	
Geissenhainer, J. A. D	N. Y.	..... 1841	N. J.	Lawyer	
Gest, Wm. H. D	Ill.	Jan. 7, 1838	Ill.	Lawyer	
Gibson, Chas. H. . . D	Md.	Jan. 19, 1842	Md.	Lawyer	
Gifford, Oscar S. . R	N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1842	S. D.	Lawyer	
Goodnight, Isaac H. R	Ky.	Jan. 31, 1849	Ky.	Lawyer	
Greenhalge, Fred T. R	Eng.	July 19, 1842	Mass.	Lawyer	
Grimes, Thos. W. . D	Ga.	.....	Ga.	Lawyer	
Grosvenor, Chas. H. R	Conn.	Sept. 20, 1833	Ohio	Lawyer	
Grout, Wm. W. . . . R	Can.	May 24, 1836	Vt.	Lawyer	
Haynes, Wm. E. . . . R	N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1829	Ohio	Varied	
Hall, Darwin S. . . . R	Wis.	..... 1844	Minn.	Farmer	
Hansbrough, H. C. R	Ill.	Jan. 30, 1848	N. D.	Jo'nalist	
Hare, Silas. D	Ohio	Nov. 13, 1827	Tex.	Jurist	
Harmer, Alf. C. . . . R	Penn.	Aug. 8, 1835	Penn.	Merchant	
Harvey, David A. . . R	NovS	Mar. 20, 1845	Okla.	Lawyer	
Hatch, Wm. H. D	Ky.	Sept. 11, 1833	Mo.	Lawyer	
Haugen, Nils P. . . . R	Nor.	Mar. 9, 1849	Wis.	Lawyer	
Hayes, Walter L. . . D	Mich.	Dec. 9, 1841	Iowa	Jurist	
Hayes, Edward R. . R	Ohio	May 26, 1847	Iowa	Lawyer	
Heard, Jno. T. D	Mo.	Oct. 29, 1840	Mo.	Lawyer	
Hemphill, Jno. J. . . R	S. C.	Aug. 25, 1849	S. C.	Lawyer	
Henderson, Dav. B. R	Scot.	Mar. 14, 1840	Iowa	Lawyer	
Henderson, Jno. S. D	N. C.	Jan. 6, 1846	N. C.	Lawyer	
Henderson, Thos. J. R	Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1824	Ill.	Lawyer	
Herbert, Hilary A. D	S. C.	Mar. 12, 1834	Ala.	Lawyer	
Hermann, Binger. . R	Md.	Feb. 19, 1843	Ore.	Lawyer	
Hill, Chas. A. R	N. Y.	Aug. 23, 1833	Ill.	Lawyer	
Hitt, Rob't R. R	Ohio	Jan. 16, 1834	Ill.	Varied	
Holman, Wm. S. . . . D	Ind.	Sept. 6, 1822	Ind.	Jurist	
Hooker, Chas. E. . . D	S. C.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer	
Hopkins, Albert J. R	Ill.	Aug. 15, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer	
Houk, Leonidas C. R	Tenn.	June 8, 1835	Tenn.	Varied	
Jackson, Jas. M. . . . D	Va.	Dec. 3, 1825	Va.	Jurist	
Joseph, Antonio. . . D	Ohio	May 12, 1836	N. M.	Merchant	
Kelley, Harrison. . R	Ohio	May 12, 1836	Kans.	Varied	
Kelley, Wm. D. . . . R	Penn.	Apr. 12, 1814	Penn.	Varied	
Kennedy, Rob't P. . R	Ohio	Jan. 23, 1840	Ohio	Lawyer	
Kerr, Dan'l. R	Scot.	June 18, 1836	Iowa	Lawyer	

REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	Remarks.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Where Born.	When Born.	State Represented.	Occupation.	Remarks.	
Kerr, James.....	D Penn.	Oct. 2, 1851	Penn.	Varied	.....	Rife, John W.....	R Penn.	Aug. 14, 1846	Penn.	Tanner	.....
Ketcham, Jno. H. R.	N. Y.	Dec. 21, 1832	N. Y.	Farmer	.....	Robertson, S. M. D.	La.	Jan. 1, 1852	La.	Lawyer	.....
Kilgore, C. B.....	Ga.	Feb. 20, 1835	Tex.	Lawyer	.....	Rockwell, F'r'nk W. R.	Mass.	May 26, 1844	Mass.	Jurist	.....
Kinsey, Wm. M.....	R Ohio.	N. Y.	June 30, 1845	N. Y.	Lawyer	Rogers, John H.....	D N. C.	Oct. 9, 1845	Ark.	Lawyer	.....
Knapp, Chas. J.....	N. Y.	June 30, 1845	N. Y.	Banker	.....	Rowell, Jona. H.....	N. H.	Feb. 10, 1833	Ill.	Lawyer	.....
Lacey, Jno. F.....	R W. Va.	May 30, 1841	Iowa.	Lawyer	.....	Rowland, Alfred.....	N. C.	Feb. 9, 1844	N. C.	Lawyer	.....
La Follette, Rbi. M. R.	Wis.	June 14, 1855	Wis.	Lawyer	.....	Rush, Harry W.....	D Md.	Oct. 17, 1852	Md.	Lawyer	.....
Ladlaw, Wm. G.....	Scot.	Jan. 1, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....	Russell, Chas. A.....	R Mass.	Mar. 2, 1832	Conn.	Man'fac'r	.....
Laird, James.....	N. Y.	June 20, 1849	Neb.	Lawyer	.....	Ryan, Thos.....	N. Y.	Nov. 23, 1837	Kans.	Lawyer	.....
Lane, Edward.....	D Ohio.	Mar. 27, 1842	Ill.	Jurist	.....	Sanford, John.....	R N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1851	N. Y.	Unknown	.....
Langston, Jno. M.....	Va.	.....	Va.	Lawyer	.....	Sawyer, John G.....	R Vt.	June 5, 1825	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
Lanham, Sa. W. T. D.	S. C.	July 4, 1846	Tex.	Lawyer	.....	Sayers, Jos. D.....	D Miss.	Sept. 23, 1841	Penn.	Jo'nalist	.....
Lansing, Fred.....	R N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1838	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....	Scranton, Jos. A.....	R Conn.	July 26, 1834	Penn.	Varied	.....
Lawler, Frank.....	D N. Y.	June 25, 1842	Ill.	Varied	Seall, Edward.....	R Penn.	1818	Penn.	Varied
Laws, Gilbert L.....	Ill.	Mar. 11, 1838	Neb.	Varied	.....	Seney, Geo. E.....	D Penn.	May 29, 1832	Ohio	Lawyer	.....
Lee, Wm. H. F.....	D Va.	May 31, 1837	Va.	Farmer	.....	Sherman, Jas. S.....	R N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1855	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
Lehlbach, Herm.....	R Germ.	July 3, 1845	N. J.	Surveyor	.....	Shively, Benj. F.....	D Ind.	Mar. 20, 1857	Ind.	Jo'nalist	.....
Lester, Posey G.....	D Va.	Mar. 12, 1850	Va.	Clerg'm'n	.....	Simonds, Wm. E.....	R Conn.	Nov. 24, 1842	Conn.	Lawyer	.....
Lester, Rufus E.....	Ga.	Dec. 12, 1837	Ga.	Lawyer	.....	Skinner, Thos. G.....	D N. C.	Jan. 21, 1842	N. C.	Lawyer	.....
Lewis, Clarke.....	D Ala.	Nov. 8, 1840	Miss.	Farmer	.....	Smith, Chas. B.....	R Va.	Feb. 24, 1844	W. Va.	Unknown	.....
Lind, John.....	R Swe.	Mar. 25, 1854	Minn.	Lawyer	.....	Smith, Geo. W.....	R Ohio.	Aug. 18, 1846	Ill.	Lawyer	.....
Lodge, Henry C.....	R Mass.	May 12, 1850	Mass.	Lawyer	.....	Smith, Marcus A.....	D Ky.	Jan. 24, 1852	Ariz.	Lawyer	.....
Maguer, Thos. F.....	D N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1860	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....	Smyser, Martin L.....	R Ohio.	Apr. 3, 1851	Ohio	Lawyer	.....
Maish, Levi.....	Penn.	Nov. 22, 1837	Penn.	Lawyer	.....	Snyder, Sam'l P.....	R Ohio.	Oct. 9, 1845	Minn.	Varied	.....
Mansur, Chas. H.....	D Penn.	Mar. 6, 1838	Mo.	Lawyer	.....	Spinola, Francis B.....	D N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1831	N. Y.	Man'fac'r	.....
Martin, Aug'tus N.....	Penn.	Mar. 23, 1847	Ind.	Lawyer	.....	Spooner, Henry J.....	R I. I.	Aug. 6, 1839	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
Martin, Wm. H.....	D Ala.	Sept. 2, 1823	Tex.	Lawyer	.....	Springer, Wm. M.....	D Ind.	May 30, 1836	Ill.	Lawyer	.....
Mason, Wm. E.....	R N. Y.	July 7, 1850	Ill.	Lawyer	.....	Stahl'ck'r, Wm. G.....	D N. Y.	June 20, 1849	N. Y.	Merchant	.....
Mathews, G. A.....	R N. Y.	N. D.	Unknown	Stephenson, S'm. M.....	R N. B.	1831	Mich.	Man'fac'r
McAdoo, Wm. J.....	D Ire'd.	Oct. 3, 1853	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....	Stewart, Chas.....	D Tenn.	May 30, 1835	Tex.	Lawyer	.....
McCarthy, Jno. H.....	D N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1830	N. Y.	Jurist	.....	Stewart, Jno. D.....	D Ga.	Aug. 2, 1833	Ga.	Varied	.....
McClammy, C. W.....	D N. C.	May 29, 1839	N. C.	Farmer	.....	Stewart, Jno. W.....	R Vt.	.....	Vt.	Lawyer	.....
McClellan, C. O. A.....	D Ohio.	May 25, 1835	Ind.	Varied	.....	Stivers, Moses D.....	R N. J.	Dec. 30, 1828	N. Y.	Jo'nalist	.....
McComas, Louis E.....	D Md.	Oct. 28, 1846	Md.	Lawyer	.....	Stockbridge, H'nry R.....	D Md.	Sept. 18, 1836	Md.	Lawyer	.....
McCord, Myron H.....	R Penn.	Nov. 26, 1840	Wis.	Varied	.....	Stockdale, Thos. R.....	D Penn.	.....	Miss.	Lawyer	.....
McCormick, H'y C.....	Penn.	June 30, 1844	Penn.	Lawyer	.....	Stone, Chas. W.....	R Mass.	June 29, 1843	Penn.	Lawyer	.....
McCreary, Jas. B.....	Ky.	July 8, 1838	Ky.	Lawyer	.....	Stone, Wm. J.....	D Ky.	June 28, 1841	Ky.	Farmer	.....
McDuffie, Jno. V.....	D N. Y.	May 16, 1841	Ala.	Lawyer	.....	Stone, Wm. J.....	D Ky.	May 7, 1848	Mo.	Lawyer	.....
McKenna, Jos.....	R Penn.	Aug. 10, 1843	Cal.	Lawyer	.....	Struble, Isaac S.....	R Va.	Nov. 3, 1843	Iowa	Lawyer	.....
McKinley, Wm.....	R Ohio.	Feb. 26, 1844	Ohio	Lawyer	.....	Stump, Hexman.....	D Md.	Aug. 8, 1837	Md.	Lawyer	.....
McMillan, Benton.....	D Ky.	Sept. 11, 1845	Tenn.	Jurist	.....	Sweeney, Jos. H.....	D Penn.	Oct. 2, 1845	Iowa	Lawyer	.....
McRae, Thos. C.....	D Ark.	Dec. 21, 1851	Ark.	Lawyer	.....	Sweet, Willis.....	R Vt.	Jan. 1, 1856	Id'ho	Jurist	.....
Miles, Frederick.....	R Conn.	Dec. 19, 1815	Conn.	Man'fac'r	.....	Tasney, Jno. C.....	D Mich.	Nov. 7, 1845	Mo.	Lawyer	.....
Miller, Thos. E.....	R S. C.	June 17, 1849	S. C.	Lawyer	.....	Taylor, Abner.....	R Mo.	.....	Ill.	Varied	.....
Milliken, Seth L.....	D Me.	Me.	Lawyer	Taylor, Alfred A.....	R Tenn.	1849	Tenn.	Lawyer
Mills, Roger Q.....	D N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1843	N. Y.	Man'fac'r	.....	Taylor, Ezra B.....	R Ohio.	July 9, 1823	Ohio	Jurist	.....
Moffitt, Jno. H.....	R Ky.	Dec. 11, 1837	Ky.	Lawyer	.....	Taylor, Jos. D.....	R Ohio.	Nov. 7, 1830	Ohio	Varied	.....
Montgomery, A. B.....	D Ala.	.....	1835	Tex.	Jurist	Thomas, Orsby B.....	R Ohio.	Aug. 21, 1832	Wis.	Lawyer	.....
Moore, Littleton W.....	N. H.	Aug. 10, 1839	N. H.	Jo'nalist	.....	Thompson, Alb't C.....	R Penn.	Jan. 23, 1842	Ohio	Jurist	.....
Moore, Orren C.....	R Ohio.	Apr. 8, 1841	Ohio	Lawyer	.....	Tillman, Geo. D.....	D S. C.	Aug. 21, 1826	S. C.	Varied	.....
Morey, Henry L.....	R Ohio.	Apr. 8, 1841	Ohio	Lawyer	.....	Townsend, Chas. C.....	R Penn.	Nov. 24, 1841	Penn.	Man'fac'r	.....
Morgan, Jas. B.....	D Tenn.	Mar. 14, 1835	Miss.	Lawyer	.....	Townsend, Hosea.....	R Ohio.	June 16, 1840	Colo.	Lawyer	.....
Morrill, Edmund N.....	R Me.	Feb. 12, 1834	Kans.	Banker	.....	Tracey, Chas.....	D N. Y.	May 27, 1847	N. Y.	Varied	.....
Morrow, Wm. W.....	D Ind.	July 15, 1843	Cal.	Lawyer	.....	Tucker, H. St. G.....	D Va.	Apr. 15, 1853	Va.	Lawyer	.....
Morse, Elijah A.....	D Ind.	May 25, 1841	Mass.	Man'fac'r	.....	Turner, Chas. H.....	D Penn.	Dec. 26, 1826	Kans.	Lawyer	.....
Mudd, Sydney E.....	R Md.	Feb. 12, 1858	Md.	Lawyer	.....	Turner, Erastus J.....	R N. C.	Mar. 20, 1839	Ga.	Unknown	.....
Mutchler, Wm.....	R Penn.	Dec. 21, 1831	Penn.	Lawyer	.....	Turner, Henry G.....	D Va.	Feb. 22, 1849	Ala.	Planter	.....
Neidringhaus, F. G.....	D Germ.	Oct. 21, 1837	Mo.	Man'fac'r	.....	Turpin, Louis W.....	R Md.	Mar. 31, 1817	Cal.	Lawyer	.....
Norton, Rich. H.....	R Mo.	Nov. 6, 1849	Mo.	Lawyer	.....	Vandever, Wm.....	D Md.	Mar. 31, 1817	Cal.	Lawyer	.....
Nute, Alenzo.....	R N. H.	Feb. 12, 1826	N. H.	Man'fac'r	.....	V'n Schaick, Is'e W.....	R N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1817	Wis.	Miller	.....
Nutting, W'm W.....	R N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1840	N. Y.	Jurist	.....	Vaux, Richard.....	D Penn.	Dec. 19, 1816	Penn.	Lawyer	.....
Oates, Wm. C.....	D Ala.	Nov. 30, 1835	Ala.	Lawyer	.....	Venable, Edw'd C.....	D Va.	Jan. 31, 1853	Va.	Man'fac'r	.....
O'Donnell, James.....	R Conn.	Mar. 25, 1840	Mich.	Jo'nalist	.....	Wade, Wm. H.....	R Ohio.	Nov. 3, 1845	Mo.	Farmer	.....
O'Ferrall, Chas. T.....	D Va.	Oct. 21, 1840	Va.	Lawyer	.....	Waddill, Edmund.....	R Va.	May 22, 1855	Va.	Lawyer	.....
O'Neill, Jno. H.....	D S. C.	Oct. 30, 1838	Ind.	Lawyer	.....	Wallace, Rodney.....	R N. H.	Dec. 21, 1823	Mass.	Man'fac'r	.....
O'Neill, Chas.....	R S. C.	Mar. 21, 1821	Penn.	Lawyer	.....	Wallace, Wm. C.....	R N. Y.	May 31, 1836	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....
O'Neill, Jos. H.....	D Mass.	Mar. 23, 1853	Mass.	Unknown	.....	Walker, Jos. H.....	R Mass.	Dec. 21, 1829	Mass.	Man'fac'r	.....
Osborne, Edwin S.....	R Penn.	Aug. 7, 1839	Penn.	Lawyer	.....	Walker, Jos. P.....	D Tenn.	Mar. 14, 1851	Mo.	Unknown	.....
Outhwaite, Jos. H.....	D Ohio.	Dec. 5, 1841	Ohio	Lawyer	.....	Washington, J's. E.....	R Tenn.	Nov. 10, 1851	Tenn.	Farmer	.....
Owen, Wm. D.....	D Ind.	Sept. 6, 1846	Ind.	Cl'rgym'n	.....	Watson, L. F.....	R Penn.	Apr. 14, 1819	Penn.	Varied	.....
Owens, Jas. W.....	D Ind.	Oct. 24, 1837	Ohio	Lawyer	.....	Wheeler, Frank W.....	R N. Y.	Mar. 2, 1853	Mich.	Ship'bldr	.....
Parrett, Wm. F.....	D Ind.	Aug. 10, 1825	Ind.	Jurist	.....	Wheeler, Joseph.....	D Ga.	Sept. 10, 1836	Ala.	Varied	.....
Payne, Soreno E.....	R N. Y.	June 26, 1845	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....	Whitelaw, R. H.....	D Va.	Jan. 30, 1854	Mo.	Unknown	.....
Paynter, Thos. H.....	R Ky.	Dec. 9, 1851	Ky.	Lawyer	.....	Whiting, Justin R.....	D N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1846	Mich.	Merchant	.....
Payson, Lewis E.....	R R. I.	Sept. 17, 1840	Ill.	Lawyer	.....	Whitthorne, W'sh. D.....	R Tenn.	Apr. 19, 1825	Tenn.	Lawyer	.....
Peel, Samuel W.....	D Ark.	Sept. 13, 1832	Ark.	Lawyer	.....	Wickham, Chas. P.....	R Ohio.	Sept. 15, 1836	Ohio	Jurist	.....
Pendleton, Jno. O.....	D W. Va.	July 4, 1851	W. Va.	Lawyer	.....	Wike, Scott.....	D Penn.	Apr. 6, 1834	Ill.	Lawyer	.....
Pennington, Jno. B.....	D Del.	Dec. 20, 1825	Del.	Lawyer	.....	Wilber, David.....	R N. Y.	Oct. 5, 1820	N. Y.	Varied	.....
Perkins, Bishop W.....	R Del.	Oct. 18, 1841	Kans.	Jurist	Wilcox, Wash. F.....	D Conn.	1835	Conn.	Lawyer
Perry, Wm. H.....	R S. C.	June 9, 1838	S. C.	Lawyer	.....	Wilkey, Jno. M.....	D Ire'd.	Aug. 11, 1846	N. Y.	Merchant	.....
Peters, Samuel R.....	D Ohio.	Aug. 16, 1842	Kans.	Jurist	.....	Williams, Theo. S.....	R La.	Dec. 19, 1847	La.	Planter	.....
Pickler, John A.....	R Miss.	Dec. 7, 1836	Tenn.	Lawyer	.....	Williams, Ethur.....	D Ill.	Dec. 27, 1850	Ill.	Lawyer	.....
Pickler, John A.....	R Ind.	Jan. 24, 1844	S. D.	Lawyer	.....	Williams, Jas. R.....	D Ky.	Jan. 30, 1846	Ky.	Lawyer	.....
Pierce, Rice A.....	R Tenn.	July 3, 1848	Tenn.	Lawyer	.....	Wilson, Jno. H.....	R Ind.	Aug. 7, 1850	W'sh	Lawyer	.....
Pindar, John S.....	D N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1835	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....	Wilson, R. P. C.....	D Mo.	.....	Mo.	Lawyer	.....
Post, Philip S.....	R N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1843	Ill.	Lawyer	.....	Wilson, Wm. L.....	D W. V.	May 3, 1843	W. Va.	Varied	.....
Price, Andrew.....	R La.	Apr. 2, 1854	La.	Planter	Wise, Geo. D.....	D Va.	1835	Va.	Lawyer
Pugsley, Jacob J.....	R N. Y.	.....	Ohio	Lawyer	.....	Wright, Myron B.....	R Penn.	June 12, 1846	Penn.	Tanner	.....
Quack'nbusch, Jn. A.....	R N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1828	N. Y.	Varied	.....	ardley, Rob't M.....	R Penn.	Oct. 9, 1850	Penn.	Lawyer	.....
Quinn, John.....	D Ire'd.	Aug. 9, 1839	N. Y.	Varied	.....	Yoder, Sam'l S.....	D Ohio.	Aug. 16, 1841	Ohio	Physician	.....
Raines, John.....	R N. Y.	May 6, 1840	N. Y.	Lawyer	.....						
Randall, Chas. S.....	R Mass.	Feb. 20, 1824	Mass.	Merchant	.....						
Randall, Sam'l J.....	D Penn.	Oct. 10, 1828	Penn.	Merchant	.....						
Ray, Joseph W.....	R Penn.	May 25, 1849	Penn.	Lawyer	.....						
Reed, Jos. R.....	R Ohio.	Mar. 12, 1835	Iowa.	Jurist	.....						
Reed, Thos. B.....	R Me.	Oct. 18, 1839	Me.	Lawyer	.....						
Reilly, James B.....	D Penn.	Aug. 12, 1845	Penn.	Lawyer	.....						
Reynolds, John E.....	R Ohio.	Feb. 7, 1845	Penn.	Lawyer	.....						
Richardson, Jas. D.....	R Tenn.	Mar. 10, 1843	Tenn.	Lawyer	.....						

Total Representatives, 362; Lawyers, 203; Varied Occupation, 42; Jurists, 27; Merchants, 10; Farmers, 12; Manufacturers, 19; Occupations Unknown, 15; Journalists, 1; Physicians, 2; Bankers, 3; Clergymen, 3; Miller, 1; Land Dealer, 1; Shipbuilders, 1; Tanners, 3; Lumberman, 1; Educator, 1; Broker, 1; Surveyor, 1; Foreign Born, 22; including Ire'd, 4; Germany, 4; Scotland, 4; Eng., 2; Can., 2; N. B., 1; Swed., 1; Norway, 1; Isle of Man, 1; N. S., 1; N. E., 1.

Total Representatives, 362; Lawyers, 205; Varied Occupation, 42; Jurists, 27; Merchants, 10; Farmers, 12; Manufacturers, 19; Occupations Unknown, 15; Journalists, 11; Physicians, 2; Bankers, 3; Clergymen, 3; Miller, 1; Land Dealer, 1; Shipbuilder, 1; Tanners, 2; Planters, 3; Lumberman, 1; Educator, 1; Broker, 1; Surveyor, 1; Foreign Born, 22; Including Ire'd. 4; Germany, 4; Scotland, 4; Eng., 2; Can., 2; N. B., 1; Swed., 1; Norway, 1; Isle of Man, 1; N. S., 1, N. F., 1.

THE . . . HILL BANKING SYSTEM.

Money Abundant and Furnished at a Low Rate of Interest to the People—No more Bank Panics nor Depressed Conditions, whereby the Rich Buy Property at Their Own Price, enormously Enriching Themselves, while they Impoverish the People.



THE free and regular flow of blood throughout the body is to the human system what the uninterrupted circulation of money is throughout the avenues of commerce. When the time comes that the heart fails to perform its function of forcing the life-giving current regularly out through the arteries, to the extremities of the body, the blood being congested—too much in one place, too little in another—when the heart can no longer be relied upon in the performance of legitimate work, there is great danger ahead, and the probability is that death is only a short distance away.

The heart of commercial affairs in any nation is the banking system of that country. When that system becomes so deranged that money ceases to come and

go with regularity through the bank depositories—millions gathering into the hands of the few, while the many are impoverished—when the banks fail, through speculation, rascality and bankruptcy, to perform their allotted work, their services being devoted to the interests of the few to the detriment of the many, there is imminent danger to be apprehended in the near future.

While not one word can be said against the character of many excellent men engaged in banking, the bank depositories of this country, instead of being managed for the benefit of the people, are conducted solely in the interest of a favored few. Our banks are private institutions engaged in the work of private gain, the system and laws relating thereto permitting any man, or set of men, to control them and become the custodians of the people's money.

To engage in banking, it is only necessary to furnish a room and hang out the word "Bank." No certificate of character is required. No bond is necessary. No restriction is imposed. Open the bank. The people require some place in which to keep money, and many of them will bring in their deposits. By and by confidence will grow and money will come in more freely. The banker may be an honest man or he may be a rascal. No questions are asked. In due time the thought will arise in the banker's mind as to the quickest way to make money with the funds left in his hands, on which he pays no interest. Be it said to their praise, most bankers conduct their business honestly, so far as a private, competitive system permits; but not all of them. Too frequently the cashier or the trusted officers become embezzlers; while other managers of the bank, having access to the money in the vaults, become dashing speculators. If they win, they never divide the profits with their patrons who furnished them their money; if they lose, the depositors stand the loss.

The majority of bankers consider it the best policy to follow legitimate banking, watch the state legislatures, have a strong lobby there whenever any bill is introduced relating to banking, keep the legal rate of interest as high as possible, have a strong banker's union, and all strike together for more interest whenever one of their number fails and there is a money panic on. Refuse to loan on chattels or landed security, but furnish money to partners who will loan to farmers and

others at full legal rates and get a commission besides. If the borrower is a poor man, in a newly settled region, struggling with poverty, sickness, grasshoppers, cyclones and drought, it will be legitimate to take a trust deed on his little farm and a chattel mortgage on his pig, his team of mules and his chickens, and make him pay for the privilege of borrowing, from 10 to 40 per cent per annum. If he is a poor man out of work in the city and is compelled to mortgage his furniture as security, he must pay 4 per cent a month—48 per cent per annum—which is the regular rate that thousands of poor people are paying money loaners in Chicago and other large cities. This is the manner in which the money of the country, in the hands of private bankers and others, is being used; the question being often asked why the millionaire is increasing his possessions so fast, while the poor in our large cities are sinking into such abject poverty.

As to whether banking is profitable, we have simply to look over the market quotations of well-known banking institutions. Among the banks of New York city we find the shares, each worth \$100, of the N. Y. County bank quoted at \$600; Fifth Avenue bank, \$838; First National, \$2,000, and the Chemical bank each par value share of \$100 held at \$2,121.

With deposits ranging from 20 to 30 millions, it is easy to see that many of these larger banks must have a regular income of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per year, and all this in the interests of the fortunate few. The great general public can have no participation in these enormous profits. The majority of wealthy banks are conducted solely in the interests of the rich, the small accounts of poor men being refused at the larger banking institutions.

Because the laboring man with his small account is not wanted in the bank, is one of the reasons why millions of dollars in the hands of the people never find their way into the banks and never circulate. But there is another and greater reason, and that is the lack of confidence arising from the insecurity of banks. Here is only a partial list of banks that failed in twelve months:

State and Private Banks that Failed in 1890.

Jan. 6, 1890,	Bank of H. R. Pierson & Son, Albany, N. Y.
Jan. 21, "	State Bank of Irwin, Kan.
Apr. 7, "	Geo. K. Sistare's Sons, bankers, N. Y. city, \$500,000.
Apr. 8, "	Manhattan Bank, Manhattan, Kan., \$561,000.
Apr. 30, "	Bank of America and 12 branches, Phila., \$700,000.
May 13, "	Plattsburg Bank, Plattsburg, Mo.
May 14, "	J. F. Reynolds, New York city, \$300,000.
May 22, "	Bank of Middle Tennessee, Lebanon, Tenn.
June 24, "	Bank of Hartford, Hartford, Wis.
Aug. 27, "	Potter, Lovell & Co., bankers, Boston, \$5,000,000.
Sept. 17, "	Gardner, Chase & Co., bankers, Boston, \$2,000,000.
Sept. 27, "	Bank of Madison, Jackson, Tenn., \$300,000.
Dec. 25, "	Maverick Bank, San Antonio, Tex.
Nov. 13, "	J. H. Haggerty & Co.'s Bank, Aberdeen, S. D.
Nov. 20, "	Barker Brothers & Co., bankers, Phila., \$3,000,000.
Nov. 21, "	Bank of Ragsdale & Co., Oklahoma, O. T.
Nov. 22, "	Bank of Waverly, Waverly, Kan.
Nov. 27, "	H. H. Bell, banker, Duluth, Minn., \$750,000.
Nov. 28, "	B. K. Jamison & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, \$1,000,000.
Dec. 5, "	Delemeter & Co., bankers, Meadville, Pa., \$400,000.
Dec. 11, "	Franklin Bank, Clarksville, Tenn.
Dec. 16, "	Maris & Smith, bankers, Philadelphia, \$300,000.
Dec. 17, "	Clearfield Co. Bank, Clearfield, Pa., \$350,000.
Dec. 18, "	S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago.
Dec. 25, "	Sanborn Co. Bank, Woonsocket, S. D.

National Banks are Not Government Banks.

The failures among National banks in 1890 were numerous, but not so many as among others.

It should be understood that a National bank is simply a private institution, conducted in the interests of its few stockholders and its few patrons.

During the war of the rebellion the government needed money, and followed the plan conceived by William Paterson, in London, who established the Bank of England, of borrowing from the people. Our government enacted a law accordingly, which proposed to print the money and allow the banks to circulate an amount equal to 90 per cent of what the bank would loan to the government, the government to inspect the bank, etc. In other words, the capital of the bank being \$150,000, upon loaning \$50,000 of its capital to the government, the bank should be allowed to circulate \$45,000 of bank bills.

The system goes no further, leaves the bank a private affair, with no absolute protection to depositors. There is enough of government management about it, however, to guard the bill holder, and being frequently inspected by the government they are not so liable to fail, indicating that the nearer we come to entire government control of banks the better for the people.

Of failures of National banks, there were the following in 1890:

May 23, 1890, Owego National Bank, Owego, N. Y.
June 30, " Park National Bank, Chicago.
Aug. 6, " State National Bank, Wellington, Kan.
Aug. 29, " City National Bank, Hastings, Neb.
Sept. 6, " National Bank at Kingman, Kan.
Nov. 23, " First National Bank, of Alma, Kan.
Dec. 9, " American National Bank, Arkansas City, Kan.
Dec. 17, " Huron National Bank, Huron, S. D.
Dec. 18, " Spokane Falls National Bank, Washington.

In this record of bank failures we discover the cause of continued money scarcity. Excepting the favored few business men who deal with the large moneyed institutions, people will not trust their money in banks.

During a period of numerous bank failures they become panic stricken, will not pay their debts, and will not loan even on the best security. Fearful that there are worse times ahead, they hide their money, and with continued bank failures they continue the hiding, and thus hundreds of millions of dollars are withdrawn from circulation. So great has become the demand for hiding places that hundreds of safety depositories in the great cities have sprung into existence, and into them are sunk from sight, and withdrawn from use, tens of millions of dollars that under another system of banking would be circulating through the avenues of trade, giving employment to the idle, and life and prosperity to business.

Double and treble, and quadruple the amount of money in this country to-day, and with the present weak, unreliable and dishonest banking, the money will be hidden, the rates of interest will continue just as high, enterprise will languish, millions of workers will rust and riot in idleness, and the farmer will groan under his mortgage. In the meantime, with no work to be had for the poor man a large share of the year, with interest high, with mortgages being foreclosed and properties sold at a quarter of their value, the millionaire railroad magnate and the real estate proprietor get in their work of buying at their own prices, especially during a bank panic, thus becoming enormously richer; the laboring classes, through stoppage of business, high interest, scarcity of money and sacrifice of their properties, becoming more and more impoverished.

What is the Remedy?

It is presented in the following plan:

That the United States government establish at all central points throughout the country, its own banks, receive the people's money, allow fair interest on long time deposits, and loan this money at a small advance above the cost to the government. To accommodate the people only 3,000 general depositories will be necessary, every postmaster at every village and cross-road in the country being, however, an agent to receive money from every man, woman and child having five cents, fifty cents, a dollar or more to put into the bank.

There are \$1,500,000,000 of metal and paper money in the United States in sight, and probably a thousand millions hidden. Open the

government bank and allow three per cent interest on time deposits. With absolute confidence existing in the government, and encouragement given by the payment of interest, forthwith there will be a flow of money into the banks never before known in the history of this country. Gold and silver hidden away for ages will come forth from the vaults, greenbacks and greybacks, silver certificates and gold certificates will all swell the stream that will flood the banks with money. Behold now a banking system established in the United States in the interest of the whole people! Instead of the five or six hundred millions which circulate irregularly, depending upon panicky conditions, we will have four times that amount with the forces at work which produce money, swelling the volume of our currency into billions. For the sake of illustration we will suppose that the banking capital of the United States is \$2,000,000,000. Observe the profits that would result to the government, and the immense advantages that would accrue to the people, were the government to do its own banking. Paying 3 per cent on \$2,000,000,000 of deposits would cost \$60,000,000; allowing \$20,000 for the management of each depository, and the annual cost of distribution is \$60,000,000; total expense \$120,000,000. Bankers make their money by loaning their deposits many times over. The government would do the same. As the bulk of deposits are short time, no interest would be expected, and no interest would be paid on any but the original capital. In the process of loaning over and over, all money being continually in the depository, business being done by checks which return immediately to the bank, the loans in volume would reach \$5,000,000,000, which, for illustration, we will suppose is the limit of loans. With the rate of interest which the government may charge, placed at 4 per cent, which is about one-half the average rate throughout the country at the present time, the income on \$5,000,000,000 loaned would be \$200,000,000; deduct the \$120,000,000 of expense from the \$200,000,000 of income, and the government profit is \$80,000,000. Were the government to charge but 3 per cent the system would be self-supporting, when loans reach five billions, and pay an annual profit of \$30,000,000 to the government. Should loans continue up to \$10,000,000,000, that same profit would accrue to the government, even though the government charged for loans only 1½ per cent.

A Few Questions.

While this plan in banking is very simple and easily understood, a few questions suggest themselves, among them being the following:

What will you do with the present banks?

A tax placed upon them will drive all private banking out of existence, as it did the state banks' circulation when we introduced our National bank system. Many of our present banking institutions will, with this change, immediately become government depositories, their officers entering the government employ, working in behalf of the people henceforth, instead of their few bank patrons as heretofore.

How would you prevent the party in possession of the government from abusing the money power, and using it for their own political ends?

By an annual election of five bank commissioners in each congressional district, who shall employ all bank officials, the bank and its securities having frequent and rigid inspection, bank officers to report to the commissioners, and the commissioners to the people.

How will you guard against loaning money on insufficient security?

By employment of competent men who have been successful as conservative managers in banking experience.

Why pay so much interest on your deposits when you could get money for less?

Because the interest paid by the government determines the rate of interest throughout the United States. The most of the business of to-day is transacted on a basis of five, six and seven, per cent. Fire and life insurance companies depend upon interest in the payment of their premiums. Thousands of estates have been settled, and the widow is living and educating her children on a five and six per cent interest. Tens of thousands of old people are aided in their last years on the interest of little sums of money. Hundreds of institutions are supported, endowments maintained and great work carried forward upon income from money loaned at 5 and 6 per cent. To introduce a

lower rate than 3 per cent would cause great hardship. To propose a lower rate than 3 per cent would arouse such opposition as will make it impossible to secure any reform in our present banking system. Allow 3 per cent on long time deposits, and while we will have opposition from the larger money lenders, we will have the support of the small depositors of the country to such an extent as to make this reform possible. When this banking system is introduced the trend of interest rates, like the fall of postal charges on letters, from 25 to 2 cents, under government control, will be constantly downward, interest rates becoming easier and better for the people.

As the government manufactures money, determines what shall constitute a dollar, why not make \$2,000,000,000 of fiat money, put it into government banks and loan it at one per cent?

Because the people will not submit to any such proceeding. They recognize paper money as the representative of labor, the representative of actual wealth. Thus the individual owns 100 acres of land worth \$100 per acre. It is reasonable that he should rent that land annually at \$3 per acre, or \$300 per year. He exchanges that land for a house worth \$10,000. It is just that he should rent that house for \$25 per month, or \$300 per year. He sells that house for \$10,000 in currency, and the public will consider it right that he should rent that money for 3 per cent, or \$300 a year. The public will not accept of any short cut whereby it is sought to introduce as a money that which has cost nothing, and ignore that which has been produced through labor.

Such are some of the questions that may be asked while objections may be urged. Careful investigation, however, will sustain a

banking plan that is clearly defined, containing just conditions for all.

The plan here outlined as a banking system is very simple and easily understood. The people have money—hundreds of millions of dollars unknown to the general public. Some of it comes into circulation through the banks in times of quiet, but the most of it continues hidden because we have no reliable means for its distribution. Establish the government bank. Make it safe for the people to deposit their money where it can circulate and be of service to them and others. Encourage saving among the poor by giving them interest. Induce the people to bring out their hoardings from the hiding places, thus greatly increase the volume of money in circulation, and like our postal system, which scatters its blessings for all, give the benefits of banking to the people.

The political party that will secure for the people a banking system that will make good money abundant, put the same into active circulation, pay reasonable interest, protect the people from bank failures, and loan money at a low, uniform rate of interest on land or other good securities, will save the property of the United States from passing into the ownership of a few men in the near future, and this country from an internal war between labor and capital. The political organization that will give us an abundance of sound currency at a low rate of interest, permitting enterprise to go forward, distributing labor and money among the millions who want employment, will secure the greatest good for the people that can be achieved in this generation; will perform a work that will ever live in the kindly remembrance of a grateful people.

RECAPITULATION.

The character and scope of the Hill Banking System, devised by Thos. E. Hill, author of this volume, Hill's Manual, and other publications, may be understood by the following summary of the system:

1. The government to own and control all banks.

2. The money with which to do banking obtained from the people.

3. To induce people to rapidly bring out their hundreds of millions from its hiding places 3 per cent interest to be paid on long time deposits.

4. Three thousand bank depositories established throughout the United States, from which to loan money at 4 per cent interest.

5. Every post-office made a receiving bank where money can be deposited, thus giving us over 65,000 banks of deposit in the United States.

6. The money in sight and the hundreds of millions now hidden, which will come into the banks, will give us \$2,000,000,000, the capital to begin government banking with.

7. Appropriating \$20,000 for management of each bank will be \$60,000,000 for distribution of money. Allowing 3 per cent on \$2,000,000,000 will be \$60,000,000 for interest. Total expense to the government, for distribution of money and interest, \$120,000,000.

8. As all money loaned comes immediately back to the absolutely safe bank, this money can be loaned over and over. If loaned up to \$5,000,000,000 at 4 per cent, the income will be \$200,000,000. Profit to the government, \$80,000,000 per year.

9. If loaned over four times, up to \$8,000,000,000, charging only 2 per cent interest to borrowers, will seem the waste of time and labor in mining, hundreds of feet under ground, getting out a white metal, called silver, to pile up in great buildings to be simply looked at.

10. The Hill Banking system makes the people the owners of all banks, uses the people's money for banking, distributes interest among the common people, money never hidden, bank panic impossible, money never scarce.

11. Bank officials employed by government; best banking talent; well paid; banks often rigidly inspected; banks conducted for the good of the people. No more paid attorneys at the state legislatures to keep up the rates of interest for the benefit of bankers and money lenders.

12. As bankers make their profit by loaning over and over, so the profit to the government by loaning at 4 per cent, when loaned to ten persons, would be 40 per cent. Should one per

cent be charged it would be a 10 per cent interest to the government when borrowed by ten persons.

13. Not only would this system induce the great common people to save and deposit in the bank for the sake of getting interest, but their money being in the bank it would not be so liable to be wasted in trivial expenditures; would not be lost, burned or stolen.

14. A low interest will allow the western farmers to free themselves from debt, while they save their homes; and the extra interest now going into the hands of money lenders, will be expended by them in the building of new houses, barns, and the furnishing of their homes, thus starting many enterprises into activity that now lie dormant.

15. The proposed mutual savings banks, postal savings and sub-treasury banks for farmers, are simply sub-stations. The Hill Banking System is a great mutual savings bank for all, shutting off private speculation and rascally manipulation of the people's money; stops bank failures, money panics and depressed conditions, whereby the rich get the opportunity to charge large interest and buy property at a quarter of its value, becoming enormously rich themselves while they impoverish the people.

16. The person that goes to the government bank with good security and gets the means by which to pay debts, will never ask for gold or silver, except for foreign exchange. Under the Hill Banking System how supremely ridiculous will seem the waste of time and labor in mining, hundreds of feet under ground, getting out a white metal, called silver, to pile up in great buildings to be simply looked at.

17. How can the government pay 3 per cent and loan at one per cent? It is proposed by the Hill Banking System to pay interest only to the long-time depositor. To business people and all those who have accounts at the bank no interest is paid. Thus, where one person deposits in the average bank, money not to be removed for a long time, more than one hundred times this amount will be deposited by business people, who frequently borrow, paying interest on their deposits. This system starts on a conservative, sound basis, borrows at 3 per cent, loans at 4, in the beginning, divides the profits

with the people, and through the system of active accounts and many loans, will reduce the rates to a very low per cent.

18. This system fits immediately into the present methods of doing business, creating no great change in present financial arrangements, excepting a general lowering of interest, and a vastly wider distribution of money, which will start many enterprises into activity, enabling money lenders to employ their means to as good advantage for themselves as in lending money. The services of the bankers of to-day will be required in the government bank, the miner will continue to delve for gold and silver, and coinage will go forward as now, making gold and silver money for the purposes of foreign exchange.

19. The fundamental idea of the Hill Banking System is that labor of the head and hands produces all wealth. That while the organizer, manager and employer should be well paid for his services, the manual laborer should be protected from losing the wealth which he has produced through the manipulation of individuals who handle the money of the country. That the money belongs to the people in proportion to their capacity for earning it, that all persons are interested in the banks, that it should be the privilege of all to use the banks; that the banks should be controlled by the people, in the interest of the people, and not by individuals, in competition with and in opposition to the people's interests; that the banks should not be controlled by people who are dishonest, who speculate, and those whose interest it is to have the rates of interest high that they make money for themselves.

20. According to estimate, there are \$70,000,000,000 of wealth in the United States which should have its corresponding amount in money, which is simply a representative of wealth. Suppose there are \$60,000,000,000 of wealth, and suppose our population to number 60,000,000, there should stand to the credit of the wealth of this country \$60,000,000,000, which is \$1,000 per capita. The government could safely loan \$1 on every \$2 worth of actual wealth. Thus there would be in the government banks what would be the same as \$30,000,000,000, making \$500 per capita in circulation; because, under the Hill Banking System, all the money of the country would be in the banks every night, and, if necessary, could be loaned and reloaned up to that amount.

ROBERT RAIKES,

Prominent Promoter of Sunday-School Instruction and Moral Education.

THE NAME of Robert Raikes has long been intimately connected with the progress of moral and religious education, as taught in English and American Sunday-Schools. It is not correct to say, however, that he was the originator of these useful institutions, but as a pious and benevolent gentleman, and the promoter of healthful instruction, he stands prominently in the list of public benefactors.

Robert Raikes was born at Gloucester, England, in the year 1735. His father was the proprietor and publisher of the *Gloucester Journal*, a paper that appears to have been ably conducted, and justly enjoying an extensive patronage. Whatever advantages for gaining an education young Robert possessed are veiled in obscurity, but in due season he succeeded to his father's business and prospered.

He is represented as manifesting an eminent degree of piety, with a constant attendance upon public worship, not only on the Sabbath, but daily during the week, at the cathedral in his native town. Nor was his religion confined to an observance of church ordinances. Much of his leisure time was given to the encouragement of benevolent efforts to relieve and instruct the poor and ignorant people in that vicinity.

It was in the course of this charitable work that his attention was called to the idle and dissipated desecration of the Sabbath by the youth of Gloucester and other towns in England, whose morals had become greatly depraved and were a source of public complaint. Mr. Raikes witnessed enough of their vile conduct to convince him that something ought to be done to stay the tide of profligacy that was ruining the rising generation, and the idea of Sunday-Schools for their restraint and reformation impressed him so favorably that, with the assistance of Rev. Thomas Stock, he established one of these schools at Gloucester about the year 1781. Sunday-Schools, it is alleged, had been opened at Milan, in Italy, by Cardinal Borromeo, quite two hundred years previous; in England, in the seventeenth century,

by Rev. Joseph Alleine; at Brechin, by Rev. David Blair, about 1760, and in Yorkshire, England, about 1763, by Rev. Theophilus Lindsay.

Mr. Raikes, however, appears to have shown himself the most successful and permanent organizer of these schools, and great credit is due to him on this account. The impetus which he gave to this benevolent work was such that in 1833—fifty-two years later—there were, in Great Britain, 16,828 of them, with 1,548,890 scholars.

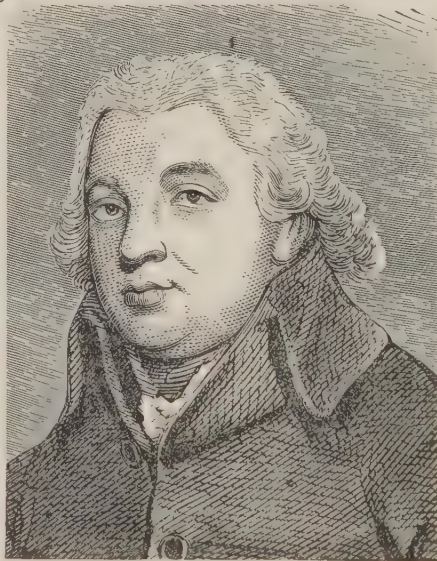
His original plan embraced the employment of four women who had previously been engaged in teaching poor children, to receive and instruct as many as he should bring to them every Sunday. These women were each paid about twenty-three cents per day for their services. At first only a few of the street children could be induced to enter the schools, but this number was gradually increased.

Lessons in reading were first taught. Then the children were taken to church, in care of their teachers, and after their return to the schools they were drilled in reciting the catechism for an hour. They ranged in age from six to fourteen years, and, if their hands and faces were clean, and their hair combed, they were welcomed, although they came in ragged clothing and barefooted. Rewards of merit, of small value, were presented when deserved, and work was found for the older boys and girls. This course served to create a widespread interest and healthful emula-

tion in the schools, and has since been wisely imitated.

Gradually the fame of these institutions extended to other parts of the kingdom, until, as we have demonstrated, they soon became popular and greatly beneficial in their results.

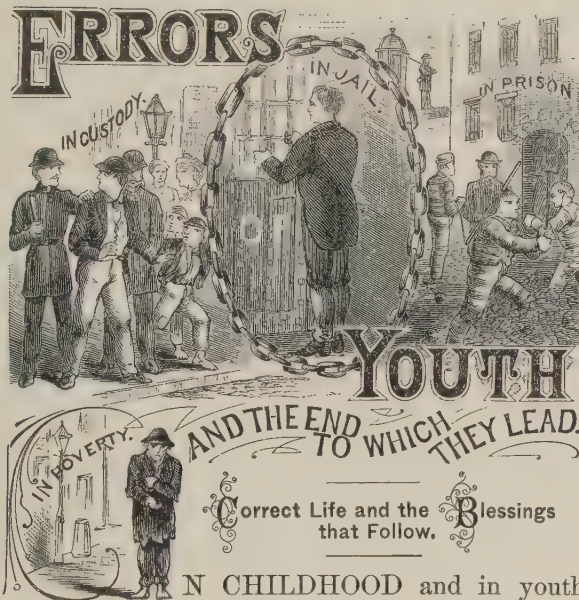
How much of individual good and social reformation was effected, even in Mr. Raikes' lifetime, may be judged, for it was declared, after several years had elapsed, that not one of the Sunday-scholars at Gloucester had ever been sent to any house of correction within or outside of the city. Mr. Raikes lived to attain a good old age, his death occurring in 1811.



ROBERT RAIKES.

Importance of Early Moral Instruction.

To what may Failure in Life be Attributed.



IN CHILDHOOD and in youth the seeds are sown that determine the extent of the success we shall have, and the happiness we shall enjoy in later years.

Like the tender twig that bends with the slightest breeze, the child's mind is, in a very high degree, susceptible to the influence of good and evil. If favoring winds, a genial sun, copious rains and bounteous soil nurture the young plant, the tree in its maturity will be a noble specimen of its kind. So character in youth, impressed by every passing event, becomes evenly and harmoniously balanced in proportion to the fortunate circumstance of good birth, kind training in childhood, and wise government when the young are coming forward upon the threshold of active life.

President Garfield used to say that he never looked into the face of a boy, without a feeling of reverence at the thought of what the little fellow might achieve in future years. As we behold a

group of children, of however humble and lowly condition, and contemplate the work that some of them may perform in life, we can well understand the sentiment that moved the martyred President, as he studied the face of a boy and thought of his future possibilities.

It is painful to contemplate how many bright, beautiful children come into this world of sunshine, to early sink into habits that will shadow their after-years.

In all the great cities, there are large numbers of women who have been unfortunate and have left all hope behind. There were periods in their childhood when, in their girlish dreams, the world seemed all beautiful and bright to them. Alas that they could not have been wise enough to have gathered a fair measure of the happiness that should be the right of woman.

In the haunts of vice and in the prisons there are tens of thousands of men to-day that stood, at one time in their childhood, where the road divides; one path leading to indolence, intemperance and crime, the other to industry, morality, prosperity and happiness.

At the diverging point, a kind, judicious and wise teacher might have directed them into the better way, and thus they would have realized that fullness of success in life which is the natural ambition of man.

For that joyous, bright-eyed girl, for that laughing, happy boy, for the youth of the land everywhere, for all those who may be without the needed advice in the hour of trial, this chapter in the Album is prepared.

The hope is that those who read it will be so instructed by its perusal, that they will ever be thankful that they found and followed the lessons taught by these illustrations.

Right and Wrong Contrasted. Self-Willed and Obstinate. Kind and Obedient.



Willful and Disobedient.

A COMMON character is here represented—the result of an evil and untrained nature, fostered by over-indulgence at home, and manifesting a sullen, disobedient disposition, which, unchecked, ripens into dangerous manhood and ends in disgrace and misery.



A Kind and Obedient Child.

HOW pleasant is the contrast in this picture. Here is a gentle child, loving and obedient, confiding in his mother, and delighting in her instructions. As he advances he is likely to be a studious scholar, a faithful employe, and a kind employer.

The Trouble that Follows Falsehood. The Reward of Truth.



Telling a Falsehood.

WHO broke the window? The boy denies it to his father, and escapes punishment for the time. But, unless restrained by future discipline, he will grow up a deceitful youth, a dishonest man, trusted by none, and despised by all.



Explaining How it Happened.

WE SEE this manly little fellow who has broken a window telling the story of his carelessness truthfully, his fine features glowing with the candor of his soul. In youth and manhood his unswerving love of truth will win confidence and success.

Quarrelsome Children in Contrast with Those of Sweet Disposition.



Engaged in a Disgraceful Fight.

FEW scenes are more painful than a street fight between lads of tender years, who, unrestrained by proper training, give vent to their passions. In after-years the quarrelsome boy is likely to become a harsh and cruel man, unfitted for good society or companionship.



Children that Know How to be Happy.

QUIET groves, green grass and summer air, where happy little children sport innocently amid the beauties of nature, speaking kind words and engaging harmoniously in their plays, shadow forth the peaceful dispositions and pursuits of their future lives.

The Effects of Good and Bad Company Illustrated.



Getting into Bad Company.

NO matter how good a boy is, if he falls into the society of vicious lads, and suffers himself to listen to their vile language and wicked schemes, he soon loses his innocence, gradually sinks into immoral habits, and becomes a *criminal*.



Good Society Brings Prosperity.

BY associating only with the pure and good, an innocent boy will save himself from falling into many hurtful snares, and in such society he will find healthful restraint and great encouragement, which will better prepare him for a prosperous manhood.

Evil Effects of Pernicious Literature upon Boys and Girls.



Looking Upon Obscene Pictures.

THE disgraceful pictures at the news-stands corrupt the morals of boys and girls by presenting to their imaginations the vilest passions, leading to vice, destroying the innocence of youth, and reaping crime and degradation in their later lives.



What Shall Our Young People Read?

A GOOD book or paper for a child is like a companion, and its influence is very similar. The child who reads nothing but romances and sensational literature weakens its intellect, depraves its morals, and is unfitted for the duties of a useful life.

The Advantage of the Sunday-School as a Means of Moral Instruction.



Sunday Work and Amusement.

THE opportunities for needed moral improvement are to be had in nearly every locality, and yet, as shown in the above illustration, many in the desire for sensual enjoyment neglect to acquire that moral training which is essential to permanent success.



Benefits of the Church and Sunday-School.

MANY an aged man and woman look back with peaceful remembrance to the hours of youth which they passed amid scenes like this, learning valuable lessons of natural and spiritual truth never to be forgotten, and never to be regretted.

Boys that are Honest Become Prosperous Men.



Thieves Engaged in Stealing.

FROM petty thieving to robbery the road is short. The boy who allows himself to take what is not his own, be the article ever so small, is on the road to prison. Beware of the first wrong-doing. The coveting of the property of others often leads to crime.



Returning Lost Property to the Owner.

BOYS should remember that property found and not restored to its owners, if possible, is *stolen*. It is something gained, but it does not belong to the finder, and gains made dishonestly are losses in the end. Always endeavor to give to all their due.

Youth who Respect the Aged and Profit by their Advice.



Lack of Respect for the Aged.

MAKING sport of old people and cripples is inhuman. Yet how few young boys and girls remember to honor the aged, to assist them in their labors, and to cheer and comfort them in their troubles. Only the unkind and wicked ill-treat the old.



Kind Care and Regard for Old People.

VERY few traits in youth are lovelier than this here indicated. Around the venerable, white-haired man stand youths, with heads uncovered, and listening to his counsel with the closest attention. With such respect should old age ever be treated.

The Difference in Conduct of Young Men Toward Ladies.



Corner Loungers Commenting on Passers-By.

THE corner-idler, chewing tobacco, or smoking, lounging on boxes or against posts, talking foolishly and profanely, and leering at ladies as they pass, is an object of scorn and hatred, foreshadowing the depraved and dissolute man he will become.



Genial, Pleasant and Gentlemanly.

IN HIS intercourse with women, the young man who has a proper estimation of himself will always be polite, friendly and agreeable to the young ladies, manifesting respect and gentleness toward those who are older. Early politeness paves the way to successful manhood.

The Refining Influence of Home Illustrated.



Where Shall I Go To-Night?

MANY are the resorts open to youth who seek amusement outside the family circle. Brilliant lights, music, exhibitions, games of chance and skill, and delightful beverages are fascinations hard to be resisted. But danger lurks beneath these attractions.



Home Made the Most attractive Place..

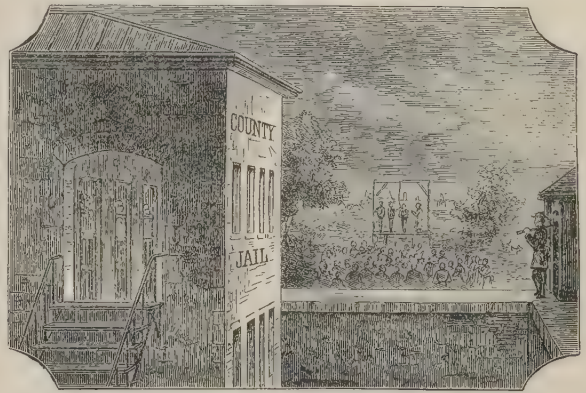
LET none forget that the young must be amused. Time properly allotted to each will afford ample opportunity for work, for study, for play and for rest. Home, by all the attractions with which love surrounds it, may be made the dearest spot on earth.

To What the First Step in Crime Ultimately Leads.



First Theft and Robbery—Then Murder.

THE steps from house-breaking to murder are but few. Too often, from the effects of evil associations in childhood, our worst thieves and burglars are young men in their teens, and almost as frequently we find them taking life in order to gain money.



From Jail to Execution.

PROPERTY and life must be protected against dangerous criminals. When it is discovered that a boy or man is disposed to take for his own the property or life of another, the time has arrived when it becomes necessary to visit upon him the severest penalties.

Appropriating the Money of the Bank and the Final Consequences.



The Dishonest Confidential Clerk.

A YOUNG man, lacking moral principle and possessing ambitious desires, is entrusted by his employer to handle large sums of money. He sees his opportunity to speculate and make money, and cannot resist the temptation to steal. Too late he finds that he is ensnared.



Sentenced to Imprisonment for Ten Years.

ONLY a little time has elapsed since he stole his employer's money, yet he has been detected, tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. Reputation gone—prospects blasted—degraded to hardship and prison fare for ten long years—How sad the story!

Extremes of Pleasure To-Day. Sickness To-Morrow.



Excesses of Various Kinds.

SOcial pleasures, carried to excess, expose young men and women to danger of moral corruption and physical disorders. The feast, the dance, the social glass, immoderately indulged in, with late hours and evil associates, have often wrought ruin to the pure and good.



Excesses Yesterday. Sickness and Sorrow To-Day.

NATURE will rebel when the physical system is subjected to unwholesome excesses. As the people in this scene sowed, so have they reaped. Dissipation sapped the vigor of their constitutions, and debility, sickness and death have followed.

Sin Hides Behind Bolted Doors. Righteousness Does not Fear the Light.



The Guilty Flee when None Pursue.

BOYS who began their careers of wickedness in infancy have grown to manhood, laden with crime, outlaws of society, fearful of arrest at every turn, enjoying no peace even in their barred and bolted homes, where every noise startles them lest it be an officer of the law.



Happiness at the Fireside.

CONTRASTED with the opposite scene, behold a charming home, where father, mother, sons and daughters gather about the evening lamp and enjoy the life that honest competence, unselfish affection, intelligent and cheerful conversation brings.

As we Sow, we Shall Reap.



Poverty, Squalor, Intemperance and Crime.

THE neighborhood here shown is a representation and true type of hundreds of localities which exist all over the face of this fair land. The scene tells its own story—a tale of brutal passion, poverty, base desires, wretchedness and crime.



Pleasant, Beautiful, Happy Homes.

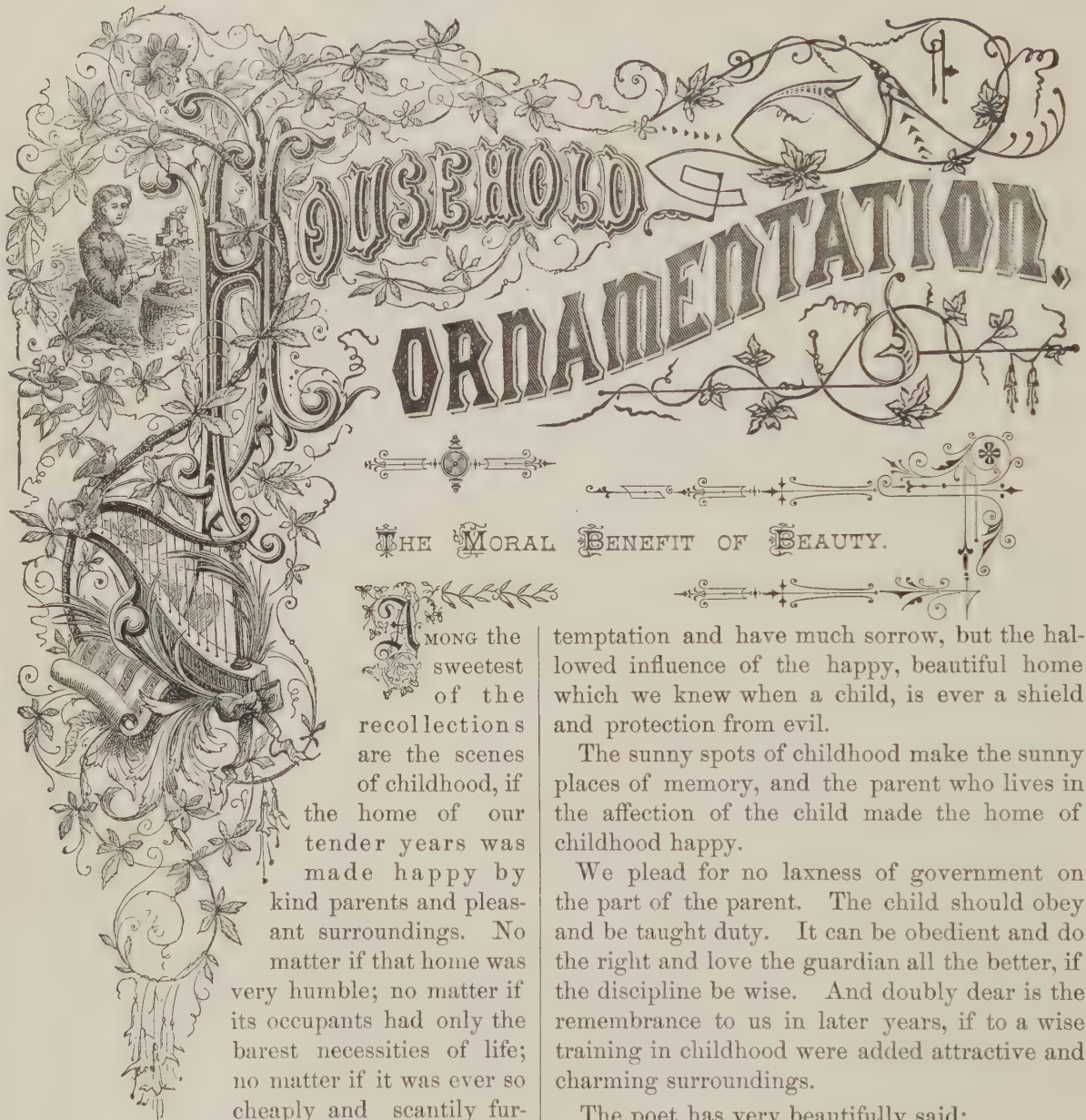
HOW great the difference! Intelligence, refined taste and prosperity are indicated in these beautiful dwellings. There may be error committed even here, but whatever morality, good sense and culture can do to make people better and happier is to be sought in such homes.

MORAL.

THE lesson taught in the history of the individuals mentioned in this book is, that commendable success in life is attained through the following :

- Inheritance of good brain and physical constitution.
- Judicious training in childhood and youth.
- The formation of industrious, economical, temperate habits.
- An inflexible determination to be truthful and honest.
- An ambition to accomplish good and important work.
- Energy to carry worthy ambition and good resolutions into effect.





HOUSEHOLD ORNAMENTATION.

THE MORAL BENEFIT OF BEAUTY.

AMONG the sweetest of the recollections are the scenes of childhood, if the home of our tender years was made happy by kind parents and pleasant surroundings. No matter if that home was very humble; no matter if its occupants had only the barest necessities of life; no matter if it was ever so cheaply and scantily furnished,

the little that there was of the picture on the wall, the ornament on the mantel or the flower by the pathway, comes back in memory to make pleasant the recollection of that childhood home.

Was the home very beautiful? Then doubly dear is the thought of the sunny hours that we spent there when a child, by our mother's side. In the after-years we encounter, possibly, much

temptation and have much sorrow, but the hallowed influence of the happy, beautiful home which we knew when a child, is ever a shield and protection from evil.

The sunny spots of childhood make the sunny places of memory, and the parent who lives in the affection of the child made the home of childhood happy.

We plead for no laxness of government on the part of the parent. The child should obey and be taught duty. It can be obedient and do the right and love the guardian all the better, if the discipline be wise. And doubly dear is the remembrance to us in later years, if to a wise training in childhood were added attractive and charming surroundings.

The poet has very beautifully said:

MAKE YOUR home beautiful—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour, as your dread darkness closes,
That soft summer sunshine down into your heart!
If you can do so, O! make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness, remember 'tis wise;
'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing,
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;
Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And love its bright angel with "shadowy wing."
Then shall it be, when afar on life's billow
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shades of the home weeping-willow,
And sing the sweet song which their mother had sung.

Fundamental Principles of Beauty,

Relative to Household Ornamentation.



HERE are a few principles relating to the beautiful that should be understood and applied in the decoration of the interior of the home.

Contrast.
The first of these is denominated the principle of contrast.

It is the

so arranging of anything as to give relief and break the monotony of appearance. Thus a picture on the bare wall will add beauty, not only by being of itself an attraction, but it will break the sameness of appearance which the plain wall presents.

In like manner the window is relieved by a lambrequin, the mantel by suitable ornaments, the ceiling by handsome frescoes, and the room by various kinds of furniture.

Not only is an interior thus relieved by pictures, ornaments, and furniture, but these in turn of themselves are made beautiful by an interblending of colors, carving, or relief-work of any kind that will give variety in appearance.

Fig. 1, shown on this page, represents a screen made to shade the glow from the eyes when sitting in front of a brilliant light. A study of this will show a sufficient variety to please the eye, not only by the light and shade, but also in the relief work on the corners, the work upon the dark background, and elsewhere.

Curved Lines.

Another important principle is that of the curved line. Nature in all her works very seldom, if ever, makes a straight line. Observe the tree, the shrub, the leaf, the blossom; there are no straight lines. All these objects are formed of the curved line. This principle is illustrated also in **Fig. 1**. The outer frame-work of the screen is

made of cane, gracefully curved, as are also the stand, the supports, and the bird in the center of the screen.

Proportion.

The third principle relates to balance, and may properly be best described as harmonious proportion. It is well illustrated in the human countenance. Taking the nose as a center, the eyes should each be of the same size, of the same color, and equally distant from the nose and ears. Again, as the head is higher than the shoulders, so the center of any article of furniture should be the tallest and generally the largest.

Thus, of three pictures, the largest of the three should hang in the center, and should be a little the highest and the most conspicuous. The center of any object as a rule should be its highest point, and the parts extending each way from the center should be of equal height and size. The perfect application of this rule will bring the center of gravity of any object in its center, and thus it will be self-supporting and, consequently, will be well proportioned in appearance. Thus, as nature presents a tree with its highest point in its center, an equal amount of foliage and branches being upon each side, so the architect of the public edifice will make the center the highest point of his building, while the wings are lower and of equal size and height, if the edifice is handsomely proportioned. In the making of all objects of use and adornment, this principle must be understood if we desire to make the object beautiful.

In **Fig. 1** this principle is applied. The center is the tallest; the corners are equally distant from the center, and are equally high, while the foundation is sufficiently broad to support that which is above. Examination will show



Fig. 1---Light-Screen.

that it is perfectly balanced.

The ornaments which are presented in this chapter are all made with reference to the principles of relief and contrast, curved lines, and suitable proportion.

There are certain other principles relative to parallel lines, harmony of color, etc., which should be applied.

The light-screen represented in **Fig. 1** has for a foundation a piece of solid, heavy wood, round and black. From this rises a support made of large wire, gracefully curved, though cane, being the lightest, is the most desirable. The framework being made, any dark-colored cloth, eight or ten inches square, will form the groundwork upon which is laid any pattern which is desirable as an ornament. The edges of the pattern may be then worked in fine stitching. The screen is fastened to the frame by stitches as shown in the figure, and tassels may be hung according to taste.

Lambrequins.

In no portion of the interior of the house is there a better opportunity for ornamentation than around the windows. A window is immediately relieved by the hanging of a curtain, and it is much handsomer if the curtain has a head-piece at the top to give relief. If the housewife is desirous of ornamenting the window, she can do so very cheaply by simply stretching a piece of wall-paper across the top of the curtain. A very pretty effect is had by the capping of a window with paper border, having a tissue fly paper suspended eight or ten inches beneath. In bedrooms, where economy is to be consulted and some relief is desired about the windows, paper lambrequins thus will serve the purpose very well.

Supposing, however, that the reader desires something more ornate, the pattern **Fig. 2** is presented. This is made of terry, of such color as the maker may desire, and embroidered by a braid of some contrasting color, beneath which, at the edge of the cloth, is attached a muslin fringe. The cornice to which the lambrequin is attached in this is quite elaborately carved.

A cheaper cornice, and one that will be handsomer, can be made of picture-frame mouldings. As this cornice should always set out from the wall some six inches, in order to allow curtains to hang free from the windows, it will be necessary to turn the corner of the cornice by mitering.

A very handsome cornice is made by placing on a smooth board

wooden ornaments, such as may be obtained at the furniture stores, in any pattern that may be desired. The board should be six or eight inches in width, thus being wide enough to admit some narrow gilt moulding on its lower edge, or elsewhere. A board thus trimmed with ornaments and handsomely painted in different colors is very beautiful.

Such a cornice is shown in **Fig. 3**, a board being cut in curves, furniture ornaments attached, then painted, and a bright cord stretched on the

lower edge of the board. Suspended to this is a very easily-made lambrequin of terry, trimmed with braid, tassels hanging from the points. The graceful sweep of the lace curtains beneath is finely shown when looped back with curtain ties, from which are dropped tassels corresponding in color with the lambrequin. The window stand, if upholstered, should be supplied with a material similar in color to the lambrequin and the general furniture of the room. The drapery suspended beneath may be ornamented in a style to suit the taste.

Windows.

Windows should be as large as it is possible to conveniently make them. In the earlier history of the world, when glass was a rarity and a very expensive article to purchase, there was excuse for the small window. In modern times, however, when glass has become so cheapened in price as to be within the reach of all, there is no longer necessity for withholding the light from entering our homes.

The window opening should not only be large in order to allow sunlight and air to enter the dwelling, but it should, if beauty is to be regarded, be supplied with large glass.

If it is possible for the owner of the home to afford the expense, a clear, transparent plate-glass, set in sashes that are raised with the aid of weights, should be used. Especially is this glass desirable for those windows in the front portions of the house, near which the family frequently sit. While small panes of glass give a cheap appearance to the window, so a large pane gives a corresponding improved appearance. A model window may, therefore, be regarded as that

which is large, long, low, and has but two panes. The sash outside should be painted dark to correspond in color with that of the glass.

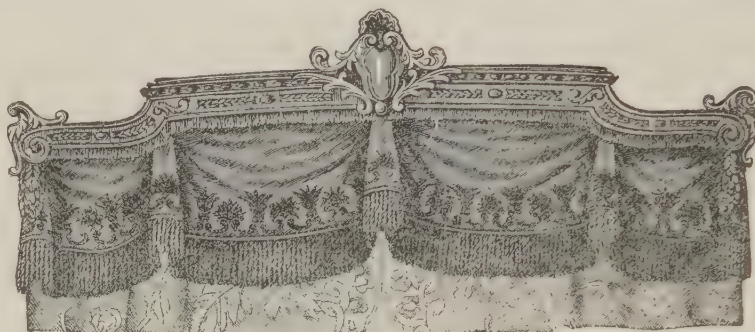


Fig. 2---Lambrequin for Window.

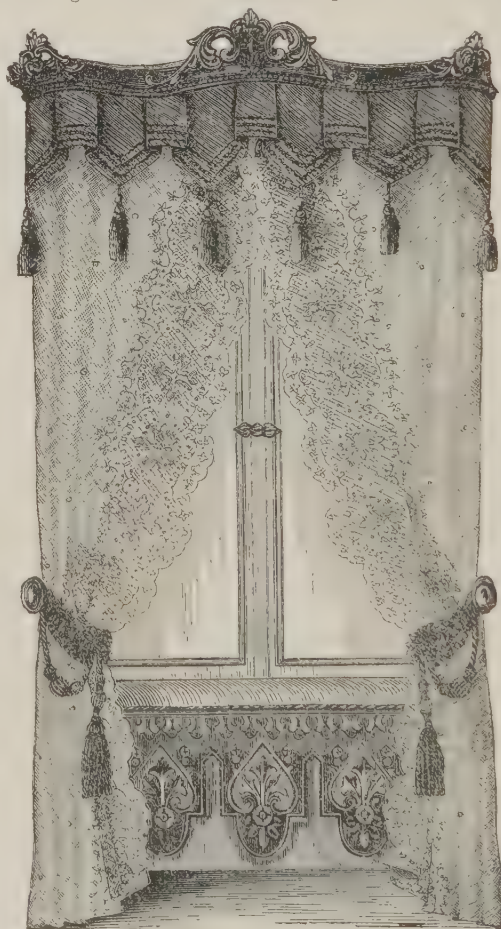


Fig. 3---Lambrequin for Window with Lace Curtains.

Figs. 4 and 5 present drapery especially suitable for a doorway which it may be sometimes desirable to curtain. In the one the

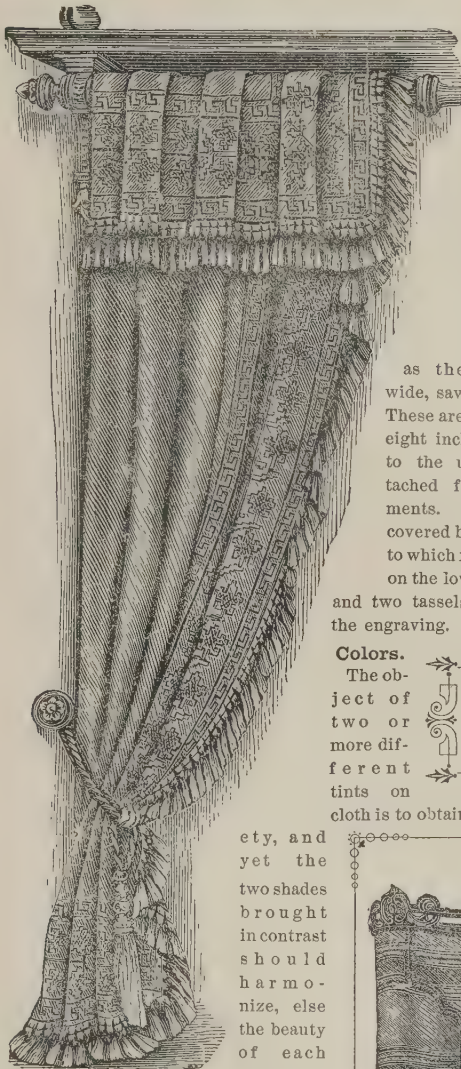


Fig. 4--Lambrequin Suspended from a Roller.

That the reader may understand the colors that will contrast and yet blend, the following list of harmonizing colors is given:

Blue and gold; blue and orange; blue and salmon color; blue and drab; blue and stone color; blue and white; blue and gray; blue and straw color; blue and maize; blue and chestnut; blue and brown; blue and black; blue and white; blue, brown, crimson and gold.

Black and white; black and orange; black and maize; black and scarlet; black and lilac; black and pink; black and slate color; black and buff; black, white, yellow and crim-

son; black, orange, blue and yellow.

Crimson and gold; crimson and orange; crimson and maize; crimson and purple; crimson and black; crimson and drab.

Green and gold; green and yellow; green and orange; green and crimson; green, green, crimson, and yellow; green, scarlet and yellow.

Lilac and gold; lilac and maize; lilac and cherry; lilac and scarlet; lilac and crimson; lilac, scarlet, white and black; lilac, gold and chestnut; lilac, yellow, scarlet and white.

Orange and chestnut; orange and brown; orange, lilac and crimson; orange, red and green; orange, blue and crimson; orange, purple and scarlet; orange, blue, scarlet, green and white.

Purple and gold; purple and orange; purple and maize; purple, scarlet and gold color.

Fig. 6 represents a lambrequin made from two boards as long

as the window is wide, sawed in curves. These are fastened some eight inches apart, and to the upper one attached furniture ornaments. This is easily covered by striped reps, to which may be fastened on the lower edge fringe and two tassels, as shown in the engraving.

Colors.

The object of two or more different tints on

cloth is to obtain relief by vari-

DECORATION

—FOR—

Windows and Passage-Ways.

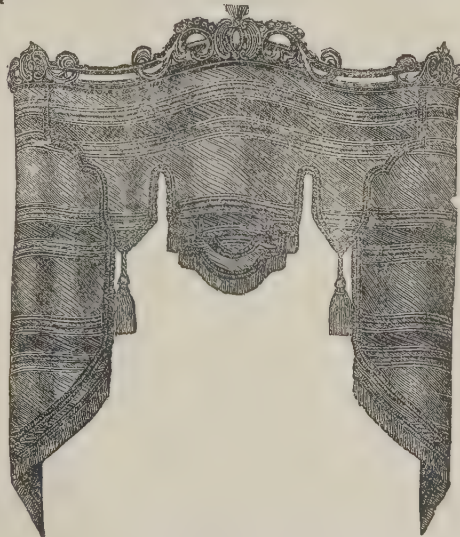


Fig. 6--Curved Lambrequin.

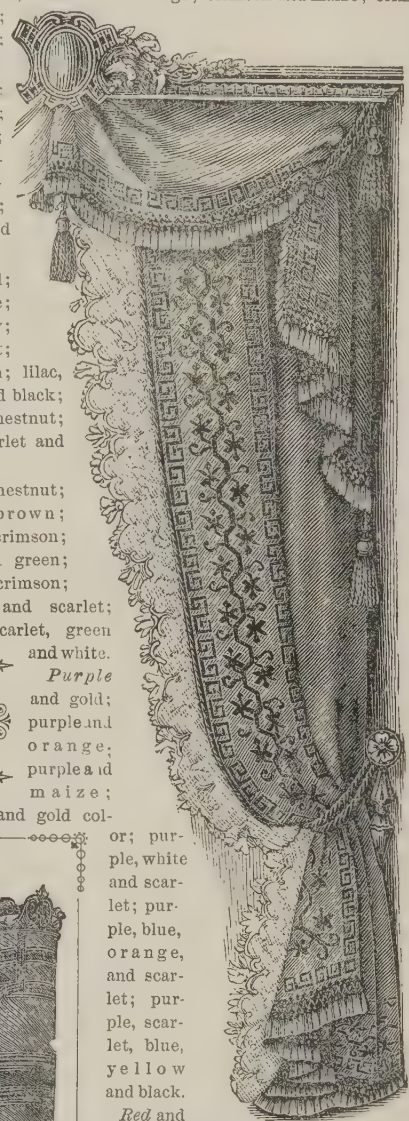


Fig. 5-Lambrequin Heavily Embroidered with Lace Attached.

or; purple, white and scarlet; purple, blue, orange, and scarlet; purple, scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Red and gold; red, white or gray; red, green and orange; red, black and yellow; red, yellow, black and white.

Scarlet and purple; scarlet and orange; scarlet and blue; scarlet and slate color; scarlet, black and white; scarlet, white and blue; scarlet, gray and blue; scarlet, yellow and blue; scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Yellow and red; yellow and brown; yellow and chestnut; yellow and violet; yellow and blue; yellow and purple; yellow and crimson; yellow and black; yellow, purple and crimson; yellow and scarlet.

Fig. 7 shows a lambrequin attached to a plain board, the cloth being made of terry or a cheaper goods of one color. There are three divisions in front, each dropping from fifteen to twenty inches, and sides that are considerably longer. These are bordered with ball fringe. Box plaits give relief, as do the embroidery, the cords stretched across the upper part and the ruffling on the top.

Fig. 8 shows an ornamental cornice, easily made from a board cut curving, to which may be attached

furniture ornaments, the whole painted in fancy colors.

terry or rep, and beneath these is a handsomely embroidered lace, as shown in the engraving.

The window-stand in this is upholstered, while a flower vase gives relief in the center.

Fig. 9 is a heavily-draped curtain—too heavy, it will be seen, for a window, as it would obscure light, but is suitable for a door-way or recess seldom used. The upper portion shows a beautiful design for a lambrequin.

In **Fig. 9** are seen several tassels. The suitable arrangement of



Fig. 7--Lambrequin Trimmed with Ball Fringe.

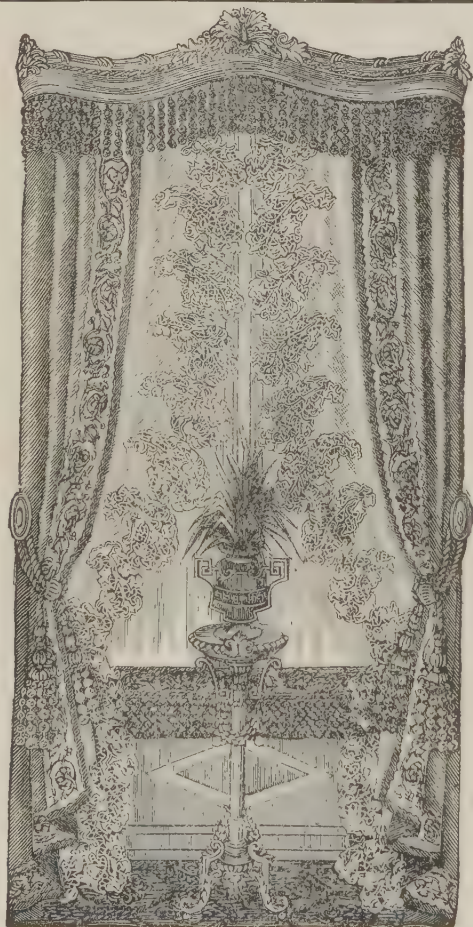


Fig. 8--Lambrequin with Arched Cornice.

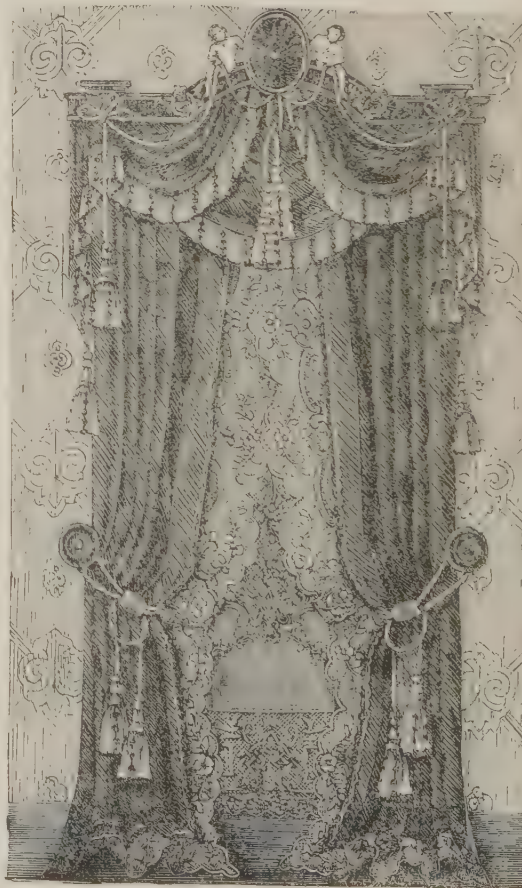


Fig. 9--Lambrequin with Highly Ornamental Cornice.

is suspended a deep fringe. The side-curtains are made of rich | whether heavy curtains be used, or those simply made of lace.

HEAVY CURTAIN DRAPERIES FOR WINDOWS AND DOOR-WAYS.

Fig. 10 exhibits a highly ornamented curtain for a door-way. This is made of any dark material corresponding with the general color

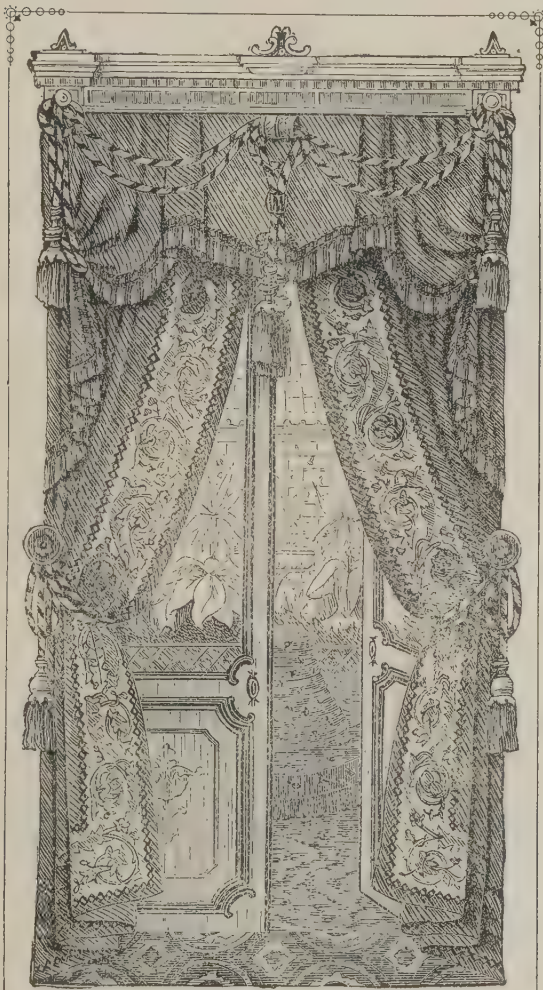


Fig. 10--Lambrequin Heavily Embroidered.

of the furniture in the room. The edge of the curtain is much lighter and is heavily embroidered. It is relieved with heavy cord, the tassels corresponding in size with the cord.

In Fig. 11 is a window-hanging much more plain than some others shown. The cornice is made of plain picture-frame moulding, the lambrequin is easily finished with a band, and the outer curtains are trimmed with a large cord. Lace curtains are beneath, while a plain, white dimity hangs next the window.

Various Furnishings.

There are certain rooms in the house that have only white walls and

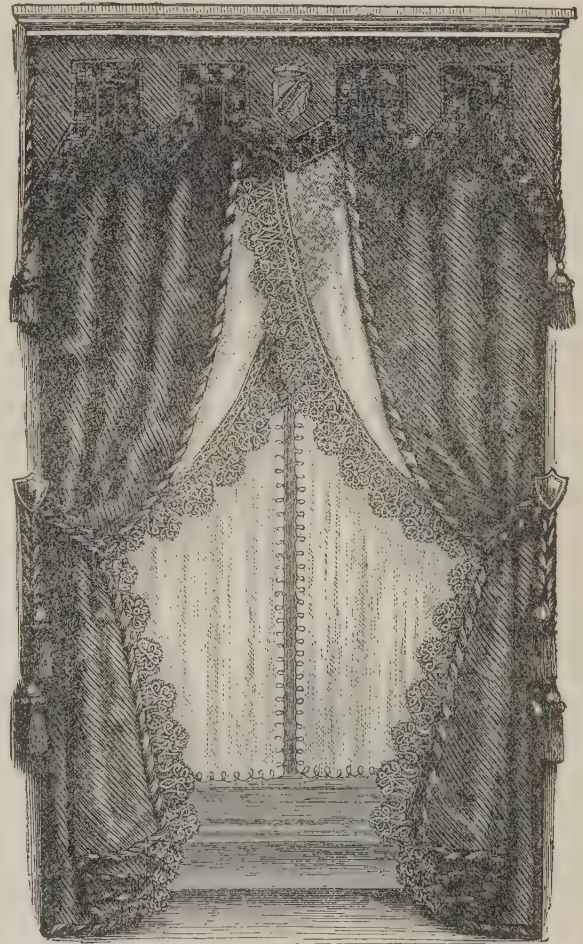


Fig. 11--Lambrequin with Plain Cornice.

white ceilings. Very much relief can be given such a room by a wall-paper border at the top of the sides of the room.

Always useful and very easily constructed are brackets, which may be made to rest in the corners of the room or on the sides. Their construction is very simple, consisting as they do of a back, a shelf, and a support for the shelf. With an aperture in the back, they can easily be hung to a nail or hook, and, when handsomely covered with ladies' fancy-work, they at once become ornamental.

A very elegant method of ornamenting a room is by a canopy over the bed. An elaborate and beautiful design for this purpose is shown in Fig. 12. To make this a thin board-platform as long as the bedstead is wide, and extending over the head of the bed some three

feet, should be fastened six or more feet above the bed by iron braces extending up the outside of the headboard. This board may be cut curving in any desired pattern. To the edge of this can be fastened an ornamental band which may be made of cloth and beautified as taste may dictate. Beneath this cornice will suspend a drapery similar to alambrequin, made of rep goods, corresponding in color to the

window lambrequins and general furnishing of the room. There is abundant opportunity offered here for display in taste, as shown in the illustration. Beneath will hang a lace curtain which may serve the purpose of mosquito-netting, should it be desired.

Fig. 13 shows a bedstead with



Monogram.

canopy, and clearly demonstrates how this furnishing improves a room.

Carpets.

The selection of a carpet is an important matter. Nature teaches a lesson in its selection. At the most delightful season of the year nature robes herself in green. Later in the year come the autumn tints and the brown, which merge into the white

of winter. As a cleanly shaven, bright, green lawn, occasionally relieved by shrub and blossom, is the most beautiful carpet nature wears, so the carpet in the room, bearing a goodly amount of green, with blossoms for relief, is sure to give satisfaction.

As nature never presents a straight line, so the carpet is in best taste that has no set figures and no straight lines. As the lawn is handsomest that does not have too great an abundance of shrubbery and flowers, so the carpet is most beautiful that is not too much crowded with figures.

As a dark carpet and a dark paper on the walls will cause the room to look smaller, so light carpets and walls en-

large the appearance of the room.

Care must be exercised in the purchase of rugs, mats, hassocks, etc., that they harmonize in tints with the color of the carpet. The placing of a bright rug on a carpet of quiet color will often injure its appearance. The smaller the room the smaller should be

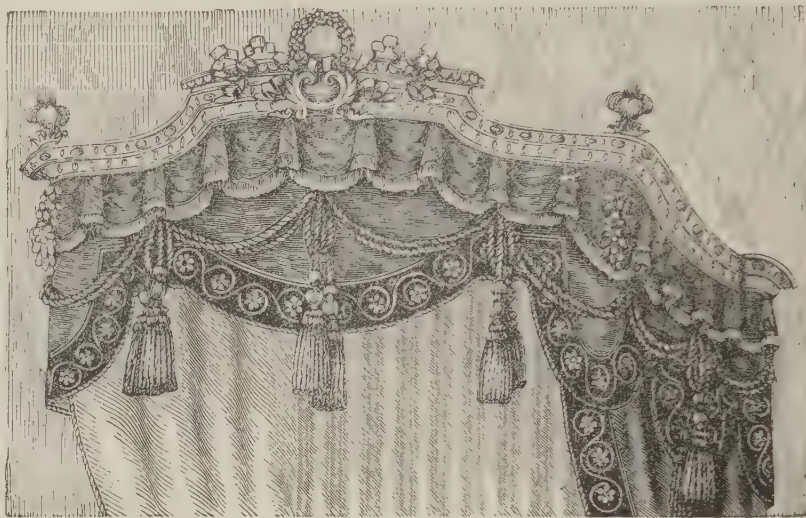


Fig. 12--Bed Canopy.



Fig. 13--Bed and Canopy.



Monogram.

the figure in the carpet.

Monograms.

It is sometimes desirable to work a monogram, consisting of two or three letters, upon the canopy or other furnishings in the house. As a rule they look best when worked in gold or light-colored silk upon a dark background. See designs upon this page.

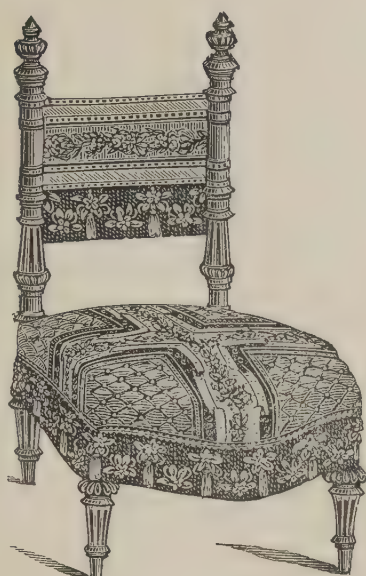


Fig. 14--Straight-Backed Chair.



Fig. 15--Camp-Chair.

CHAIRS,

And How to Ornament Them.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.



Fig. 16--Chair with Curved Legs.

An important accessory in the beautifying of a room are ornamental chairs, a few designs of which are given. For the frame-work and general upholstery it may be best to depend upon the furniture-dealer. Extra ornamentation may be easily added, as is shown in the back and seat of Fig. 14. The ornamental band improves the back and seat of Fig. 15. The embroidery-work in Fig. 16 should be made on the cloth before the chair is covered. The same is true of

Fig. 17. The camp-chair, Fig. 18, is much improved by fringe, as indeed are most chairs. Fig. 19 is made in a style similar to the first chair shown.

In the placing of furniture, in the hanging of lambrequins, curtains, canopies, etc., care should be observed that a free circulation of air through a room is not impeded. Windows should be so constructed that both the upper and lower sashes can be easily raised and lowered. If the weather is extremely warm and it is desired to keep the air cool in-doors, the windows may be opened at night and in the early morning to admit of cool air, and throughout the remainder of the day they should be closed to keep the warm air from entering. This is the best method to keep the house cool in hot weather.



Fig. 17--Gilded Chair.

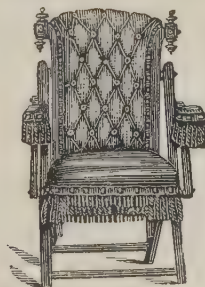


Fig. 18--Camp-Chair.



Fig. 19--Straight-Backed Chair.

Ornamental Baskets.

How to Make Them.

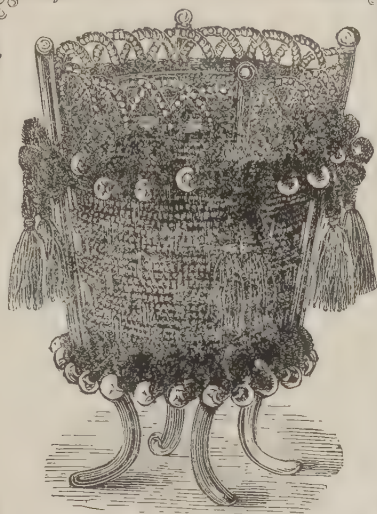


Fig. 20--Waste-Paper Basket.

Fig. 20 shows a waste-paper basket, always necessary beside the writing-table. This is easily made from wires obtained at the hardware stores. It can also be made of a few straight pieces of wood, sixteen or eighteen inches high, fastened together with barrel-hoops. Wicker-baskets can be bought at the stores likewise. Any of these can be trimmed in the style shown herewith very handsomely with cords and tassels.



Fig. 21--Clothes-Basket.

Fig. 21 represents a basket for the reception of soiled clothing. It is made of a circular piece of board, for the bottom twelve or more inches in diameter, and another circular piece eighteen or twenty inches, which will serve for the cover. Both may be made larger, if necessary. The bottom is fastened in place by four strong wires, which may be bent, as shown in the illustration. The upper part of the standards may be fastened by a circular wire or barrel-hoop. Inside of this, and resting on the bottom, will be the basket, made of strong paste-board, lined with enameled cloth. The cover may be fastened by wire at the top of the basket. On the cover should be a handle, and the cover may be handsomely upholstered. The wire-supports can be covered, making handles as shown in the engraving, while an ornamental draping may hang upon the sides which can be highly ornamented, the wire-work being painted or bronzed.

Fig. 22 displays a lady's work-basket, the frame-work of which can be made of any material that will bend easily, such as wire or cane. Three circular pieces of board are necessary; one for the bottom, one for the lower part of the basket, and one for the cover. Such baskets are for sale in plain wicker-work, which can be handsomely ornamented, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 23 shows a work-stand having a central standard supported by three feet, of dark-colored wood. The pockets are made of strong pasteboard, over which is a cloth-canvas, suitable for embroidery-

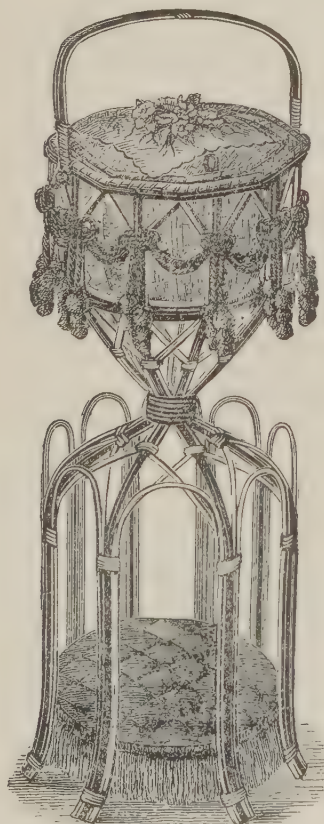


Fig. 22--Ladies' Work-Basket.

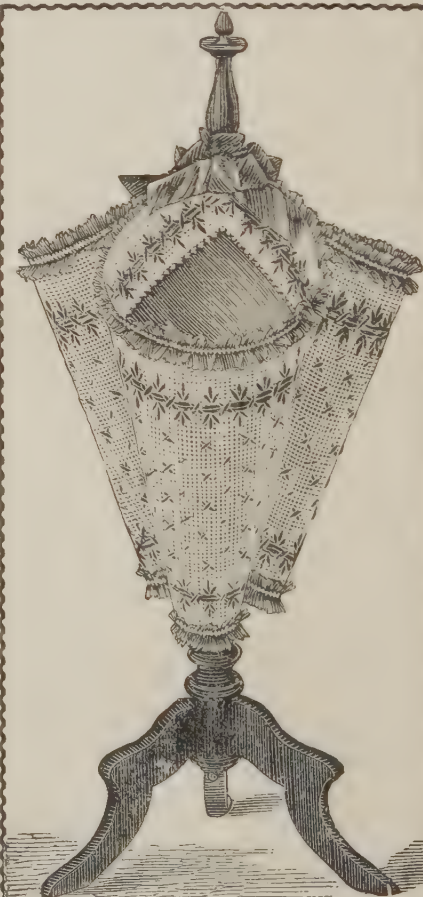


Fig. 23--Work-Stand



Fig. 24--Footstool.



Fig. 25--Footstool.

work, upon which any kind of ornamentation may be made that is desired. The four pockets in the illustration are fastened at the top with a ribbon. The inside of the pockets may be lined with any fancy paper, and the upper and lower edges are finished with a ruching of pink satin, while an occasional bow of ribbon makes a pretty finish.

A very useful piece of furniture is the footstool. They should be found to the number of one or two in all the best furnished rooms of the house. They are not only useful and ornamental, but they are very easily and cheaply made. The most common box about the house, twelve inches square, can be converted into an article of beauty at a very slight expense, as old pieces of carpet, trimmings of dresses, fringes, buttons, cords, tassels, braids, ribbons, etc., can be used in the making of footstools.

While the foundation of the stool may be square, a circular box does equally well. A small cheese-box serves the purpose finely, as do peck and half-bushel measures, having the box packed tightly with moss, feathers, hair or cotton. Even fine hay or husks

would do in case no better material is at hand.

Fig. 24 is a footstool made of a circular box, stuffed with moss, which is fastened in place by ticking. This is covered with any discarded strong cloth of dark color, which may have done service in a dress or otherwise.

This is fastened upon the edge of the box at the point that is trimmed with the cord, a fullness being left below. Four triangular pieces of black velvet, trimmed with gimp and fastened together in the center, covered with looped cord, ornament and finish the top.

Fig. 25 is made of black velvet, broadcloth, or any dark, strong cloth fastened over the foundation, which has been previously stuffed. In the black cloth square openings are cut on the edge, through which project puffs, covered with a lighter material. The corners are finished with buttons, the top being ornamented with needlework.

Fig. 26 represents a hair pin-cushion, the foundation of which may be a collar-box filled with hair or wool, and raised well in the middle. This may be covered with a loose knitting, and over this may be another covering of knit

CUSHIONS AND FOOTSTOOLS;

How to Make Them Cheaply and How to Ornament Them.



Fig. 26--Hair-Pin Cushion.



Footstool Covered with Wool or Fur.



Footstool Made in Pillow Shape.

PREFACE
TO THE WORLD'S FAIR EDITION.

❖ ❖ ❖

IN view of the great interest felt by all in the World's Columbian Exposition, we thought it not inappropriate to offer the readers of HILL'S ALBUM information concerning the inception and progress of this great National undertaking.

We have therefore appended to this issue an addenda that will prove interesting and instructive to those who meditate visiting Chicago in 1893.

The information relative to the city, if carefully read over, will save the visitor a considerable amount of trouble and enable him to avoid those small annoyances which tend to mar the pleasure of a trip into a *terra incognita*.

DANKS & CO.

103 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.

The Columbian Exposition.

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR OF 1892-93.

Persons Who Were Prominent in its Inception and Progress. World's Fairs of the Past. The Lessons Which They Taught.

THE ACT OF CONGRESS MAKING THE COMING WORLD'S FAIR A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE.
COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION, THE LOCAL DIRECTORY AND THE LADY MANAGERS.

Specific Information Designed to Promote the Welfare and Comfort of Visitors to Chicago and the Fair, Etc.

THE first World's Fair was held in England in 1851, under the auspices of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, Albert of Coburg, and was in all respects a most successful exhibition.

Aside from its character as a mere show of ingenious articles from the principal nations of the globe, and which in its extent and usefulness exceeded all previous exhibitions of the kind, it perfectly demonstrated several important facts, among which were the following :

That the intercourse and exchange of ideas between distant nations which it eminently served to promote had the effect of uniting them in closer relations, of increasing their knowledge of each others' characteristics and productions ; of diffusing much valuable information relating to mechanics and all other classes of industries, and of teaching mankind that the gentler pursuits of peace are far more worthy of encouragement, and of far greater benefit to the world, than all the ruder arts of warfare.

The lessons thus taught have since then been perpetuated in other World's Fairs, until they have become an active element in the growing civilization of the age.

When and Where the Previous World's Fairs were Held.

THE records of the twelve great World's Fairs which have already been held are full of interest, and indicate the popularity which they severally enjoyed.

That of 1851, in London, occupied buildings covering 21 acres of land ; accommodated 13,937 exhibitors ; was open 144 days ; was visited by 6,039,195 persons, and its gross receipts amounted to \$1,780,000.

The next was opened at Dublin, Ireland, in 1853. Its buildings were confined to one acre of land ; it aggregated 1,150,000 admissions, and was open to the public 170 days. The record is incomplete as to the number of its exhibitors and its receipts.

The same year a World's Fair, the first in this country, was inaugurated in New York City. Its area of construction embraced six acres ; it had only 4,100 exhibitors, and its receipts were less than \$350,000.

The first of the Parisian World's Fairs, in 1855, occupied 24½ acres ; the number of exhibitors was 23,954 ; there were 5,162,330 visitors, it was open 200 days, and its receipts reached \$644,100.

London's second World's Fair, in 1862, covered 23½ acres ; registered 28,653 exhibitors and 6,211,103 admissions ; was open 171 days, and showed receipts amounting to \$1,644,200.

The second World's Fair at Paris, in 1867, filled 37 acres. There were 50,226 exhibitors, 10,200,000 admissions during the 117 days it was open, and \$2,103,675 in receipts.

The Vienna (Austria) World's Fair of 1873 came next. Forty acres were covered with its buildings ; 70,000 exhibitors and 3,492,622 visitors were recorded, and it was open 186 days. The receipts are not stated.

The Centennial Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia, Pa., was spread over 60 acres in Fairmount Park. It was open 150 days ; 30,864 exhibitors and 9,910,966 visitors were enrolled, and its receipts footed up \$3,813,724.

The third great French exhibition was held at Paris in 1878 ; it covered 100 acres, had 40,366 exhibitors, was open 194 days, and was visited by 16,032,725 persons, but its receipts only aggregated \$2,531,650.

Sydney, in New South Wales, held its first important general fair, open to all nations, for 216 days, in 1879 ; the grounds embraced 15 acres, and 9,345 exhibitors and 1,117,536 visitors were registered, but on the whole it was a signal failure, the receipts amounting to only \$202,180.

Of the fair at Melbourne (Australia), in 1880, but meager accounts are given. There were 12,792 exhibitors and 1,330,279 visitors.

Paris held its latest and best World's Fair in 1889. The buildings occupied 75½ acres, and accommodated 60,000 exhibitors. It remained open 183 days, was visited by 28,149,353 persons, and its receipts far surpassed all previous records anywhere, reaching \$8,300,000.

How the Chicago Columbian Exposition Originated.

It is probable, if the facts in the case could be duly authenticated, that early in the year 1889 the idea of celebrating the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, on the four hundredth anniversary of that event, had its origin in the brain of Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, the active and efficient First Vice President of the Columbian Exposition organization. It was not an evanescent thought, to be cast aside as a fantasy, for when it gained expression it was hailed as a revelation. The Northmen from Iceland, or Russia, or elsewhere, may have wandered into the northern wilderness of this continent before Columbus was born, but their discoveries were vague, frozen, little esteemed, and naught came of them; but when "Columbus gave to Castile and Leon a new world," in 1492, he opened up a vista of wealth and grandeur unsurpassed in the annals of geographical discovery. It was fitting, therefore, that Chicago, the youngest and most vigorous of all the great cities on the American continent, should propose and attempt to carry to a successful culmination a celebration of the brave Italian navigator's great achievement.

It was on the evening of August 1, 1889, that two hundred and fifty of the citizens of Chicago—men of wealth and influence—assembled in the Council Chamber of the city, gave the project of a World's Fair in 1892 their hearty approval, and took preliminary measures for effecting a working organization in its behalf.

The committees appointed to forward the enterprise fulfilled their duties so promptly, and received so much encouragement from the people of Chicago, that the World's Columbian Exposition became an incorporated institution, and the first election of its directors occurred April 5, 1890. The citizens rallied to their support, and pecuniary aid was pledged to the amount of \$5,000,000.

The movement soon assumed a general interest, inasmuch as it was deemed expedient to solicit a proper recognition of the enterprise by the government at Washington, and to endow it with a national character. Other cities claimed the location of the Exposition as well as Chicago, and the controversy was carried into Congress and pursued with intense activity. New York, represented by Chauncey M. Depew, and Chicago, advocated by Mayor Cregier and Messrs. Thomas B. Bryan and Edward T. Jeffery, made vigorous arguments before a special committee of the United States Senate in favor of the respective claims of the two cities, on January 11, 1890. The contest was a long and excited one. Washington and St. Louis also urged their claims to the honor.

The Senate decided to abide by the decision of the House of Representatives and the struggle was confined to the latter branch of Congress. During the eight ballots taken before the location could be decided upon, Chicago led, and finally won by a vote of 157, against 107 for New York, 18 for Washington, and 25 for St. Louis. Total vote 307; necessary for a choice, 154—a plurality of 3.

The act, as it finally passed both houses of Congress, was approved by the President of the United States April 25, 1890, and reads as follows:

The Law to Nationalize the Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

AN act to provide for celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois.

WHEREAS, It is fit and appropriate that the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the new world; and

WHEREAS, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the congress of the United States; therefore

Be it enacted by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine and sea shall be inaugurated in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, as herein-after provided.

SECTION 2. That a commission, to consist of two commissioners from each state and territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia and eight commissioners-at-large, is hereby constituted, to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners, two from each state and territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act by the president of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the states and territories respectively, and by the president eight commissioners-at-large and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each state and territory of the United States and the District of Columbia and eight alternate commissioners-at-large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of said commission; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. Vacancies in

the commission nominated by the governors of the several states and territories respectively, and also vacancies in the commission-at-large and from the District of Columbia may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided herein for their original appointment.

SEC. 4. That the secretary of state of the United States shall, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the governors of the several states and territories respectively thereof, and request such nominations to be made. The commissioners so appointed shall be called together by the secretary of state of the United States in the city of Chicago, by notice to the commissioners, as soon as convenient after the appointment of said commissioners and within thirty days thereafter. The said commissioners, at said first meeting, shall organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 5. That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept, for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition, such site as may be selected and offered, and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Two;" provided, that said site so tendered, and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said exposition: And provided, that said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock which will secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition.

SEC. 6. That the said commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said commission is authorized and required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

SEC. 7. That after the plans of said exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation

governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation; subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said commissioners.

SEC. 8. That the president is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review.

SEC. 9. That said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in said city of Chicago on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, with appropriate ceremonies; and said exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be closed at such time as the commission may determine, but not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

SEC. 10. That whenever the president of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than ten million dollars, to be used and expended for the purposes of the exposition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through the department of state, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission for publication in their respective countries; and he shall, in behalf of the government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

SEC. 11.—That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe. Provided, that all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by

the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 12. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said exhibition.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the commission to make report from time to time to the president of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the exposition.

SEC. 14. That the commission hereby authorized shall exist no longer than until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 15. That the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of the said corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants or employes, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor or wages of said officers, agents, servants or employes, or any of them, or for any subscription to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 16. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition, by the government of the United States from its executive departments, the Smithsonian institution, the United States fish commission and the National museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the functions and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such a government exhibit, a board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the directors of the Smithsonian institution and National museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said government exhibit. The president may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each executive department and one by the directors of the Smithsonian institution and National museum and one by the Fish commission, such selections to be approved by the president of the United States. The president shall name the chairman of said board, and the

board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition, upon such grounds as shall be allotted for the purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture and appliances now in use in all life-saving stations in the United States, said building and apparatus to be removed at the close of the exhibition and re-erected at the place now authorized by law.

SEC. 17. That the secretary of the treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the World's Columbian Exposition for the government exhibits, as provided in this act, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contracts for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The secretary of the treasury shall cause the said building or buildings to be constructed, as far as possible, of iron, steel and glass, or of such other material as may be taken out and sold to the best advantage; and he is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Chicago, or to the said "World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Two," to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine.

SEC. 18. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care and custody of exhibits by the government, and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said government exhibit, and for the expenses of the commission created by this act, and other contingent expenses to be approved by the secretary of the treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Provided, that the United States shall not be liable on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the commission or any of its officers or employes, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said exposition, for a sum exceeding in the aggregate one million five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 19. That the commissioners and alternate com

missioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of six dollars per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which shall be paid out of the sum appropriated by Congress in aid of such exposition.

SEC. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 21. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any state, and all contracts made in any state for the purposes of the exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof.

SEC. 22. That no member of said commission, whether an officer or otherwise, shall be personally liable for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the said commission.

Under the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of the foregoing law, President Harrison, soon after its passage, appointed the following:

BOARD OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS:

Sta's	Commissioners.	Alternates.
At Large.	Gorton W. Allen, New York..... Thomas W. Palmer Michigan..... Peter A. B. Widener, Pennsylvania..... Henry Exall, Texas..... Augustus G. Bullock, Massachusetts..... Richard C. Kerens, Missouri..... William Lindsay, Kentucky..... Mark L. McDonald, California..... Hundley, Oscar R., Huntsville..... Bromberg, F. G., Mobile..... Ark. Adams, John D., Little Rock..... Gregg, Lafayette, Fayetteville..... Cal. De Young, M. H., San Francisco..... Forsyth, William, Fresno..... Colo. Skiff, Fred J. V., Denver..... Goodell, Roswell E., Leadville..... Conn. Brainard, Leverett, Hartford..... Waller, Thomas M., New London..... Del. Porter, Willard Hall, Wilmington..... Massey, George V., Dover..... Fla. Turnbull, Richard, Monticello..... Hirst, Joseph, Tampa..... Geo. Way, Charlton H., Savannah..... McLaws, Lafayette, Savannah..... Ida'o Manning, George A., Post Falls..... Stearns, Jess E., St. Paul..... Ill. Ewing, Adlai T., Chicago..... Deere, Charles H., Moline..... Ind. Martindale, Elijah B., Indianapolis..... Garvin, Thomas E., Evansville..... Iowa King, Prof. Wm. F. M., Vernon..... Buchanan, W. L., Sioux City..... Kan. Price, Richard, Hutchinson..... Holliday, C. K., Jr., Topeka..... Ky. Bennett, John, Richmond..... McKenzie, James A., Oak Grove..... La. Penn, Davidson B., New Orleans..... Woodward, Thos. J., New Orleans..... Me. Bixby, A. R., Skowhegan..... Davis, William C., Portland..... Md. Hodges, James, Baltimore..... Lowndes, Lloyd, Cumberland..... Mass. Breed, Francis W., Lynn..... Proctor, Thomas E., Boston..... Mich. Lane, M. H., Kalamazoo..... Richmond, C. H., Ann Arbor.....	Henry Ingalls, Maine..... R. W. Furnas, Nebraska..... J. W. Chalfant, Pennsylvania..... H. C. King, Texas..... James Oliver, Indiana..... L. Fitzgerald, New York..... P. J. Walsh, Georgia..... T. Burke, Washington..... Hull, W. S., Sheffield..... Werth, G. L., Montgomery..... Tillar, J. T. W., Little Rock..... Leslie, Thomas H., Stuttgart..... Zeckendorf, George, San Francisco..... Stephens, Russ D., Sacramento..... French, O. C., New Windsor..... Gillespie, H. B., Aspen..... Brooker, Charles F., Torrington..... Baldwin, Charles R., Waterbury..... Richards, Chas. F., Georgetown..... Saulsbury, William, Dover..... Bernard, Jesse T., Tallahassee..... Adams, Dudley W., Tangerine..... Clark, John W., Augusta..... Longstreet, James, Gainesville..... Crook, A. J., Hailley..... Bake, John M., Pittsburg..... Funk, Lafayette, Shirley..... Smith, De Witt, Springfield..... Trevis, Charles M., Crawfordsville..... McLean, William E., Terre Haute..... Eiboeck, Joseph, Des Moines..... Hayes, John, Red Oak..... Lanyon, Frank W., Pittsburgh..... Thompson, J. F., Sabetha..... Morris, John, Louisville..... Comingle, David N., Covington..... LeDuc, Alphonse, New Orleans..... McMahon, P. J., Tangipahoa..... Boardman, J. A., Bangor..... Edwards, C. S., Bethel..... Upshur, George M., Snow Hill..... Konklin, Daniel E., Baltimore..... Ladd, George P., Spencer..... Houghton, Albert C., North Adams..... Bourbour, George H., Detroit..... Fisher, Ernest B., Grand Rapids.....

BOARD OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS.—CONTINUED.

Sta's	Commissioners.	Alternates.
Minn.	Tousley, Prof. O. V., Minneapolis..... Harrison, M. B., Duluth.....	Kurtz, Thomas C., Moorhead..... Hunt, T. L., Maankato.....
Miss.	Saunders, Robert L., Jackson..... Bynum, Joseph M., Rienzi.....	Brinker, Joseph H., West Point..... Collins, Fred W., Summit.....
Mo.	Jones, Charles H., St. Louis..... Bullene, Thomas B., Kansas City.....	Picher, O. H., Joplin..... McDonald, R. L., St. Joseph.....
Mont.	Hershfield, L. H., Helena..... Mitchell, A. H., Deer Lodge.....	White, Benjamin F., Dillon..... Collins, T. E., Great Falls.....
Neb.	Scott, Albert G., Omaha..... Martin, Euclid, Omaha.....	Lutenbach, John, Fairbury..... May, William L., Fremont.....
Nev.	Haines, John W., Genoa..... Russell, George, Elko.....	Strother, Enoch, Virginia City..... Ryland, Richard, Reno.....
N. H.	McDuffie, Charles D., Manchester..... Aiken, Walter, Franklin.....	Kaley, Frank E., Milford..... Van Dyke, George, Lancaster.....
N. J.	Smith, Thomas, Newark..... Sewell, William J., Camden.....	Stevens, Edwin A., Hoboken..... Fish, Fred S., Newark.....
N. Y.	Thatcher, John Boyd, Albany..... Depew, Chauncey M., New York.....	Roosevelt, James, Hyde Park..... Breslin, James H., New York.....
N. C.	Andrews, A. B., Raleigh..... Keogh, Thomas B., Greensboro.....	Carr, Elias, Old Sparta..... Bingham, G. A., Salisbury.....
N. D.	McDellan, William, Pittsburg..... Ryan, Martin, Grand Forks.....	Stanley, Charles H., Steele..... Cameron, Peter, Tyrer.....
Ohio	Ritchie, William, Hamilton..... Platt, Harvey P., Toledo.....	Cron, Lucius C., Piqua..... Pluemer, Adolph, Cincinnati.....
Ore.	Klippel, Henry, Jacksonville..... Wilkins, M., Eugene City.....	Morrow, J. L., Heppner..... Wright, W. T., Union.....
Penn.	Woodside, John W., Philadelphia..... R. L. Goff, Lyman B., Pawtucket.....	Hallock, John K., Erie..... Ricketts, R. Bruce, Wilkesbarre.....
R. I.	Sims, Gardner C., Providence..... S. C. Butler, A. P., Columbia.....	Hazard, Jeffrey, Providence..... Spencer, Lorillard, Newport.....
S. D.	Cochran, John R., Anderson..... McIntyre, William, Watertown.....	Roche, E. L., Charleston..... Tindell, J. W., Sumter.....
Tenn.	Day, M. H., Rapid City..... Baxter, Louis T., Nashville.....	Bullard, L. S., Pierre..... Ramsay, S. A., Vicksburg.....
Tex.	Williams, Thomas L., Knoxville..... Dickinson, John T., Austin.....	Strong, Rush, Knoxville..... Hurt, A. B., Chattanooga.....
Vt.	Cochran, A. M., Dallas..... McIntyre, Henry H., Randolph.....	Andrews, H. B., San Antonio..... McDaniel, Lock, Anderson.....
Va.	Smalley, Bradley B., Burlington..... Harris, John T., Harrisonburg.....	Walker, Aldace F., Rutland..... Atkins, Hiram, Montpelier.....
Wash.	Groner, Virginius D., Norfolk..... Hopkins, Charles B., Spokane.....	McDaniel, Alex., Lynchburg..... Heermans, Chas. A., Christiansburg.....
W. Va.	Drum, Henry, Tacoma..... St. Clair, J. W., Fayetteville.....	Bagley, Clarence B., Seattle..... Bingham, William, Cheney.....
Wis.	Batt, J. D., Harper's Ferry..... Allen, Philip, Jr., Mineral Point.....	Finley, M. J., Wheeling..... Vrooman, W., Parkersburg.....
Wy.	Mitchell, John L., Milwaukee..... Beckwith, Asahel C., Evanston.....	Gordon, G. E., Koshkonong..... Reed, Myron, Superior.....
Ariz.	Hay, Henry G., Cheyenne..... Coats, George F., Phoenix.....	McCormick, John, Sheridan..... Mercer, Asa S., Cheyenne.....
N. M.	White, Richard M., Hermosa..... Gutierrez, Thos. C., Albuquerque.....	Van Horn, W. L., Flagstaff..... Logan, Herbert H., Phoenix.....
Okl.	Miles, John D., Kingfisher..... Beeson, Othniel, Reno City.....	Tetard, Louis C., El Paso..... Eddy, Charles B., Eddy.....
Utah	Lannan, Patrick H., Salt Lake City..... Kiesel, Frederick J., Ogden.....	Wallace, John, Oklahoma..... McNiel, Joseph W., Guthrie.....
D. C.	Britton, Alex. T., Washington..... Wilson, Albert A., Washington.....	Ferry, William M., Park City..... Crane, Charles, Kanosh..... Claggett, D., Johnson..... Kurtz, E., Kurtz.....

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

The National Commission duly organized, and elected the following officers:

President.....THOMAS W. PALMER. Secretary.....JOHN T. DICKINSON.
Director-General.....GEORGE R. DAVIS.

COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan..... Chairman.
Commissioners-at-Large—Mark L. McDonald, Colorado; R. C. Kerens, Missouri; Henry Exall, Texas; P. A. B. Widener, Pennsylvania.
John T. Harris, Virginia..... P. L. Williams, Tennessee.
William J. Sewell, New Jersey..... Joseph Hirst, Florida.
B. B. Smalley, Vermont..... R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
Francis Breed, Massachusetts..... William S. King, Iowa.
Euclid Martin, Nebraska..... H. G. Clapp, Ohio.
R. R. Price, Kansas..... L. McLaws, Georgia.
M. D. Harrison, Minnesota..... L. H. Hershfield, Montana.
E. B. Martindale, Indiana..... R. S. Goodell, California.
John Boyd Thatcher, New York..... A. P. Brittan, Distr. of Columbia.
Adlai T. Ewing, Illinois..... James A. McKenzie, Kentucky.
James E. Butt, West Virginia.

BOARD OF REFERENCE AND CONTROL.

On the part of the National Commissioners—

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J. A. McKenzie, Kentucky..... Thomas M. Waller, Connecticut.
E. B. Martindale, Indiana..... George W. V. Massey, Delaware.
William Lindsay, Kentucky..... J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia.
M. H. DeYoung, California.

On the part of the Local Commissioners—

Lyman J. Gage, Chairman.
 Thomas B. Bryan, William E. Strong.
 Edwin Walker, Fred S. Winston.
 E. T. Jeffery, Potter Palmer.
 Ferd. W. Peck.

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 G. V. Massey, Delaware.
 J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia.
 William J. Sewell, New Jersey.
 B. B. Smalley, Vermont.
 L. Gregg, Arkansas.
 O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
 P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.

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 M. H. Lane, Michigan.
 J. D. Adams, Arkansas.
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 A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.
 L. Lowndes, Maryland.
 O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
 W. Haines, Nevada.
 G. C. Sims, Rhode Island.
 H. H. McIntyre, Vermont.
 T. C. Gutierrez, New Mexico.
 H. P. Rucker, North Dakota.
 E. Martin, Nebraska.

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 G. V. Massey, Delaware.
 A. A. Wilson, Distr. of Columbia.
 R. C. Kerens, Commissioner-at-Large.
 C. H. Way, Georgia.
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 T. S. Woodward, Louisiana.

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 H. Drum, Washington.
 J. D. Miles, Oklahoma.
 T. C. Gutierrez, New Mexico.
 H. P. Rucker, North Dakota.
 H. Exall, Commissioner-at-Large.
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 A. H. Mitchell, Montana.
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 A. R. Bixby, Maine.
 R. Turnbull, Florida.
 J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania.
 C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
 J. R. Cochran, South Carolina.
 J. Hodges, Maryland.
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 C. M. Richmond, Michigan.
 G. W. Allen, Com.-at-Large.
 M. B. Harrison, Minnesota.
 R. C. Kerens, Commissioner-at-Large.

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 P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.
 C. K. Holliday, Jr., Kansas.
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 T. B. Keogh, North Carolina.
 C. H. Way, Georgia.
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 H. P. Platt, Ohio.
 G. F. Coats, Arizona.
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 C. H. Deere, Illinois.
 T. Smith, New Jersey.
 W. Ritchie, Ohio.
 G. C. Sims, Rhode Island.
 L. McLaws, Georgia.
 W. Aiken, New Hampshire.
 J. M. Bynum, Mississippi.
 F. J. Kiesel, Utah.
 Wm. McIntyre, South Dakota.
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 T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts.
 M. Wilkins, Oregon.
 R. Turnbull, Florida.
 George V. Massey, Delaware.
 H. Exall, Commissioner-at-Large.
 J. R. Cochran, South Carolina.
 H. P. Platt, Ohio.
 T. J. Woodward, Louisiana.
 H. Drum, Washington.
 C. D. McDuffie, New Hampshire.
 C. H. Way, Georgia.

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 A. H. Mitchell, Montana.
 L. Lowndes, Maryland.
 G. Russell, Nevada.
 F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
 J. E. Stearns, Idaho.
 G. F. Coats, Arizona.
 C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
 P. H. Lannan, Utah.
 H. Drum, Washington.
 R. M. White, New Mexico.
 M. L. McDonald, Commissioner-at-Large.

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 W. J. Sewell, New Jersey.
 R. E. Goodell, Colorado.
 C. B. Hopkins, Washington.
 R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
 M. H. Lane, Michigan.
 H. Klippel, Oregon.

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 C. B. Hopkins, Washington.
 M. Ryan, North Dakota.
 G. W. Allen, Commissioner-at-Large.
 W. G. Davis, Maine.
 F. W. Breed, Massachusetts.
 O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
 R. R. Price, Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND LUMBER.

J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia, Chairman.
 R. M. White, New Mexico.
 W. G. Davis, Maine.
 A. G. Scott, Nebraska.
 H. Klippel, Oregon.
 L. Gregg, Arkansas.
 R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
 H. G. Hay, Wyoming.

COMMITTEE ON MACHINERY.

William Ritchie, Ohio, Chairman.
 W. H. Porter, Delaware.
 John Bennett, Kentucky.
 W. Forsyth, California.
 L. B. Goff, Rhode Island.
 M. H. Day, South Dakota.
 T. B. Bullene, Missouri.
 O. Beeson, Oklahoma.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania, Chairman.
 C. H. Jones, Missouri.
 John Bennett, Kentucky.
 A. A. Wilson, Distr. of Columbia.
 B. B. Smalley, Vermont.
 F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
 J. B. Thatcher, New York.
 O. V. Tousey, Minnesota.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

C. K. Holliday, Jr., Kansas, Chairman.
 T. B. Keogh, North Carolina.
 J. T. Harris, Virginia.
 P. H. Lannan, Utah.
 J. E. Stearns, Idaho.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Maj. Moses P. Handy, Washington, D. C., Chief.

SECRETARY OF INSTALLATION.

Joseph Hirst, Florida.

THE LOCAL DIRECTORY—OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Acting in unison with the National Commissioners, the Local Directory organized, elected officers and appointed committees as follows:

OFFICERS.

President.....William T. Baker. | *Treas.*.....Anthony F. Seeberger.
First V-Pres....Thomas B. Bryan. | *Auditor*...William K. Ackerman.
Sec. V-Pres....Potter Palmer. | *Sec.*.....Benjamin Butterworth.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William T. Baker, Chairman.
Thomas B. Bryan. Marshall M. Kirkman. James W. Scott.
Potter Palmer. Robert A. Waller. Chas. L. Hutchinson.
Ferd. W. Peck. H. N. Higinbotham. Robert C. Clowry.
Edwin Walker. Martin A. Ryerson. Lyman J. Gage.
Charles H. Schwab. Wm. D. Kerfoot. John J. P. Odell.

CHICAGO DIRECTORS.

Owen F. Aldis. Charles L. Hutchinson. James C. Peasley.
Samuel W. Allerton. Edward T. Jeffery. Ferd W. Peck.
William T. Baker. Elbridge G. Keith. Erskine M. Phelps.
W. D. Kerfoot. Rollin A. Keyes. Eugene S. Pike.
Thomas B. Bryan. Marshall M. Kirkman. Martin A. Ryerson.
Edward B. Butler. Herman H. Kohlsaat. Charles A. Schwab.
Mark L. Crawford. Edward F. Lawrence. Anthony F. Seeberger.
W. J. Chalmers. Thies J. Lefens. William E. Strong.
R. C. Clowry. Cyrus H. McCormick. Charles H. Wacker.
De Witt C. Cregier. Andrew McNally. Robert A. Waller.
George R. Davis. Joseph Medill. Edwin Walker.
James W. Ellsworth. Adolph Nathan. Charles C. Wheeler.
John V. Farwell, Jr. Robert Nelson. Frederick S. Winston.
Lyman J. Gage. John J. P. Odell. Charles T. Yerkes.
H. N. Higinbotham. Potter Palmer. Otto Young.

COMMITTEES OF THE LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

F. W. Peck, chairman; E. G. Keith, Otto Young, J. J. P. Odell, H. N. Higinbotham.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

D. C. Cregier, chairman; Owen F. Aldis, C. H. Schwab, George R. Davis, Eugene S. Pike, E. T. Jeffery, R. A. Waller.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Edwin Walker, chairman; W. T. Baker, George R. Davis, A. Nathan, F. S. Winston.

COMMITTEE ON STATE AND NATIONAL EXHIBITS.

E. M. Phelps, chairman; S. W. Allerton, E. T. Jeffery, J. V. Farwell, Jr., A. F. Seeberger.

COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUE AND PRINTING.

W. E. Strong, chairman; Mark L. Crawford, H. H. Kohlsaat, Andrew McNally, C. H. McCormick.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

W. T. Baker, chairman; M. A. Ryerson, H. N. Higinbotham, J. W. Ellsworth, T. J. Lefens.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

M. M. Kirkman, chairman; J. C. Peasley, C. C. Wheeler, W. E. Strong.

COMMITTEE ON FINE ARTS.

C. L. Hutchinson, chairman; J. W. Ellsworth, Potter Palmer, C. T. Yerkes, R. A. Waller.

COMMITTEE ON MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

R. C. Clowry, chairman; E. B. Butler, C. H. Wacker, D. C. Cregier, Robert Nelson.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Otto Young, chairman; B. E. Butler, E. F. Lawrence, W. J. Chalmers, C. H. McCormick, Andrew McNally, H. N. Higinbotham, A. Nathan, R. A. Keyes, C. H. Wacker, H. H. Kohlsaat, R. A. Waller.

LADY MANAGERS, ALTERNATES AND OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. BERTHA M. HONORE PALMER, Chicago.
Secretary—Miss PHOEBE COUZINS, St. Louis.

Sta's	Managers.	Alternates.
At Large.	Mrs. F. D. Verdenal. New York..... Mrs. M. C. Cantrill. Georgetown, Ky..... Mrs. M. S. Lockwood. Was'ng't'n, D.C..... Miss J. J. Bayley. Detroit, Mich..... Miss E. A. Ford. Brooklyn, N.Y..... Mrs. M. S. Harrison. Helena, Mont..... Mrs. I. A. E. Tyler. Philadelphia, Pa..... Mrs. Rosine Ryan. Austin, Tex..... Mrs. H. T. Hundley. Moresville..... Mrs. A. N. Tosdick. Mobile..... Mrs. J. P. Eagle. Little Rock..... Mrs. A. J. Edgerston. Little Rock..... Mrs. F. P. Rue. Santa Rosa..... Mrs. J. K. Deane. San Francisco..... Mrs. M. A. Lamsen. Pueblo..... Mrs. S. R. Ashley. Denver..... Miss F. S. Ives. New Haven..... Mrs. J. B. Hooker. Hartford..... Mrs. M. E. Forbett. Milford..... Mrs. J. F. Ball. Wilmington..... Mrs. M. C. Bell. Gainesville..... Miss E. U. Beck. Tampa..... Mrs. W. H. Felton. Cartersville..... Mrs. C. H. Olmsted. Savannah..... Mrs. Lena Shoup. Boise City..... Mrs. J. C. Straughan. Boise City..... Mrs. R. J. Oglesby. Elkhart..... Mrs. F. W. Shepard. Chicago..... Miss W. Reitz. Evansville..... Mrs. C. Meredith. Cambridge City..... Mrs. W. S. Clark. Des Moines..... Miss O. E. Miller. Cedar Rapids..... Mrs. S. S. Mitchell. Fort Scott..... Mrs. H. A. Haubock. Osborne..... Miss J. W. Faulkner. Lancaster..... Miss C. D. Payne. Henderson..... Mrs. B. S. Leathers. New Orleans..... Miss J. Shakspeare. New Orleans..... Mrs. E. C. Burleigh. Augusta..... Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Portland..... Mrs. W. Reed. Baltimore..... Mrs. A. Thompson. Mount Savage..... Mrs. H. P. Palmer. Cambridge..... Mrs. Rufus S. Frost. Chelsea..... Mrs. E. J. P. Howes. Battle Creek..... Mrs. S. C. S. Angell. Ann Arbor..... Mrs. M. A. Hulbut. Duluth..... Mrs. H. P. Brown. Minneapolis..... Mrs. J. W. Lee. Aberdeen..... Miss J. M. Stone. Iuka..... Miss Phoebe C'zins. St. Louis..... Miss L. M. Brown. Kirkwood..... Mrs. H. Kippenberg. Glendale..... Mrs. L. R. Toole. Helena..... Mrs. S. S. Briggs. Omaha..... Mrs. E. C. Langworthy. Seward..... Miss E. M. Russell. Elko..... Mrs. E. M. Stevenson. Carson City..... Mrs. M. B. F. Ladd. Lancaster..... Mrs. D. Hall. Dover..... Miss M. E. B. B. Hobbs..... Mrs. M. B. Stevens. Hobeek..... Mrs. R. Trautmann. New York City..... Mrs. L. Bryce. New York City..... Mrs. G. W. Kidder. Wilmington..... Mrs. C. Charles. Pikesburg..... Mrs. S. V. McLaughlin. Grand Forks..... Mrs. W. B. McConel. Fargo..... Mrs. M. A. Hart. Cincinnati..... Mrs. W. Heartpence. Harrison..... Mrs. E. W. Allen. Portland..... Mrs. M. Payton. Salem..... Miss M. E. M. Candl's. Pittsburg..... Mrs. H. A. Lukas. Philadelphia..... Mrs. A. M. Stark. Pawtucket..... Miss C. F. Dinley. Providence..... Mrs. M. P. Darby. Columbia..... Mrs. E. M. Brayton. Columbia..... Mrs. J. R. Wilson. Deadwood..... Mrs. H. M. Barker. Huron..... Mrs. L. Gillespie. Nashville..... Mrs. S. G. Cooke. Knoxville..... Mrs. M. A. Cochran. Dallas..... Mrs. I. L. Turner. Fort Worth..... Mrs. E. M. Chandler. Pomfret..... Mrs. E. V. Grinnell. Burlington..... Mrs. J. L. Wise. Richmond..... Mrs. K. S. G. Paul. Harrisonburg..... Mrs. M. D. Owings. Olympia..... Mrs. A. Houghton. Spokane Falls..... Mrs. W. N. Lynch. Martinsburg..... Miss L. I. Jackson. Abingdon..... Mrs. F. B. Ginty. Chippewa Falls..... Mrs. W. P. Lynde. Milwaukee..... Mrs. T. H. Harrison. Evanston..... Mrs. F. E. Hale. Cheyenne..... Mrs. T. J. Butler. Prescott..... Miss L. Lovell. Tucson..... Mrs. J. L. Albright. Burdett..... Mrs. E. L. Bartlett. Santa Fe..... Mrs. M. P. H. Beeson. Reno City..... Mrs. L. D. Miles. Kingfisher..... Mrs. T. W. Whalen. Ogden..... Mrs. M. B. Salisbury. Salt Lake City..... Mrs. J. A. Logan. Washington..... Mrs. B. Wilkins. Washington.....	Mrs. B. C. Truman. Los Angeles, Cal..... Mrs. N. H. Banks. Mo'g'n'd, Ky..... Mrs. J. B. Stone. Worcester, M..... Mrs. Schuyler Colfax. Bend, Ind..... Mrs. H. A. Peck. Kan. City, Mo..... Miss C. E. Dennis. Auburn, N.Y..... Mrs. G. R. Yarrow. Phil'd'ia, Pa..... Mrs. L. C. Baxter. Nevada, Tex..... Miss S. T. Smith. Birmingham..... Mrs. L. L. Werth. Birmingham..... Mrs. M. G. D. Rogers. Fort Smith..... Mrs. W. B. Empie. Newport..... Mrs. Theresa Fair. San Francisco..... Mrs. R. J. Coleman. Buena Vista..... Mrs. M. D. Thatcher. Pueblo..... Mrs. A. B. Himm. Stevenson..... Mrs. T. T. Smith. Hartford..... Mrs. M. E. Forbett. Milford..... Mrs. T. F. Armstrong. Newark..... Mrs. C. M. Reed. S. Jackson, Mo..... Mrs. H. K. Ingram. Jacksonville..... Mrs. M. T. McLaws. Augusta..... Mrs. G. W. Lamar. Savannah..... Mrs. A. E. M. Farnum. Post Falls..... Mrs. E. R. Miller. Blackfoot..... Mrs. M. L. Gould. Moline..... Mrs. F. B. Phillips. Bloomington..... Miss S. W. Ball. Terre Haute..... Mrs. M. H. Kroul. Crawfordsville..... Mrs. I. F. Hendricks. New Bluffs..... Miss M. B. Hancock. Dubuque..... Mrs. S. B. Lynch. Leavenworth..... Mrs. J. H. Haynes. Fort Scott..... Mrs. S. F. Holt. Frankfort..... Mrs. A. B. Castleman. Louisville..... Mrs. B. S. Leathers. New Orleans..... Mrs. B. H. Perkins. New Orleans..... Mrs. S. H. Bixby. Showhegan..... Miss K. H. Locke. Bethel..... Mrs. M. B. Birchhead. Baltimore..... Mrs. E. Roman. Cumberland..... Mrs. A. F. Palmer. Cambridge..... Miss M. C. Sears. Boston..... Mrs. F. P. Burrows. Kalamazoo..... Miss A. M. Cutcheon. Detroit..... Mrs. F. B. Clark. St. Paul..... Mrs. M. M. Williams. Little Falls..... Mrs. G. M. Buchanan. Holly Springs..... Miss Varina Davis. Beauvoir..... Miss P. Moore. Kansas City..... Mrs. A. L. Y. Swart. St. Louis..... Mrs. F. L. Warden. Missoula..... Mrs. M. D. Cooper. Bozeman..... Mrs. A. M. B. Martin. Broken Bow..... Mrs. L. A. Bates. Aurora..... Miss M. E. Davis. Genoa..... Mrs. M. D. Foley. Reno..... Mrs. F. H. Damill. Frank's Falls..... Miss E. J. Cole. Lake Village..... Mrs. A. M. Smith. Newark..... Mrs. John Pope. New York City..... Mrs. W. B. Crocker. New York City..... Mrs. S. S. Catten. Falkland..... Mrs. V. S. Devine. Wilmington..... Mrs. A. F. Brown. London..... Mrs. F. C. Halley. Bismarck..... Mrs. H. T. Upton. Warren..... Mrs. A. S. Bushnell. Springfield..... Mrs. A. R. Riggs. Portland..... Mrs. H. E. Sladden. Eugene City..... Mrs. S. Plumer. Frankfort..... Mrs. W. S. Elkins. Philadelphia..... Mrs. G. A. Mumford. Pawtucket..... Miss L. P. Bucklin. Providence..... Mrs. J. S. R. Thomson. Spartanburg..... Miss C. A. Perry. Waihalla..... Mrs. M. Daniels. Watertown..... Mrs. M. J. Gaston. Deadwood..... Mrs. C. Mason. Memphis..... Mrs. B. B. McClung. Knoxville..... Mrs. K. C. McDaniel. Anderson..... Miss H. E. Harrison. Waco..... Mrs. M. G. Hooker. Battleboro..... Mrs. T. J. Cochran. Groton..... Mrs. Mattie P. Harris. Staunton..... Miss M. P. Harris. Staunton..... Mrs. C. W. Griggs. Tacoma..... Miss J. H. Stinson. Colfax..... Mrs. G. W. Z. Black. Fayetteville..... Miss A. M. Mahan. Fayetteville..... Mrs. S. S. Fife. Ashland..... Mrs. J. M. Smith. Mineral Point..... Mrs. E. A. Stone. Evanston..... Miss G. M. Huntington. Saratoga..... Mrs. G. Hoxworth. Flagstaff..... Mrs. H. J. Peto. Tombstone..... Mrs. D. B. Robinson. Albuquerque..... Mrs. L. D. Campbell. Eddy..... Mrs. J. Wallace. Okla'homa City..... Mrs. M. S. McNeal. Guthrie..... Mrs. S. B. Emery. Park City..... Mrs. M. Keogh. Salt Lake City..... Mrs. E. D. Powell. Washington..... Miss E. C. Wimsott. Washington.....

THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE EXPOSITION.

At a later date, after the organization of both the National Commission and the Local Directory, Mrs. Potter Palmer and other ladies associated with her in Chicago and elsewhere, desiring to promote the interests of women's work in the Columbian Exposition, under the auspices of the general management, formed a Board of Lady Managers for the purpose above indicated, and became an active element in the enterprise. The Board, as constituted and empowered, was as follows:

CHICAGO LADY MANAGERS.

Managers.	Alternates.
Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer.....	Miss Sara T. Hollowell.
Mrs. W. Q. Gresham.....	Mrs. S. Thatcher, Jr.
Mrs. J. S. Lewis.....	Mrs. L. B. Shattuck.
Mrs. J. A. Mulligan.....	Mrs. Annie C. Myers.
Frances Dickinson, M. D.....	Mrs. M. H. Ten Eyck.
Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace.....	Mrs. M. I. Sandes.
Mrs. Myra Bradwell.....	Mrs. Leander Stone.
Mrs. Clara M. Doolittle.....	Mrs. A. H. Chetlain.
Mrs. Matilda B. Carse.....	Frances E. Willard.

The President's Proclamation.

The President of the United States duly issued a proclamation notifying the world that the Exposition will be held at the time and place named in the act of Congress, and inviting all foreign countries to take part in the same.

The proclamation is as follows :

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section 10 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year.

And in the name of the government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

By the President: BENJ. HARRISON.
JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State.*

Finances.

The finances of the Exposition are in excellent shape, and fully warrant the statement that all the money necessary to make the Exposition a great success will be forthcoming.

The Illinois corporation, known as the "World's Columbian Exposition," was first organized with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, which has recently been increased to \$10,000,000, of which about \$6,000,000 have been subscribed, and it is believed that the entire capital will be available as required.

In addition to the above, the city of Chicago has authorized the issuance of \$5,000,000 in bonds, and it is, therefore safe to say that fully \$15,000,000 will be provided in due time for the expenses of the Exposition. The United States will also appropriate from time to time, as may be necessary, sums aggregating \$1,500,000 for the government exhibit and the expenses of the national commission.

In addition to the above and numerous other appropriations by our own States, the following countries have signified their intention to exhibit, and have voted large sums of money for that purpose: England, Germany, France, Russia, Spain, Italy, Mexico, South America, Turkey, Persia, China, Japan, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, who are all making extensive and elaborate preparations.

The Site Chosen.

JACKSON PARK, about seven miles south from the Chicago General Post-office, contains 593 acres, and has nearly one and a half miles of lake beach along its eastern line. The improvements made in the park before its selection as a site for the Exposition were limited and comparatively inexpensive; but it was a popular resort for summer amusements. A large pavilion, used for shelter and recreation during hot weather, with a stone parapet on the beach, were the principal structures. Grounds for outdoor sports were plentiful and freely used. The capabilities of the Park for the Exposition are very great, especially as transportation by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Alley Elevated Railroad, the Cottage Grove and Wabash avenue cable cars, and by carriages, renders the Park very easy of access.

Opening of the Exposition.

The Exposition will open on the first day of May, 1893, and will close not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

Dedication of the Fair Buildings.

The dedication of the Fair buildings will occur on the 12th day of October, 1892, and be celebrated by appropriate ceremonies, the character of which has not yet been determined.

Preparation of the Fair Grounds.

The work of preparing the grounds for the Fair was begun on the 27th day of January, 1891. Work on the site and the various buildings is now being vigorously pushed, and its completion in time for the dedicatory ceremonies is anticipated.

Improvement of the Grounds.

Prior to the selection of Jackson Park as the site of the Exposition, the Park Commissioners had expended considerable money in its improvement, but much remains to be done. The northern inlet will be extended and transformed into a large lake, which will include a picturesque island, covered with native trees. This will provide a fine natural landscape to offset and heighten the beauty to be developed in the architectural structures. From this lake a canal will continue the waterway southward past the main buildings, and into an extensive water basin, that will form the center of a large square, around which will be grouped the principal buildings of the Exposition. Fountains will be placed in this basin, flashing in the sunlight, and illuminated at night by colored incandescent electrical lights. The borders of the lakes and canal are to be finished in a manner consistent with their surroundings, having stone or brick embankments, surmounted by parapets of iron, stone, brick or terra-cotta, with steps and landings for the use of boating parties. A pier will be projected into the lake about 1,500 feet, constructed to form a safe harbor for landing of lake craft.

Sizes of the Fair Buildings.

The largest building in the fair grounds will be the manufacturers' building, whose roof will cover 31.1 broad acres of exhibit. The machinery building, its annex and power annex, will extend over 26.7 acres. The agricultural building of iron and stone will take 9.2 acres, with its annexes. The administration building, surmounted by a dome commanding the buildings of the fair and forming the central figure of the grand court, will be a beautiful feature, although but 1.4 acres are assigned to it. The

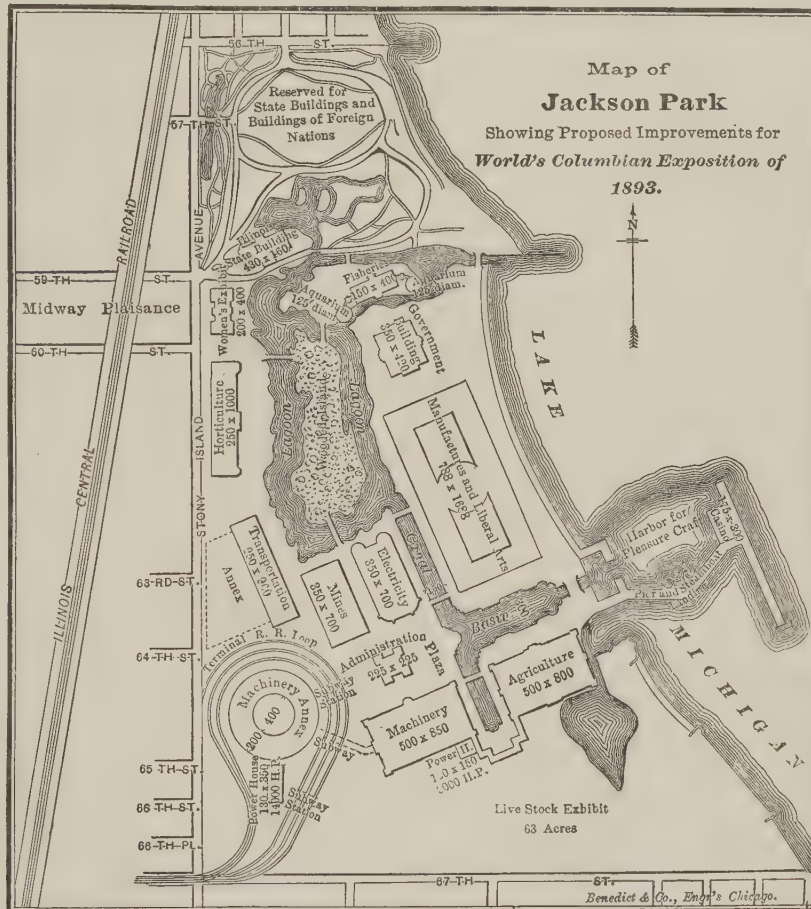
transportation building will cover about ten acres. The horticultural building will be a crystal palace of glass and iron, having a grand central dome, overlooking domelike pavilions on each end. It will occupy 5.7 acres. The mines and mining building and the electrical building have each an area of 5.6 acres. The government building will use 3.6 acres and the women's building, built in a severely classic style, 2.3 acres. The fisheries building, covering 1.7 acres, will have a colored exterior of Spanish style.

The buildings
will be so rela-
tively situated

that they will be connected by a grand arcade, so that protection from inclement weather will be afforded to those passing from one to another.

The Administration Building

Will be the terminus of all transportation lines entering the Exposition grounds. Offices will be provided in it for bureaus of police, fire, information, public comfort, etc., and it will be the *beau ideal* of a combined architectural ornament and business building.



The Art Exhibit.

A permanent and imposing art building will be erected on the Lake Front, for the exhibition of paintings, statuary, etc.

Machinery Hall.

The Machinery Hall, which will be larger than any before built, will not only cover machinery in the ordinary sense, but will furnish a great central open space, spanned with wide trusses, where there shall be the best chance possible for the display of the different transportation exhibits. Railway tracks are to be laid in all passages, and covered with the floors when not in use, so that heavy machinery may be moved about at will. These railway tracks are to lead out upon the main lines in the grounds, so that locomotives and cars may enter and depart without delay. Power houses and heating plants will be constructed in connection with this building.

Manufacturers' Building.

The main building for manufactures is to be arranged to serve many purposes. In it, either on the ground floor level or above, are to be special isolated rooms for judges and for special societies or committees. Here are to be restaurant and toilet rooms, toward the canal and toward the lake. The lighting of this building is to be especially cared for, and heating provided where necessary for comfort or to carry on any exhibit.

Electric and Mining Exhibits.

The electric and mining exhibits are to occupy each a building across the canal from the Manufacturers' Build-

ing, each adapted to its purpose and furnished with power. The one for electricity is to be adapted not only for power house and light station, but for all displays and contests in manufacturing and by companies or persons in that business; and to be in itself, when seen from a distance, an object of beauty by day or night.

U. S. Government Building.

This will be one of the most imposing and, in proportion to its size, the most expensive one of the large structures.

Richard M. Hunt, of New York, president of the American Institute of Architects, is its designer, and he has made it stately and simple yet exceedingly striking in appearance and an excellent representative of Italian Renaissance. It will cost \$650,000, be adorned

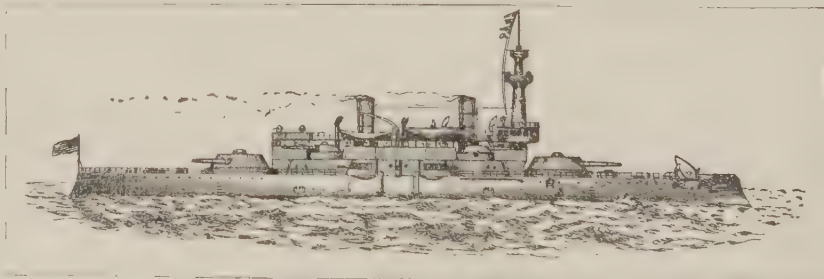


with scores of statuary figures, and be surmounted by a gilded dome rising 250 feet, or about the height of the Auditorium tower. In it will be the offices of the National Commission and Local Directory, and the headquarters of all the numerous officials connected with the Exposition.

Naval Exhibit.

It is proposed that the exhibit of the Navy Department shall be in a building detached from the main Government exhibit. The building is to be in the form, and of the dimensions of one of the new armored coast line battle ships (two of which are being constructed in Philadelphia and one in San Francisco). It is not proposed to build a fac-simile of a ship in all details, excepting that part which is above the water.

The berth deck of this vessel will be used in the main as the exhibit deck of models and various other naval appliances, such as have heretofore been shown on the exhibition floor of the previous exhibitions.



The exterior, the main deck, the battery deck, and the military mast, will be a fac-simile of the three battle ships now being constructed. The turrets will be in place, the guns in place, the boats in place, and, in fact, all the appliances so far as may be practicable.

The armament of these vessels, and which will be represented in the proposed building will consist of four 13-inch guns, eight 8-inch guns, four 6-inch guns, twenty 6-pounders, and a number of smaller guns which will be mounted on the upper deck and on the military mast.

The vessels of which this building will be a prototype are the largest, the heaviest, and the most formidable of any ever built in this country. They are also equipped with torpedo tubes and torpedo boats, and protected by seventeen inch thickness of armour plating.

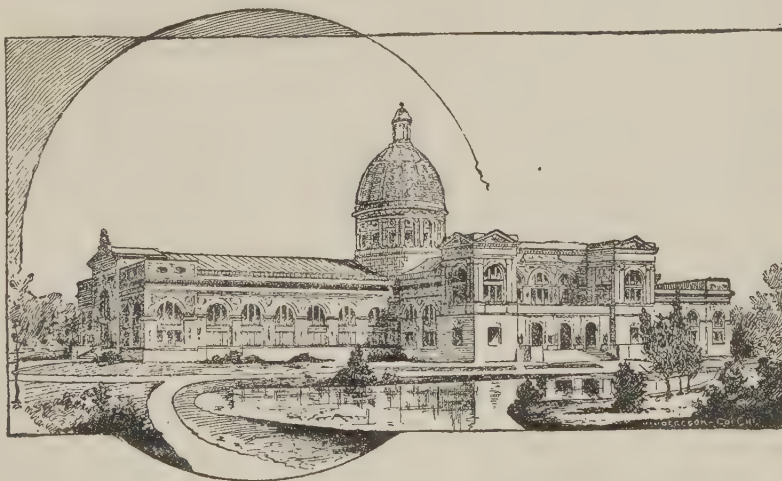
It is not probable that the interior model of the ship can be exhibited in a satisfactory manner, but these different interiors will be shown in models so far as practicable.

Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits.

The Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits will be located in the southwestern portion of the park, where the land is comparatively high and well protected. For agriculture, which includes food products, agricultural implements and machinery, a main building is to be erected, in size and arrangement adapted to every need of this great department, and having an independent heating plant. There is also a separate department for forestry and forest products.

For live stock the buildings are to be adapted to the requirements demanded by those having this department in charge. In general there will be housing for stock and their attendants, and hospitals for the animals. There will be grand stands and display wings, and other buildings to meet all proper requirements. These buildings are to be temporary, but will be carefully designed with due regard to beauty and general effect.

Realizing the importance of the Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits, it is the intention of the designers to make these departments interesting in plan and appearance by all the arts at their command. A proposition to set apart \$200,000 for cash premiums for the Live Stock Exhibits is being considered, and favorable action on it is expected.



Other Attractions.

Among the various independent attractions which have been suggested in connection with the Exposition may be mentioned a tower 1,492 feet high, an immense mine showing the mineral wealth of the country, a floating palace hotel on Lake Michigan, a fountain of California wines, a coal palace, a corn palace, an exhibit of shoe and leather industries of the world—for which latter purpose it is proposed to raise a fund of \$100,000 for a special building and other ingenious devices.

Transportation.

All public passenger railways, whether steam, cable, electric or horse, will enter the park at the southwest corner, though any of them may have stations at the Midway Plaisance, or other convenient places, if kept outside of the grounds. Roads entering the enclosure will deliver passengers inside the Administration building, and from this place an intramural, electric, elevated road will pass out through the grounds, entering buildings, where deemed advisable, and having convenient stations where necessary.

It will connect the station at the Midway Plaisance and pass back to the Administration building by another route, thus forming a complete circuit, and making it easy to go from one place to another without walking.

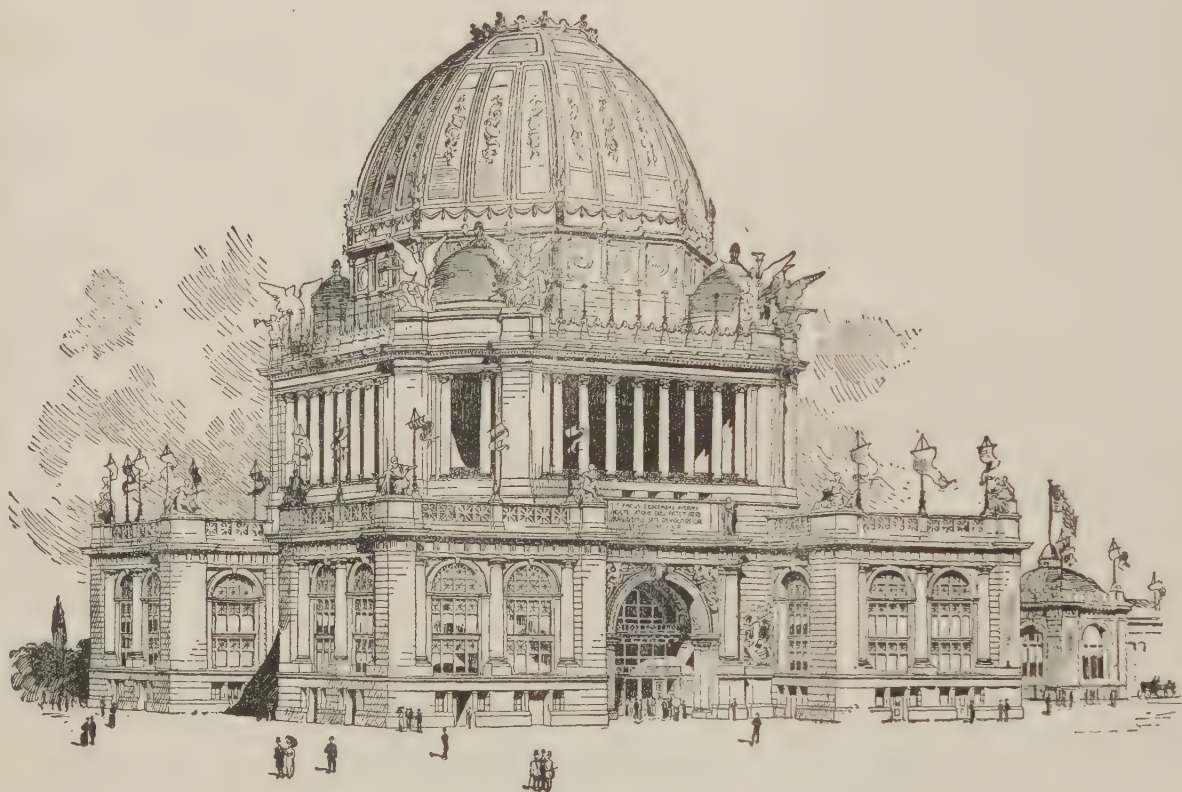
Visitors once in the Fair will come out of the

Administration station upon the great square, where all the spaces will be very broad, affording ample room for the gathering or dispersing of large crowds. Wheeled chairs and other means of conveyance are to be always kept in attendance at this point.

Exposition Offices.

Commodious quarters have been fitted up in the Rand McNally building, at Chicago, Ill., and are now occupied by the Exposition officers, of both the Chicago Directory and the National Commission.

Visitors to Chicago, who feel an interest in the Exposition, are invited to call at the Exposition headquarters, where any information they may desire on the subject will be cheerfully furnished.



The Administration Building.

This imposing edifice cost about \$450,000. The architect is Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects, to whose established reputation it is a notable contribution. It covers an area of 260 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building.

Externally the design may be divided in its height into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the various buildings grouped about it, which are about 65 feet high. The second stage, which is of the same height, is a continuation of the central rotunda, 175 feet square, surrounded on all sides by an open colonnade of noble proportions, 20 feet wide and 40 feet high, with columns

four feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by staircases and elevators from the four principal halls and is interrupted at the angles by corner pavilions, crowned with domes and groups of statuary. The third stage consists of the base of the great dome, 30 feet in height, and octagonal in form, and the dome itself. This great dome is gilded and forms a fitting crown to the first and second stages of the magnificent edifice.

The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semi-circular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions.

The interior features of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Be-

tween every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggia 30 feet square, giving access to the offices and provided with broad, circular stairways and swift-running elevators. Internally, the rotunda is octagonal in form, the first story being composed of eight enormous arched openings, corresponding in size to the arches of the great entrances. Above these arches is a frieze 27 feet in width, the panels of which are filled with tablets, borne by figures carved in low relief and covered with commemorative inscriptions.

Above the balcony is the second story, 50 feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the center is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flow of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep panelings, richly moulded, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief, and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences

In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated domes of a similar character in the world.

Each of the corner pavilions, which are four stories in height, is divided into large and small offices for the various departments of the administration and lobbies and toilet-rooms. The ground floor contains, in one pavilion, the fire and police departments, with cells for the detention of prisoners; in a second pavilion are the offices of the ambulance service, the physician and pharmacy, the foreign department and the information bureau; in the third pavilion the postoffice and a bank, and in the fourth the offices of public comfort and a restaurant. The second, third and fourth stories contain the board rooms, the committee rooms, the rooms of the Director-General, the department of publicity and promotion, and of the United States Columbian Commission.



The Machinery Hall.

This building measures 850x500 feet and with the Machinery Annex and Power House, cost about \$1,200,000. The building is spanned by three arched trusses and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses, side by side, surrounded on all of the four sides by a gallery fifty feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and sold for use

as railroad train-houses. In each of the long naves there is an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building for the purpose of moving machinery. These platforms are built so that visitors may view from them the exhibits beneath. The power for this building is supplied from a power-house adjoining the south side of the building.



The Casino and Pier.

All visitors to the Exposition, it is safe to say, will inspect the casino and pier, and not only inspect them, but enjoy thoroughly the delights which they, together with their surroundings, afford. The pier is 80 feet wide and extends 1,000 feet out into Lake Michigan from the eastern extremity of the grand court or avenue, running from the administration building to the lake. Along the shore, on either side of the pier, are broad, beautiful promenades, where thousands of visitors may stroll in the intervals of sight-seeing in the Exposition buildings.

From the shore promenade they may walk out on the pier to the beautiful casino at the extremity.

The casino is a composite structure, embracing nine pavilions, and was planned by its architects, Burling & Whitehouse, of Chicago, to be a representation of Venice, on a small scale, in the waters of Lake Michigan. Accordingly, its architecture is of the Venetian order. The casino is built on piles, and measures 175 by 300 feet, with the exception of the central pavilion, which rises to

the height of 180 feet, the pavilions are two stories high, rising 80 feet from the water. There is communication between the nine pavilions, both by gondolas and bridges. Completely surrounded by water, this structure, with its fleet of boats and numerous water-ways, presents a decidedly Venetian aspect. Surrounding the central pavilion runs a gallery fifty-six feet wide. At the west end of the pier stand the thirteen columns designed by sculptor St. Gaudens to represent the thirteen original States. In front of the casino is the harbor for small pleasure craft.

At night this harbor is lighted by incandescent lamps sunk beneath the surface of the water on floats. The material of the casino is of wood, and the walls are covered with "staff." A striking combination of high colorings is effected. Within the pavilions of the casino are various conveniences that contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The casino and pier cost \$150,000.



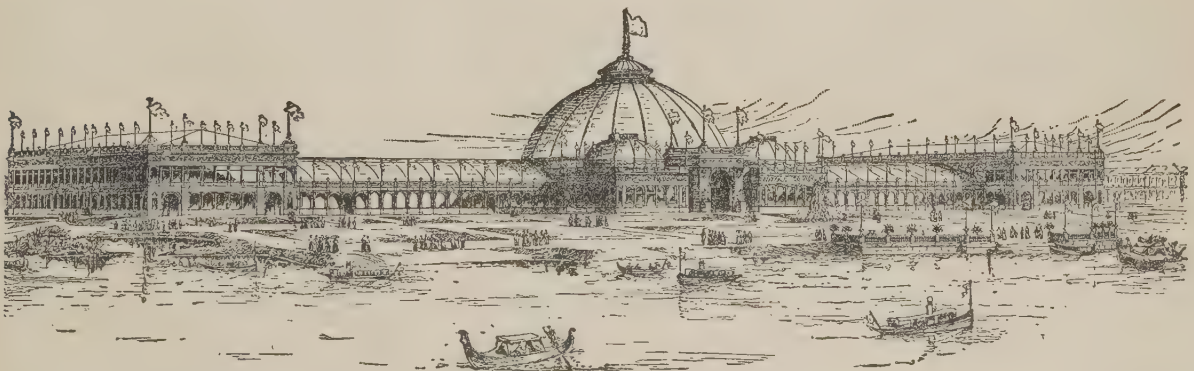
Agricultural Building from North-east

The Agricultural Building.

The building is 500x800 feet, its longest dimensions being east and west. The general cornice line is 65 feet above grade. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavilions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by cur-

tains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet high.

The agricultural, forestry and dairy buildings cost nearly \$1,000,000.



The Horticultural Building.

The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front

and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet.

The cost of this building was about \$300,000.



The Electrical Bulding.

The electrical building, the seat of perhaps the most novel and brilliant exhibit in the whole Exposition, is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great quadrangle or court; the north front faces the lagoon; the east front is opposite the manufactures building, and the west faces the mines building.

The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longi-

tudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof, with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and clear-story windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 62 feet in height, and provided with skylights. The cost, \$375,000.

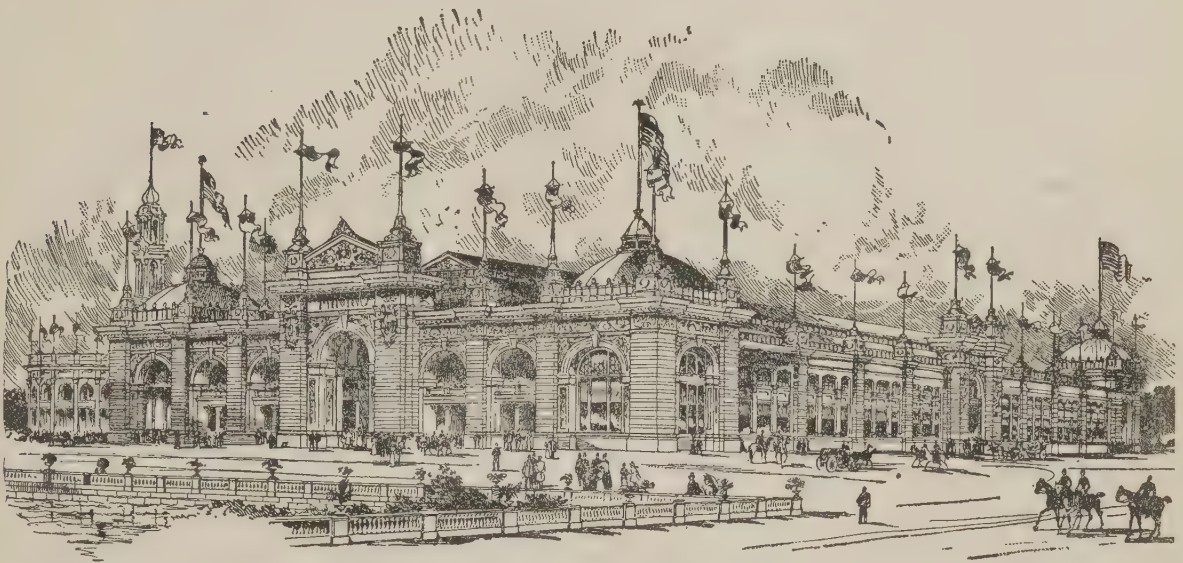


The Art Palace.

Grecian-Ionic in style, the fine arts building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. The building is oblong, and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north-east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a great dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125

feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of famous figures of winged victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above.

The cost, \$600,000.



Mines and Mining Building. View taken from North-west.

The Hall of Mines and Mining.

This building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide. The great interior space thus inclosed is one story high, 630 feet long and 230 feet wide, with an extreme height of 100 feet at center and 47 feet at sides, and is spanned by steel cantilever roof trusses supported on steel columns placed 65 feet apart longitudinally, and 115 feet and 57

feet 6 inches transversely, thus leaving clear space in center of building 630 feet long and 115 feet wide, with two side divisions, each 57 feet six inches wide and 630 feet long, leaving the central space encumbered with only 16 supporting steel posts. Cost \$260,000.

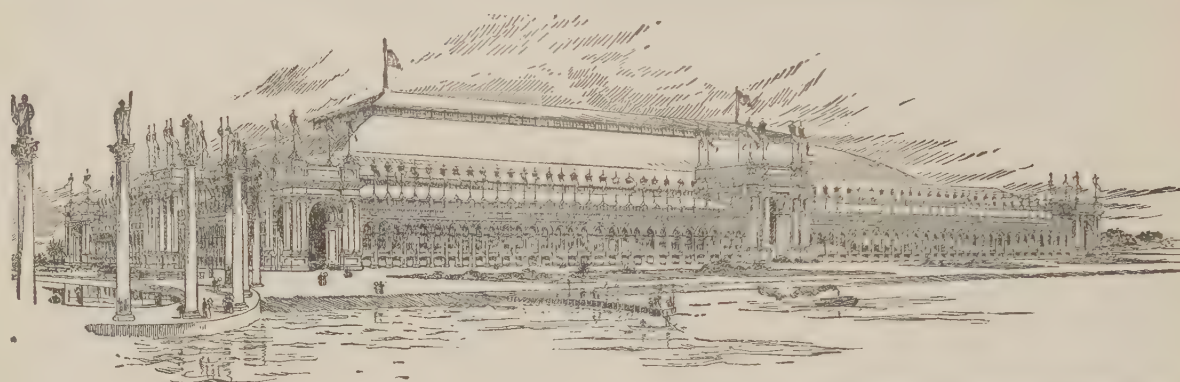


The Transportation Building.

The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stony Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story only in height.

The transportation exhibits naturally include every-

thing, of whatsoever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically, this exhibit includes everything comprised in Class G of the official classification. The transportation building cost about \$300,000.

*Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building from South*

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Notable for its symmetrical proportions, the manufactures and liberal arts building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It measures 1,687 by 787 feet and covers nearly 31 acres, being the largest exposition building ever constructed. Within the building a gallery 50 feet wide extends around all four sides, and projecting from this are 86 smaller galleries, 12 feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy scene below. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by 30 great staircases, the flights of which are 12 feet wide each. "Columbia Avenue," 50 feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally and an avenue of like width crosses it at right

angles at the center. The main roof is of iron and glass and arches an area 385 by 1,400 feet and has its ridge 150 feet from the ground. The building, including its galleries, has about 40 acres of floor space. The lower portion of these arches up to the level of the gallery floor and 25 feet in depth, is open to the outside, thus forming a covered loggia, which forms an open promenade for the public, and will provide a very interesting feature, particularly on the east side, where it faces the lake. It is intended to locate here a number of cafes, where the great crowds can loiter at their ease and enjoy the breezes and cool shadows of the afternoon.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
FISHERIES BUILDING

The Fisheries Building.

Length of building, 1,100 feet; width, 200 feet; cost, \$200,000. In the center of the polygonal building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool 26 feet wide, from which rises a towering mass of rocks, covered with moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks, crystal streams of water gush and drop to the masses of reeds, rushes and ornamental semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool gorgeous gold fishes, golden ides, golden tench and other fishes disport. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of aquaria may be viewed. These are ten in number, and

have a capacity of 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each.

Passing out of the rotunda a great corridor or arcade is reached, where on one hand can be viewed the opposite side of the series of great tanks, and on the other a line of tanks somewhat smaller, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons each in capacity. The corridor or arcade is about 15 feet wide. The glass fronts of the aquaria are in length about 575 feet and have 3,000 square feet of surface. They make a panorama never before seen in any exhibition, and rival the great permanent aquariums of the world not only in size but in all other respects.



The Woman's Building.

The woman's building, situated in the northwestern part of the park, separated by a generous distance from the horticultural building on the one side and the Illinois State building on the other, and facing the great lagoon with the flowery island as a vista. A more beautiful site could not have been selected for this daintily designed building.

Information for Exhibitors.

Copies of the classification, in pamphlet form, rules and regulations, blank applications to exhibitors, and all other necessary blank forms, as well as information which may be desired, and which is not mentioned here, will be furnished on application to HON. GEORGE R. DAVIS, Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The Growth of Chicago Since 1835.

YEARS.	SQ. MILES.
1835	2.55
1845	10.70
1855	17.93
1865	35.79
1875	35.79
1885	35.79
1887	36.79
1889	172.18
1890	176.08
1891	180.20

Of the present area, 175.06 square miles comprise land, the remaining 5.14 square miles being water.

The population of Chicago by the school census of May, 1890, was 1,224,376; by the government census, June, 1890, 1,062,000.

The Parks and Boulevards of Chicago.

It is generally acknowledged that no other city in America has so complete a system of parks and boulevards as is found in Chicago. The total dimensions of the several parks approximate 1,900 acres. Philadelphia has one park (Fairmount) which contains 2,791¼ acres; but she has no other park worthy of the name, while Chicago's twenty parks are scattered judiciously throughout all her three divisions, and are readily accessible at all hours of the day. All the principal parks are connected

by about 52 miles of boulevards, which, with them, form a cordon of beautiful drives within the limits of the city, and enclose it on three sides. Add to these boulevards the picturesque Sheridan Road, along the shore of Lake Michigan from Chicago avenue to Waukegan, a distance of 36 miles, and nearly 25 miles of drives within the parks, and Chicago may well boast of her out-of-door pleasure resorts. Most of the parks have been greatly improved within a few years, until their beauty borders upon grandeur, and exemplifies how good taste and artistic embellishment may be profitably exercised in the improvement of nature. Several of the older boulevards are also marvels of beauty.

Lincoln Park (to begin a circuit of all with one of the finest), the southern entrance of which is about two miles north of Chicago river, is bounded on the north by Diversey avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by North avenue, and on the west by North Clark street and North Park and Lake View avenues. It contains 280 acres, is elegantly improved throughout, and has within its limits the finest collection of out-door statuary in the city. Among these mementoes are the following: The Lincoln Memorial, embracing an heroic statue of the great statesman, situated at the Dearborn avenue entrance to the park, at its extreme southern end. It was modeled after the design of the artist St. Gaudans, of New York, and is a posthumous gift to the park, as provided in the will of the late Eli Bates, of Chicago. It is a work worthy of the donor and the artist, and is greatly admired. An equestrian statue of General Grant, of heroic size, surmounts a massive and elevated arcade, near the lake shore drive, which it overlooks. It was erected at public expense, after designs by the artist Rebisso, of Cincinnati. Farther north, on one of the principal park drives, is a picturesque group of wild Indians, inscribed "My Early Friends," modeled by the artist Boyle, of Philadelphia, and presented to the park by the late Martin Ryerson, of Chicago. To the north of this attractive group, facing the extensive flower-beds, stands the superb statue of Schiller, Germany's greatest poet. It was copied from a monument at Marbach (Schiller's birth-place) in Wurtemberg, German Empire,

which was designed by a young native artist, now dead, named Rau. It was cast at Stuttgart, Germany, by Peturgus, through the generosity of the Schwaben-verein, a German literary society in Chicago, of which, at that time, Julius Rosenthal was President, and Francis A. Demmler, Secretary. The cost of the statue was \$3,000, and the pedestal, costing \$6,000, was erected by the subscriptions of German residents, through the efforts of the above-named gentlemen, within three months. It was then presented to the park in the name of the German-American citizens of Chicago. The latest proposed addition to the group of Lincoln Park statuary is in preparation for presentation by a society of our Scandinavian residents, and will be a fitting memorial of Carl Linne, the renowned Professor of Botanical Science at Stockholm, who died in 1780, aged about 83 years. He is held in great veneration by his countrymen. The electrically illuminated fountain, which attracts immense throngs of spectators on fine evenings during warm weather was imported from Paris, in 1890, and its presence here is due to the liberality of Mr. Chas. T. Yerkes, president of two of our great street railway companies. The park also embraces a fine zoological department, open daily to the public, which contains many choice specimens of birds and animals. The North Clark street cable cars run directly past this park, and in summer it is also accessible by excursion steamers.

Humboldt Park lies between West North ave., Augusta and West Division streets, and Kedzie and California avenues, in the West Division, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of the Chicago Post-office. It contains 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is charmingly laid out and improved, can be reached by Milwaukee ave. street cars, and has many visitors.

Garfield Park is centrally situated in the West Division, being bounded on the north by Kinzie and West Lake streets, on the east by Homan and Central Park avenues, on the south by West Madison street (between which and Colorado avenue, further south, is a large tract of unimproved park property), and on the west by North Hamlin ave. It contains 186 acres and a fine conservatory, and a judicious expenditure of money has made it a delightful retreat. It is between four and five miles west of the City Hall, and can be easily reached by West Madison street cable cars, Lake street horse cars, and (by-and-by) by the Lake Street Elevated Railroad. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad cars also run beside it.

Douglas Park, the third in the chain of parks in the West Division, is bounded on the north by West Twelfth street, on the east by California ave., on the south by West Eighteenth street, and on the west by Albany ave. It contains 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and in point of improvements compares favorable with the other West Division parks. The Twelfth street and Ogden ave. horse cars, and the Chi., Burl. & Quincy R. R. (at Douglas Park station) carry visitors to this very desirable oasis, which lies about five miles southwest of the Chicago Post Office.

Jackson Park, the southernmost of the public resorts

in the South Division—and the site of the Columbian World's Fair—occupies a position between six and eight miles south of the Chicago Post Office. It is bounded on the north by Fifty-sixth street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Sixty-seventh street, and west by Stony Island ave., and contains 593 acres. Further description of it is given on a preceding page—"The Location of the Fair Grounds." This park can now be reached by Illinois Central Railroad trains, stopping at South Park and Woodland Lawn stations, and by Cottage Grove and Wabash ave. cable cars. Lake steamers and other public conveyances will be provided during the Fair season.

Washington Park, including South Park, contains 372 acres, and has hitherto excelled all the others in floral decorations. It is bounded on the north by Fifty-first street, on the east by Cottage Grove ave., on the south by Sixtieth street, and on the west by South Park ave. It is easily reached by Cottage Grove and Wabash ave. cable cars. Its distance from the Chicago Post Office is about six miles. South Park is that part of Washington Park lying north of Fifty-fifth street.

Washington Driving Park (owned by a close corporation) lies one block south of Washington Park; is bounded on the north by Sixty-first street, on the east by Cottage Grove ave., on the south by Sixty-third street, and on the west by South Park ave. Its area covers eight blocks, and its race track has witnessed some remarkable triumphs of the turf. The late General Phil. H. Sheridan was one of its principal promoters, and president of the operating company. It is accessible by horse cars on State street, via Sixty-first street, by Cottage Grove and Wabash ave. cable cars, and by the Illinois Central Railroad, to Washington Park station, on Sixty-first street.

Union Park, in the West Division, contains 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is bounded on the north by West Lake street, on the northeast by Bryan place, on the southeast by Ogden ave., on the south by Warren ave., and on the west by South Ashland boulevard. It is also intersected, centrally, by Washington Boulevard. This park has within it the headquarters of the West Park Commissioners, an edifice costing \$15,000, and has been entirely remodeled and beautified recently, at an expense of \$30,000. Its convenient location and fine appointments make it extremely popular. Ogden avenue, Randolph street and West Lake street horse cars, and Madison street cable cars, render it very easy of access. The West Lake Street Elevated Railroad will pass along its northern boundary.

Jefferson Park, containing 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, occupies the entire square bounded by Monroe, Throop, Adams and Loomis streets, in the West Division. Its diminutive lake, shady nooks and cheerful fountain make it a favorite with ladies and children. It can be reached by Madison street cable cars and carettes on Madison and Adams streets.

Gage Park is a square at the junction of Western avenue and Garfield boulevards, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, by either of which it may be approached. It contains 20 acres.

West Ravenswood Park extends north from Montrose boulevard, along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, to the southeast corner of Rosehill Cemetery—Bryn Mawr ave.

The foregoing parks are controlled by three Boards of Park Commissioners, who are appointed by the State of Illinois, and whose operations are independent of the government of the city. They maintain the necessary official and police discipline in their respective departments, which are supported by a specific tax annually levied for that purpose.

The city controls the following parks :

Lake Front, or Lake Park, which has figured largely in the selection of a site for the Columbian World's Fair, is bounded on the north by Randolph street viaduct, on the east by the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, on the south by Park Row, and on the west by Michigan ave. boulevard. It contains 41 acres. The northern portion of it has been used for circuses, base ball grounds and a dumping place for city refuse. The Interstate Exposition Building, a fire engine house, two railroad stations, and two armories, are situated on it, between Madison and Congress streets. From Congress street, south to Park Row, some semblance of a park overlooking the outer harbor has been maintained at a trifling expense. The property has been for years a source of litigation and annoyance.

Dearborn Park, bounded by Randolph and Washington streets, Michigan avenue and Garland place, contains 1½ acres. By an act of congress it has been set aside as a site for the Chicago Public Library and other institutions. It has been always greatly neglected.

Also, the following, in various parts of the city : West Division—Wicker Park, 4 acres ; Vernon Park, nearly 4 acres ; Campbell Park, ¼ acre ; North Division—Washington Square, 2½ acres. Elsewhere.—Aldine Square, about 1 acre ; Congress Park, nearly ¾ acre ; Union Square, ½ acre ; Elite Park, 3½ acres. Private Parks.—Douglas Monument Park, Thirty-fifth street and Illinois Central Railroad tracks—nicely improved ; contains Stephen A. Douglas' cottage, remains, monument and Volk's statue of this statesman. Woodland Park and Groveland Park are located near Thirty-fifth street, between College place and University place, Cottage Grove ave. and the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. Madison Park occupies the space between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, Madison ave. on the east, and Woodlawn ave. on the west.

The Boulevards.

Chicago's Boulevards and Drives, exclusive of those within the parks, embrace, in all, probably 100 miles of travel.

The Boulevard system, connecting the principal parks in the North, West and South Divisions of the city, comprises the following :

Humboldt—Beginning at Lincoln Park, at the intersection of Fullerton and Lake View avenues, running west to Robey street, north to Wrightwood ave., west to Kedzie ave., south to Humboldt ave., east (through Palmer Square) to Thomas ave., and thence south to Humboldt Park.

Central Boulevard—Beginning at the south end of Humboldt Park, and running south on Sangamon ave. to West Indiana, west to Monticello ave., and thence south to Garfield Park.

Washington Boulevard—Beginning at the western city limits, east to the west line of Garfield Park, and from the east line of Garfield Park to Halsted street.

North Douglas Boulevard—Extending from the south line of Garfield Park, south along South Hamlin ave. to West Fourteenth street, and thence east to Douglas Park.

South Douglas Boulevard—Running from the south end of Douglas Park, south to Laughton street, and thence east to California ave., where it merges into—

Southwest Boulevard—Running south from Laughton street to East Thirty-first street, and thence east to Western ave., where it becomes—

Western Avenue Boulevard—Extending south from East Thirty-first street to Gage Park, at Fifty-fifth street, where it unites with—

Garfield Boulevard—Which extends eastward (along the line of Fifty-fifth street) to Washington Park.

Midway Plaisance begins at the southeastern corner of Washington Park (along the line of Sixtieth street), and extends eastward to Jackson Park.

Grand Boulevard begins at the junction of South Park ave. and Thirty-fifth street, and extends south to the northwest corner of Washington Park—at Thirty-first street.

Drexel Boulevard begins at Thirty-ninth street and Oakwood ave., and extends southerly to Fifty-first street, where, one block east of the northeast corner of Washington Park, it becomes Drexel ave.

Oakwood Boulevard unites Grand and Drexel Boulevards, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.

Jackson Boulevard, beginning at Halsted street, and extending west to Western avenue.

Twelfth Street Boulevard, from Ashland Boulevard west to Ogden avenue.

Ogden Boulevard, from Twelfth street Boulevard and Ogden avenue southwest to Douglas Park.

Ashland Boulevard, from Twelfth Street Boulevard northward to West Lake street.

[These three last-named boulevards connect Union and Douglas Parks.]

Warren Boulevard, from Hyman ave. eastward to Garfield Park.

Montrose Boulevard, from North Western ave. east to the Sheridan Road, along the north end of Grace-land Cemetery.

Lake Shore Drive, from Oak street north, through Lincoln Park to Diversey ave.

The Sheridan Road (or Drive) extends from the north line of Lincoln Park (Diversey ave.) to Byron street (south line of the Lutheran and Hebrew Cemeteries) thence west to Sheffield ave., and thence north to Waukegan, in Lake County.

The Street Railway System of Chicago.

Chicago is covered with a network of street railways, of which there are three great systems in active operation in all divisions of the city, carrying millions of passengers annually safely and pleasantly to and from all points north, west and south. There are also two elevated railroads partly completed, one on the south side and one on the west, and a company organized for one on the north.

The oldest of these is the Chicago City Railway, which is operated on the cable system in the south division of the city, the State street line running to Sixty-ninth street, Englewood and the Union stock yards. The Wabash and Cottage Grove avenue line running to Seventy-first street, Hyde Park, Jackson park and Oakwood cemetery. There are cars attached to the cable trains, which leave the center of the city every $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes for the following destinations, which are switched off at their respective streets on to horse car tracks: Archer and Indiana avenues, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-seventh and Sixty-third streets, South Oakland avenue, Stanton avenue and Halsted street.

Wallace, Hanover and Butler street cars leave corner of Clark and Madison streets, and Wentworth avenue and Sixty-third street cars leave corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The North Chicago City Railway Company have two main lines operated on the cable system, on Wells street and North Clark street, cars running every three minutes, with branch lines on Lincoln avenue and Division street, and connect with horse car lines on the following streets: Webster avenue, Garfield avenue, Fullerton avenue, Sheffield avenue, Lawrence avenue, Evanston avenue; the latter go to Graceland cemetery, North avenue and Humboldt park; Sedgwick, Halsted and Market street horse cars leave corner of Randolph and Fifth avenue.

The West Chicago Street Railroad, the latest cable system in the city, has its main lines on West Madison street and Milwaukee avenue, cars running every two minutes during the day and every twenty minutes during the night. Cars are attached to the cable train leaving the center of the city, corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, for the following destinations: Ogden avenue, Noble and West Division streets.

The following horse car lines also traverse the west side of the city: Blue Island and Canalport avenues, Randolph and West Lake streets, which connect with the electric cars for Austin. Van Buren, West Indiana, South Halsted, Canal, West Twelfth streets, Chicago avenue, West Eighteenth, Taylor, Clinton, Jefferson,

Sangamon, West Adams, West Huron streets and Center avenue.

The Railway Passenger Depots in Chicago.

The following are the principal passenger railway depots in Chicago, with their respective locations, the roads centering at each, and the methods of getting to and from them.

It may be premised, however, that at all these depots, upon the arrival of all trains, cabs, hackney coaches and omnibuses, having their fares regulated by municipal ordinances, are in waiting to convey passengers to other depots or to points in all parts of the city. The drivers of these conveyances must show their printed list of charges whenever passengers demand it.

Wisconsin Central Depot, corner of Fifth avenue and Harrison street. Trains arrive and depart regularly over the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis railroads for all stations on those lines. Harrison street horse cars pass this depot frequently for Western avenue or Michigan avenue and Adams street, and intermediate points. Twelfth street horse cars also pass this depot often for points between Western avenue and Washington and State streets.

Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren street between Clark and LaSalle streets. Trains arrive and depart regularly over the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) roads. Van Buren street horse cars pass this depot for State street or Western avenue and beyond.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Union Depot, between Monroe and West Adams streets on Canal street. Trains arrive and depart regularly over the following roads for all stations on their respective lines: Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago and Alton; Chicago, St. Louis and Pacific (Penn. line); Milwaukee and Northern; and Chicago, Evanston and Lake Shore. Street cars on Adams and Madison streets, and caresses on Adams street, will convey passengers to points along those thoroughfares.

Dearborn Street Depot, fronting on Polk street. Trains arrive and depart regularly over the following roads for all stations on their respective routes: Wabash Line; Niagara Falls (Wabash) Short Line; Monon (L., N. A. & C.) Route; Missouri Pacific; Chicago and Western Indiana; Chicago and Grand Trunk; Chicago and Eastern Illinois; Chicago and Atlantic; and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. This depot is contiguous to the State street and Wabash avenue cable cars, and the North Chicago (Dearborn street) horse cars.

Baltimore and Ohio Depot, foot of Monroe street on the Lake front. Trains arrive and depart regularly over the Baltimore and Ohio roads for all stations along its routes. Adams street horse cars pass the entrance for points west of Michigan avenue.

Chicago and Northwestern Depot, southwest corner of Wells and Kinzie streets. Trains arrive and depart regularly over the following roads for all stations along their lines: Chicago and Northwestern, all branches, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western. North division cable cars pass near this depot for points on North Clark and Well streets, and for down town.

Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street. Trains arrive and depart regularly from this depot for all stations along the following roads and their respective branches: Illinois Central; Michigan Central; and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago (Big Four). Horse and cable cars do not run in the vicinity of this depot.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF CHICAGO.

Their Respective Locations and Occupants.

The Government Building, occupying the square bounded by Adams, Dearborn, Jackson and Clark streets. Accessible by horse cars on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets, and by cable cars on LaSalle and State streets and on Wabash avenue. Contains the Chicago post-office and all its general departments, and the offices of the Collector of Customs and his assistants, the Internal Revenue Collector, the United States Sub-Treasurer and special agent of the Treasury, the United States Appraiser, Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, Inspector of Steam Vessels, Marine Hospital Surgeon, United States Marshal, the Pension Agency, the U. S. Secret Service, United States Commissioner, U. S. District Attorney, and the United States District and Circuit Courts and the Government Court of Claims.

Chicago City Hall, fronting on Randolph, La Salle and Washington streets. Accessible by horse and cable cars running in all parts of the city. Occupied by offices of the Mayor, City Clerk, City Comptroller, City Collector, City Treasurer, Commissioners of Public Works, Commissioner of Public Health, Superintendent of Police Department, Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, Superintendent of City Public Schools, the Board of Education, the School Agent, the Fire Marshal, the City Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Department, Inspectors of Gas, Oil and Steam Boilers, the Board of Election Commissioners, Commissioner of Buildings, the Council Chamber, the Chicago Public Library, etc.

Cook County Building, fronting on Randolph, Clark and Washington streets. Accessible by horse and cable cars running from all parts of the city. In it are located the offices of the Board of County Commissioners, County Board of Education, County Court, County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, County Attorney, Recorder of Deeds, Coroner and Sheriff, and the Circuit, Superior, County and Probate Courts.

County Criminal Court Building and Jail, northwest corner of Michigan street and Dearborn avenue. Access-

ible by cable and horse cars on Clark, State and Dearborn streets. Occupied by the County Criminal Court, the Criminal Court Clerk, the State's Attorney and Grand Jury. The County Jail is in the rear of this building, through which entrance to the jail is made.

Cook County Hospital, southwest corner of Wood and West Harrison streets. Accessible by horse cars on West Harrison and Van Buren streets and on Ogden avenue. Free admission for indigent patients.

Cook County Insane Asylum, at Dunning, Lake View.

The Principal Hotels in Chicago.

The following hotels for the reception of travelers and transient guests are the most reputable in the city:

THE WELLINGTON, Wabash ave. and Jackson street. Frontage 275 feet south and west. (See biography.)

The Auditorium, fronts on Michigan and Wabash avenues and Congress street.

The Chicago, on Dearborn and Jackson streets.

The Virginia, corner of Ohio and Rush streets; 10 stories high.

The Grand Pacific, fronting on Clark, La Salle and Quincy streets; entrance 240 Clark street.

The Tremont, southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets; entrance on both.

The Palmer House, southeast corner of State and Monroe streets; entrance on both.

The Richelieu, on Michigan avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets.

Leland Hotel, 178 Michigan avenue—Lake Front.

Sherman House, fronting on Clark and Randolph streets; entrance on both.

Grand Palace Hotel, 95-103 North Clark street; kept on both the American and European plans.

Briggs House, northeast corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue; entrance on Randolph.

Clifton House, northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street.

The Saratoga, 159 Dearborn street, near Madison; kept on the European plan.

The Windsor European Hotel, 147-153 Dearborn street.

Continental Hotel, southeast corner of Madison and Wabash avenue.

Hotel Brunswick, northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street.

Hotel Langham, 1840 Wabash avenue.

Oakland Hotel, southeast corner of Oakwood avenue and Drexel boulevard.

Southern Hotel, northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

Gault House, northeast corner of Clinton and West Madison streets.

McCoy's European Hotel, northwest corner of Clark and Van Buren streets.

Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

Besides the foregoing first-class hosteleries, there are

numerous other and private hotels scattered throughout the city, where guests can be amply accommodated, at reasonable prices, for families or transients.

Theatres, Opera Houses, Music and other Amusement Halls in Chicago.

SOUTH DIVISION.

THE AUDITORIUM—Fronting on Michigan and Wabash avenues and Congress street.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—J. H. McVicker, proprietor, Madison street, between State and Dearborn streets.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets; David Henderson, manager.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—104-110 Monroe street; Al. Hayman and Will J. Davis, proprietors.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, near La Salle; R. M. Hooley, proprietor.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—87 Clark street; Harry L. Hamlin, manager.

THE OLYMPIC—49 Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

HAVLIN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, near Eighteenth street

THE ALHAMBRA—State street and Archer avenue; H. R. Jacobs, manager.

MADISON STREET OPERA HOUSE—83 Madison street; Hannah & Hogg, proprietors.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE—State street, near Harrison.

PARK THEATRE—State street, near Harrison.

WEST DIVISION.

JACOBS' ACADEMY—Halsted, near Madison; H. R. Jacobs, manager.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD THEATRE—Halsted and Jackson street; Jacob Litt, proprietor.

THE HAYMARKET—West Madison street, near Halsted; Will J. Davis, manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK STREET THEATRE—Corner of Clark and Kinzie streets.

THE NEW WINDSOR THEATRE—Corner North Clark and Division streets; M. B. Leavitt, manager.

CRITERION THEATRE—274 Sedgwick street.

OTHER RESORTS.

EDEN MUSEE—"The World in Wax"—Lyman B. Glover, manager; 229 Wabash avenue.

LIBBY WAR MUSEUM—Libby Prison, Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

PANORAMA OF GETTYSBURG—Panorama place and Wabash avenue.

EPSTEAN'S DIME MUSEUM—Freaks and Novelties—Randolph street, near Clark.

KOHL AND MIDDLETON'S DIME MUSEUMS—South Division, Clark, near Madison; West Division, West Madison and Union streets.

LECTURE AND MUSIC HALLS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Southeast corner of State and Randolph streets.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION BUILDING—Michigan avenue, foot of Adams street.

WEBER MUSIC HALL—241 Wabash avenue.

KIMBALL MUSIC HALL—245 Wabash avenue.

FARWELL HALL—148 Madison street.

CORINTHIAN HALL—187 Kinzie street.

CONCORDIA HALL—235 and 237 Milwaukee avenue.

CARPENTERS' HALL—221 West Madison street.

CASTLE'S HALL—619 West Lake street.

BATTERY D ARMORY—Michigan avenue.

OWSLEY'S HALL—785-789 West Madison street.

THE WELLINGTON, opened to the public September 8, 1890, as a first-class European hotel, is unquestionably the best furnished, and also the best located in the city, being at the head of the Grand Boulevard system, within one block of the famous lake frontage, and yet within four blocks of the Post Office, Custom House, wholesale and retail business center. With a south



The Wellington

and west frontage of 275 feet, it guarantees sunshine in nearly every room. Only six months old, it has established a wide reputation for its excellency. The proprietors are the Gage Hotel Company, composed of gentlemen whose standing will always make the hotel a name of the best; and under the management of Mr. Albert S. Gage, it will be ever found in the lead.

A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER.

FRANK B. TOBEY was born at Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., September 15, 1833, on a farm which had been owned and occupied by successive generations of his ancestors for more than two hundred years, and has since, by inheritance, fallen to him. Frank worked on the farm summers, and attended school winters, until he was eighteen. During the next five years he held a position at the village store and post-office, nominally as clerk, but soon bearing a large share of the responsibilities of the business.



FRANK B. TOBEY.

At this time he was a student of political and philosophical subjects, studying them from the humanitarian standpoint. Indeed, at the early age of twelve, in 1846, he took issue with his father, who was a democrat, as to the justice of the Mexican war—he claiming that its object was the acquisition of slave territory, and therefore unjust.

These years at Dennis, where at the village lyceum, of which he was an active member, he came in contact with his neighbors, many of whom were sea captains and men of superior intellect, had great influence in developing and strengthening those principles which in after life have made him a model of honor and uprightness.

In 1857 he came to Chicago, where the year before his brother Charles had started the furniture business in a small store, 20x60—1,200 square feet—on State street, south of Van Buren. The first year Frank worked for his brother on a salary. The next year, 1858, the co-partnership of Charles Tobey & Brother was formed, and their facilities enlarged by the addition of the adjoining store.

At this time they did all their own work, and by close attention to business, combined with conservative methods, the young firm weathered the panic period from 1857 to 1861, when so many older concerns went down. In 1859 they moved to 72 State street, in 1862 to 83 Lake street, and in 1866 to 77 and 79 State street, being pioneers on that thoroughfare, many declaring they could not succeed so far away from the business center. In 1870, the Tobey brothers in connection with F. Porter Thayer organized the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company. In common with nearly all other Chicago houses they were burned out and lost heavily by the great fire of '71, but with characteristic energy they improvised a salesroom at their west side factory, which had escaped; and before the fire had ceased its ravages they had taken an order to furnish the new Sherman House, now the Gault, which order was finished in a week.

In 1873 they moved to the corner of State and Adams streets. In 1875 the Tobey brothers bought out Mr. Thayer's interest, and the name was changed to The

Tobey Furniture Company, Charles Tobey being president and F. B. Tobey vice-president and manager.

In 1888 they occupied the Drake building, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. In September of the same year Charles Tobey died and Frank B. Tobey became president of the company. The recent growth of the business has been so rapid that it was found necessary last year to increase their capacity by the addition of the adjoining building, which is of equal size with the Drake building. Mr. Tobey has thus seen the business grow from the little store of 1,200 square feet, on State street, to the present mammoth building containing 160,000 square feet, or nearly four acres of floorage. This establishment is said to be the largest and finest of its kind in the country and probably in the world.

In conducting the business Mr. Tobey is ably assisted by Mr. H. M. Wright, the present active manager.

The business of the company is conducted on the strictest rules of commercial ethics, and a rigid adherence to these principles has undoubtedly contributed largely to its wonderful growth and prosperity.

MEADOWCROFT BROTHERS,

BANKERS, CHICAGO.

IT IS with pleasure we are able to record the steady, solid progress of the firm of Meadowcroft Bros., Bankers, Chicago. The various business enterprises in which the several members of the firm have at different times been engaged, stamp them as men possessing sterling qualities and sound business principles. It is men of such business caliber, who form and maintain the pillars of the nation's commercial strength, to whom the present and future generations are indebted.

It may be interesting as well as instructive to observe the rise and growth of the present firm. The surviving partner of the original firm of Meadowcroft Bros., Mr. Robert Meadowcroft, was born in Liverpool, England (1813). His father located at Patterson, N. J., and here he successfully operated cotton weaving mills for five years. The enterprising ability and judgment of the man, decided him to purchase a farm of about 1,000 acres, near Naperville. He was successfully engaged in farming for ten years. His all-round business qualities were not satisfied to remain in agricultural pursuits, successful though they were. His qualifications fitted him to fill a high position in business life. He came to Chicago in 1845, and embarked in the wholesale grocery and ship chandlery business. Industry again rewarded him with success, he became the owner of a number of vessels, and was well known and highly respected in shipping circles while conducting the above business.

The firm was gradually forming the nucleus of a banking business which was firmly established in 1860, transacting business of regular bankers. It was at that time composed of Robert and Richard Meadowcroft. Richard died in February, 1876. In 1888 C. J. and F. R. Meadowcroft were admitted, and are at the present time members of the firm. Despite numerous panics, commercial upheavals and alarming rumors, the firm, like a soundly built and well-managed ship, has safely passed through all, and to-day are conducting a sound, solid, satisfactory business, the results of intelligence, ability and stability. This is the most reliable card of reference that can be given.

E. B. MOORE, MANUFACTURER.

THERE ARE but few men in Chicago who have applied themselves more closely for the past 12 years than E. B. Moore, who is the leading floorman in the west. A New Englander by birth—a born mechanic, whose father was one of the best and an authority fifty years ago. Mr. Moore early saw that there was a future for floor coverings if properly laid and placed before the public in a correct manner, which he has succeeded in accomplishing, and of his fifteen



E. B. MOORE.

thousand customers none could ever be induced to return to carpets. Among his Chicago patrons are: George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, J. W. Doane, Edson Keith, Byron L. Smith, S. W. Allerton, John V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell, P. D. Armour, Robert Law, Charles L. Hutchinson, L. J. Gage, Franklin MacVeagh, William M. Hoyt, C. R. Cummings, David Swing, John A. Roche and many others. The modern house is incomplete without hardwood floors. Physicians advocate them, while they are unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

Mr. Moore, being associated with several of the leading manufacturers whose facilities are unequalled, enables him to carry the largest stock of any dealer in America.

He has a corps of skilled workmen and able assistants, who recognize him as a genial and honest employer.

He has a beautiful home, a model family, and is prosperous.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM.

IN the summer of 1890 this honored institution, justly called "The People's College," after a service of 20 years in the interests of practical education, entered upon the most promising period of its history. The Board of Directors, composed of some of Chicago's most influential citizens, secured a valuable property, 18-26 Van Buren street, one of the choicest locations in the city.

At a cost of nearly \$290,000 a spacious seven-story building, attractive and complete in all its appointments, has been opened to the public. Situated in the heart of the city, next to the Art Institute and in the same grand square with the famous Auditorium, it is destined to become a recognized educational center and one of Chicago's most beneficent institutions. Though a private corporation, it has always maintained the Athenæum solely for the public good, having been chartered as a school not for pecuniary profit. It is open daily throughout the year and five evenings a week for nine months, and has an able corps of 20 teachers and a large list of elective studies.

Here everything is done by the superintendent and teachers, not only to aid pupils in the special branches they have chosen, but to stimulate a love for learning. To this end a select library of English literature, with books of reference in the arts and sciences and an open reading room, is maintained. During the autumn and

winter, lectures on sciences, art and literature are given. Here, also, the educational work of the Mechanics' Institute is done. Its liberal advantages are extended free to indigent mechanics or their children, on their written application duly vouched for.

While the greater importance is attached to fundamental branches, valuable service is rendered young women who desire to qualify themselves for teachers in the public schools, and also young men who wish to prepare for college.

One of the most thorough business colleges and schools of shorthand and typewriting in the city is here to be found. No expense or pains has been spared to meet the public requirements in these departments.

A suite of three rooms is devoted to a school of elocution and oratory, which will take rank with the best in the land. Associated with the principal are Hon. Thomas E. Hill, the well known author of Hill's Manual, who will take charge of the department of Parliamentary Practice, and an accomplished lady from the Boston School of Oratory, who will give special instruction in the Delsarte system.

The Athenæum maintains a very thorough department of Free-hand, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, including crayon work and designing. Commodious and well-equipped rooms are allotted to this valuable school.

Recognizing the high value of physical culture in education, the entire first story and basement are devoted to a Gymnasium, which for completeness of equipment and generous provision for rational recreation, for ladies as well as gentlemen, has no superior in the country.

The names of the Officers and Directors of the Chicago Athenæum are a sufficient guarantee of its high standard. viz.: Ferd. W. Peck, President; John J. Glessner, 1st V.-Pres.; Wm. R. Page, 2nd V.-Pres.; John Wilkinson, Secy. and Treas.; Edw. I. Galvin, Superintendent in charge. Directors, Henry Booth, F. H. Head, Lyman J. Gage, W. J. Chalmers, Hugh A. White, Jos. Sears, Ferd. W. Peck, J. J. Glessner, Wm. R. Page, A. C. Bartlett, J. J. P. Odell, Alex. H. Revell, John Wilkinson, H. G. Selfridge, H. H. Kohlsaat, Horace H. Badger.

THE WOLF & PERIOLAT FUR CO.

THE Wolf & Periolat Fur Company, 67 Washington street, Chicago, leading fashionable fur house, is one of the old reliable institutions of the city. From a comparatively small beginning in 1855, the house has grown to be the largest factor in their line in the west. The business was founded by C. F. Periolat at the above date, and his upright and straightforward business methods soon gained for him a host of friends and customers, until the business assumed such large proportions that he found it necessary to divide his responsibilities with an able man who could undertake to manage some of the departments, when he was fortunate enough to associate himself with Mr. Wolf, and the company was incorporated as per the above title.

They make a speciality of fine seal and mink garments, gentlemen's fur coats, robes, caps and gloves. Their patrons feel absolutely safe in dealing with them, for their record is an honorable one and of long standing. One of their factory labels on a garment is of itself a guarantee as to the quality. Their location is the most central in the city, and the four floors they occupy gives them ample facilities for the proper display of their wares. Although their business has already assumed vast proportions, it is constantly and steadily increasing.

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SPECIAL feature of this book favorable to agents, is, that it has a more rapid sale in any locality the more fully people become acquainted with its merits. A second and third canvass of a town is more profitable to the agent than the first. For terms to agents, address Danks and Company, Publishers, 103 State St., Chicago, Ill.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following are brief extracts from hundreds of similar notices received from the press and the people.

WHAT NEWSPAPERS SAY.

From the "Statesman," Austin, Texas.
"It is a book that no professional or business man ought to be without."

From the "Churchman," San Francisco, Cal.
"The work is having the rapid sale which its intrinsic value should inspire."

From the "Women's Exponent," Salt Lake City.
"We view it as one of the best books of its kind ever brought to our notice."

From the "Detroit Free Press."
"This book disarms criticism by carefully refraining from promising too much, and as carefully performing all that it promises."

From the "Daily Times," Denver, Col.
"The book is an original, elegant, and wonderfully comprehensive volume, alike indispensable in every home, counting-room and office."

From the "Republican," Red Wing, Minn.

"No one can imagine the amount of information there is in this book from its title. It is clearly the fundamental principles of a Commercial College, collated and bound, so you can carry it home with you to be studied at your leisure."

From the "Chicago Tribune."

"Prof. Hill has done an excellent service in preparing so splendid a work. With it at hand, one need never be at a loss for the form to do almost any ordinary business correctly, or to prepare a note or an answer to the many and varied calls of social life. We predict for it great popularity and an extensive sale."

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

From Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late Vice-President of the United States.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

MY DEAR SIR: I have examined with interest, and also with surprise, your "Manual of Social and Business Forms," and find it really an encyclopedia of information of all kinds, needed in social or business life, admirably arranged and handsomely illustrated, forming the most comprehensive and satisfactory work of the kind I have ever seen. It ought to be in every library and counting-room, and the longer it is examined and used, the more highly it will be appreciated. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
PROF. THOS. E. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

From Prof. A. Freese, formerly Sup't of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Hill's Manual is no ordinary affair. This you will see after examining it five minutes. For a young man who wants to know how business is done, how to put things in good shape, and the right shape, this book is invaluable. He could afford to pay \$50 for it, in case he could not get it for less. If I could have found such a work in my boyhood, my blunders would have been less, and my greenness less apparent when I struck out into this sharp and critical world."

From W. W. Chandler, General Agent Star Union Line, Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.

It is indeed a wonderful production, and I am more and more astonished at the great variety and vast amount of practical information it contains. No young man can afford to be without a copy, and the information it contains is equally valuable and ESSENTIAL TO EVERY LADY IN THE LAND. An offer of a hundred dollars for the book, or even five times that sum, would not buy it from me, were it an impossibility to procure another copy.

HILL'S MANUAL IS EMPHATICALLY THE MOST COMPLETE, COMPREHENSIVE, AND RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED, BEYOND THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT.

WHAT AGENTS SAY.

From J. S. Martin, Gold Hill, Nevada.
"I have canvassed for Hill's Manual seven days, and taken 127 orders."

From J. W. England, Plain City, Utah.
"The book takes well, and the more it is known the better it is liked."

From T. F. Graber, Kenosha, Wis.
"I never saw a book that I could canvass for with a will, before I saw yours."

Wm. H. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.,
Writes: "Our canvass in Denver, Colorado, bids fair to reach 350 subscribers." This was the second canvass, six months after the first.

H. B. Mathews, Aurora, Ill.,
Says: "This is the best book in existence for an agent to sell in hard times, as it enables people to save money and make money; hence, they cannot afford to be without it."

From Mrs. L. Hoag, High Forest, Minn.
"We find by recanvassing after the book has been introduced, we can double on our subscribers, and we intend going over the ground time and again."

From Wm. Rolph, Laporte City, Iowa,
"I like the business of canvassing for Hill's Manual first-rate, because it PAYS, and it is such a work as I consider honorable to sell, for it is equal to all the agent can say for it."

Chas. S. Attix, Camp Brown, Wyoming,
Inquires concerning the agency of Hill's Manual, saying that many who have seen a copy of the book in his possession desire it, and adds: "I have been offered ten dollars for the copy I have, but would not part for it for double that amount."

(OVER.)

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